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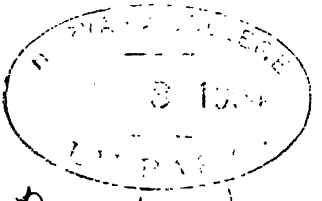

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INTRODUCTION.

I. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE, 1660–1675.

Of the three classes of documents dealt with in this volume the first section is a continuation of the selections from the voluminous correspondence of the first Duke of Ormond, with which the present series of the Ormonde Papers commenced. This correspondence has been catalogued *in extenso*, it may be remembered, in the Appendices to the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, compiled by the late Sir John Gilbert; and in Volume I. of the present series the process of selection was carried from the opening letter of the long sequence of documents in 1572 down to the year 1660. In this volume the selection is continued from the Restoration down to 1675, and covers the period of the Duke of Ormond's first post-Restoration Viceroyalty and of the subsequent temporary eclipse of his splendid fortunes, which lasted from 1668 to 1677.

For the reasons adverted to in the Introduction to Volume I., the interest of the correspondence, though in many respects it is of great value, is disproportionate to its bulk. The gaps in the collection at Kilkenny are many and great, and they occur, as a rule, just at those periods and in relation to those events in regard to which historical curiosity is keenest. No better testimony can be borne to the efficiency with which Thomas Carte discharged his great biographical task than that which is provided by the comparative poverty of the materials remaining at Kilkenny. The biographer thoroughly understood his business. He had a quick eye both for the documents essential to his task and for those which would serve to brighten his work, and accordingly he carried off to England almost all the best gems of a singularly varied collection. The papers accumulated by the first Duke of Ormond are the richest of all collections of extant manuscript materials for modern Irish history. But their most precious treasures are no longer in Ireland. It is therefore to the great mass of papers at Oxford which bear the biographer's name, rather than to those

still in the evidence Room at Kilkenny Castle, that we must have recourse for the most important of these documents. Thus it is that an impression of disappointment is inevitably produced in the mind of the ordinary reader by the detached and inconsecutive character of the portion of the correspondence which still remains in Ireland.

By far the greater portion of the existing papers at Kilkenny, for the period covered by this report, have to do with the strictly domestic interests of the House of Ormond, and with the management of the immense estates of the dukedom. They consist largely of the reports of stewards and agents on these and cognate matters which, though they may at times touch on matters of historical, topographical, or archæological interest, are in general remote from the domain of history. As in Volume I. of the present series, so in this, it may be assumed that those items in the chronological catalogue compiled by Sir John Gilbert which are not noticed, either lie outside the purview of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, or have already been printed elsewhere. The letter, printed at p. 6, from the Duchess of Ormond to her steward is a fair specimen of much of the correspondence, and will enable the reader to judge of the character of the manuscripts which have not been transcribed for this volume.

To the student of seventeenth century history, however, who is familiar with the correspondence accessible elsewhere, and still more to the reader whose knowledge is confined to printed sources, the correspondence here printed, though provokingly scrappy and disjointed, will not appear uninteresting. Upon at least three important topics the letters throw no inconsiderable light. They supply many fresh details of the negotiations attending the Irish Acts of Settlement and Explanation; they add a good deal to our comprehension of those intrigues of the courtier statesmen of Charles II., which, in England, resulted in the disgrace of Clarendon, and, in Ireland, led to the removal of the Duke of Ormond from the Viceroyalty; and they throw much useful light on the reconstitution of the administrative machinery of Ireland after the Restoration. They are also valuable for the information they contain on many matters of social and topographical interest; such as the efforts of the Duke of Ormond to encourage the woollen industry in Ireland,

and the formation of the Phœnix Park. Finally, they supplement with many lively touches our knowledge of the career of the Duke of Ormond himself, and contribute to a correct appreciation of the great figure which filled so large a space in the Ireland of the seventeenth century.

The volume opens, appropriately enough, with a letter from Lord Anglesey, with whom, as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, Ormond was throughout his Viceroyalty in the closest official relations. Anglesey's numerous letters occupy much of the first part of the volume, and, with the copies of Ormond's less numerous answers, take up some fifty or sixty pages.* Most of these belong to the years 1663 and 1664, and relate mainly to the negotiations respecting the Act of Explanation. How to reconcile the conflicting claims of half a dozen antagonistic interests and to produce an appearance of satisfaction among a crowd of applicants, of whom only a small minority could be gratified, was the impossible problem of the early years of Ormond's administration. He has himself stated the difficulty with which he was confronted in a striking passage quoted by Carte. "If the adventurer and soldier must be satisfied to the extent of what they suppose intended them by the declaration; and if all that accepted and constantly adhered to the Peace of 1648 must be restored, as the same declaration seems also to intend, and was partly declared to be intended at the last debate, there must be new discoveries made of a new Ireland, for the old will not serve to satisfy their engagements. It remains then to determine which party must suffer in the default of means to satisfy all; or whether both must be proportionably losers."† It was indeed largely the inevitable dissatisfaction of the disappointed majority who failed to make good their claims which led to Ormond's dismissal from the Irish Government in 1668. The correspondence between Anglesey and Ormond was frequent, and indeed incessant, from July, 1663, to May, 1664, when the latter went over to England to assist in the final shaping of the Act of Explanation by the King's English advisers. The two friends discuss men and measures with the utmost freedom and unreserve. Many of Anglesey's letters were indeed written in cipher, but in such cases the originals contain Ormond's decipher

* *Vide* pp. 1 to 170 *passim*. † Carte's Ormonde, vol. ii., p. 240.

of them, often pencilled in in his own hand. Many of Anglesey's letters relate to questions of revenue and expenditure, matters which next to the settlement of the land claimed the largest share of the attention of those responsible for the Irish Government at the time. No great difficulty would have been experienced in meeting the ordinary charges of the Irish Establishment, which, as appears from the Account of the Revenue printed in Section II.* of this volume, were not extravagantly framed. But the King was perpetually giving warrants for large sums, at the solicitation of individuals; and this soon caused serious financial difficulty. These embarrassments were eventually made the pretext for attacks upon Ormond, and combined with the clamour of the landgrabbers of the seventeenth century to procure Ormond's recall from Ireland. But though Ormond had certainly a taste for splendour, and maintained a viceregal court on a scale of magnificence not greatly inferior to that of the King himself, the charges against him had certainly their origin in personal envy rather than in any sincere desire for reform. The correspondence with Anglesey tends to substantiate the account given by Carte of these matters,† and to confirm the Duke's own vindication of this part of his conduct in the vigorous paper he addressed to the King several years later in reply to Lord Ranelagh's criticisms on his administration.‡

Of matters of more immediately local concern touched on in the correspondence the most interesting are the references to Ormond's management of the woollen industry at Chapelizod§ near Dublin, at Clonmel,‖ and at Carrick.¶ Some interesting information is also given in the correspondence on such matters as the formation of the Phœnix Park,** a project in which Ormond was keenly interested; the fortification of Dublin†† and other places of importance; the coinage of money in Ireland;‡‡ and the holding of assizes through the country.§§ But as the letters from 1675 to 1684 supplement this information materially, discussion of these topics may conveniently be reserved for the introduction to the next volume of this series.

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* *Vide* p. 373 *infra*, *et seq.* † Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. ii., p. 367, *et seq.* ‡ and Ibid ii., p. 454. § pp. 322—337, 346—50. ‖ pp. 353—5, 357—9. ¶ p. 312. And see Carte's Life of Ormond, vol. ii., p. 341, *et seq.* ** pp. 55, 189, 193-195, 291—3. †† pp. 25, 50—51, 226, 231, 236, 240, 275. ‡‡ pp. 168, 302. §§ p. 207, 260.

In addition to the letters referring to public affairs, no inconsiderable portion of the correspondence is occupied, as already remarked, with matters of domestic interest, and is concerned with the private interests of the Duke and his family. Of these, in so far as they possess historical interest, some account will be found in the third section of this introduction in relation to the Letters of the Duchess of Ormond. A word may, however, be said here as to the acquisition of Moor Park by the Duke, and the appearance of that famous seat during his ownership. Ormond acquired it in 1661, prior to his nomination to the Viceroyalty, by purchase from the Bishop of Rochester of the day, subject, however, to an interest held in it by one Sir Richard Francklin. He appears to have designed it as his country seat, to which he might retire in "such starts of retirement" as his sedulous attendance on the King as Lord High Steward might permit. Lord Anglesey, who was asked by Ormond to visit and report on the place and the improvements initiated there by him, gives this inviting account of the house and its surroundings: "I was last week to view Moor Park, which I find to be still the same sweet and pleasant seat I knew it before, and had a taste of the goodness of your Grace's venison. . . . . The gardens are extraordinary, full of delightful walks and fountains, and terraces with covered walks for rainy weather, and I believe the very lead of the terraces and houses is not less worth than £1,500. The Park is well wooded, but none to be spared for sale, yet may be valued at £1,500. . . . . The Park is set out into walks shaded with trees set in rows, and there is a fair brick lodge that hath the prospect of most of the Park and country, and may be seen at the end of a long walk out of your dining room window. In fine, when you will refresh yourself for a few days with the country air, you cannot do it anywhere better, and the way will hold you but two hours or a little more riding. It is an enclosed country, and so not the best for hawking or hunting, though passable for both, but there is excellent brook hawking, which I think your Grace takes pleasure in."*

Moor Park was placed in charge of one James Buck, a dependant of the Duke, who appears to have been a somewhat

* Anglesey to Ormond, Sept. 8, 1663, p. 83.

unjust steward, and to have injured the place by cutting and selling timber for his own profit. He, however, seems to have carried out a number of improvements in the Duke's behalf, the nature of which are detailed in one of his letters,* and which included planting on a large scale. He was, moreover, a genial rogue, and some of his letters are amusing. Ormond did not long retain Moor Park. Being obliged to retrench his expenditure in 1670, he sold it in that year to the Duke of Monmouth, as detailed in the Duchess's letters, for £13,200.†

II. STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S REVENUE IN IRELAND, 1661.

This manuscript, which is here reproduced *in extenso*, is the return furnished by Sir James Ware, the Auditor-General of Ireland, better known as an accomplished historian and antiquary, of the Revenue and Expenditure of Ireland for practically the first clear working year after the Restoration. It is of the utmost interest for the light it throws upon the administrative machinery of Ireland, as constituted after the Restoration under the government of the first Duke of Ormond.

It appears by this account that the total income which came to the hands of His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General of Ireland, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, for the year 1661-2 amounted to £201,046 12s. 1¾d. The principal items of which this modest revenue is made up are Excise and Customs, Quit Rents and Crown Rents, and Poll Money.

The figures of the returns under these heads are respectively as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Quit Rents	45,408	7	5¾
Excise and Customs	52,112	8	10¾
Poll Money	77,406	4	7¾

Of this income a sum of £37,143 9s. 7¾d., or somewhat less than one-fifth, was absorbed by the charges of the Civil Government, leaving a balance of £163,903 2s. 5¾d. "for the payment of the Military List," a sum which, however disproportionate it may appear to the civil charges, barely sufficed for

* p. 197. † p. 445.

the calls upon it. The certificate of the Auditor-General at the end of the account shows how closely the Ministers of Charles II. sailed to the wind financially, even in the first years after the Restoration, before the Irish Pension List became burdened, as was afterwards the case, with extravagant pensions to royal mistresses and other favourites who had no connection with the country. It is in these terms:—

"Sum total of the payments and disbursements aforesaid" [for military charges] "is £163,820 17s. 0½d. And so there "remaineth in the hands of the said accomptant the sum "of £82 5s. 5½d. Out of which is allowed to the Deputy-"Receiver-General's clerks for their extraordinary labour and "pains taken about this account, £52, and to the Auditor's "clerks over and above the sums allowed them in the account "for Civil Affairs, £30. And so remains in the hands of the "accomptant, 5s. 4½d.

"J. Ware."

If the revenue of Ireland was thus barely adequate to the charges on it, the straitened circumstances of the Exchequer can hardly be attributed to extravagance in the salaries paid to the officials on the Civil Establishment. The Lords Justices —Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Orrery, and Lord Mountrath—to whom the administration was temporarily entrusted pending the appointment of the Duke of Ormond as Viceroy, received the considerable emolument of £1,500 apiece, and the first named received in addition a like sum in his capacity of Lord Chancellor. The Chancellor seems also to have received £311 17s. 6d. as a Judge in Chancery. But with these exceptions the servants of the Crown, both legal and lay, seem to have been remunerated on a modest scale. The highest salaries were those paid to His Majesty's Judges. Of these the Chief Justice of the Chief Place, Lord Santry, received £347 per annum, and apparently the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas had the same income. The Chief Baron was better off with £600, but part of his salary was for non-judicial services connected with the Exchequer. The Puisne Judges of all three Courts received £150 apiece. Circuit allowances were paid to the Judges, over and above their salaries, at the rate of £59 10s. 0d. per circuit to the Chief Judges, and £44 10s. 0d. to the puisnes. A sum of £18 6s. 8d. per annum was also

allowed to every Judge in respect of his robes. Other legal functionaries were thus remunerated:—The Master of the Court of Wards, £300; the Master of the Rolls, £140; the Attorney-General and Solicitor-Generel £75 each; Masters in Chancery, £20 each. The salaries of the judiciary attached to the provinces of Munster and Connaught were also slender. The Chief Justice of each province had £100, and the lesser dignitaries were paid in proportion; the whole judicial staff of Munster costing no more than £268 6s. 8d.

Of non-judicial officers the highest salary was paid to Sir Paul Davis, who received £750 in his dual capacity of Secretary of State and Clerk of the Council. Next to him in point of emolument came Sir James Ware, the Auditor-General, with £234 6s. 3d; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with £150; and the Surveyor-General, with £125. Other officials whose incomes are stated are Ulster King of Arms, £26 13s. 4d; Athlone Pursuivant, £10; and, smallest of all, the Escheators of Ulster and Munster, who only received £1 5s. 0d. per annum each.

The accounts do not disclose any extravagance in the nature of perquisites or extra allowances, if we except the wine allowances. A sum of £73 10s. 0d. was paid to Sir Maurice Eustace, Chancellor and Lord Justice, "for seven tuns of French wine for the provision and store of his house for a year," and £68 5s. 0d. to his colleague Lord Mountrath for six tuns and a half. Each member of the Privy Council, to the number of twenty-one, was paid £31 10. 0d. for three tuns of wine per annum.

The Pension List, too, at this date was moderate. With the exception of a special grant of £1,500 yearly to Lord Clanricarde "till he should be restored to his estate"—which estate had under the Commonwealth become part of the possessions of Henry Cromwell—the largest were £800 to Viscount Taaffe, £520 to the Marquis of Antrim, £500 to Daniel O'Neill, the constant supporter of Ormond in his years of struggle with the Confederate Irish, and £300 to Bridget, Countess of Tyrconnel. These, like the payment to Lord Clanricarde, seem all to have been in the nature of allowances to dispossessed royalists pending the settlement of territorial claims.

The charges on the Military List are mainly payments to captains of horse and foot for themselves and the officers

of their respective troops or companies. Payments of this kind amounted in the aggregate to £49,080 6s. 0d. for the horse, and £54,551 11s. 0d. for the foot. Another large aggregate, amounting to nearly £40,000, was made up of payments in respect of arrears to the army. Only a few individual payments are shown; but it would appear that a captain of Foot received £134 8s. 0d. per annum as his pay, and a lieutenant £67 4s. 0d. The pay of a private was £10 4s. 0d., or a little less than 7d. a day. Cavalry were paid at a higher rate. A captain of horse had £235 4s. 0d. per annum.

A few salaries which would seem naturally to belong to civil expenditure were charged to the military account. Thus the Presidents of Munster and Connaught each received a fee of £100, as part of an allowance of upwards of £800 allocated to each presidency, in respect of the diet of the President and Council and their retinue of thirty horsemen and twenty foot.

This account of the State of the Irish Revenue in 1660-61, may be usefully compared with the Lists of Civil Expenditure for the year 1666 and of the Military Establishment for 1664, given by Sir William Petty in his *Political Anatomy of Ireland, 1672.*

III. LETTERS OF ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF ORMOND, TO CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW, 1668–1675.

The collection from which the letters of Elizabeth, Duchess of Ormond, printed in this Report, have been selected consists of a series of one hundred and thirty letters, addressed by the Duchess to her husband's half-brother, Captain George Mathew, or Mathews, between the years 1668 and 1673. The mother of the first Duke of Ormond, Elizabeth, Viscountess Thurles, who was a daughter of Sir John Poyntz, of Acton, Gloucestershire, had married as her second husband George Mathew, of Thurles, The Duke, who was always upon excellent terms with his numerous relatives, seems to have been specially intimate with his half-brother, George Mathew, and the latter appears to have acted as agent for Ormond's estate in Ireland and as his confidential adviser in all matters of private and domestic concern. Mathew, like Ormond's mother and most of Ormond's

relatives, was a Roman Catholic. The Duke's engrossing concern in politics, even when not in power, naturally prevented his giving close attention to his private affairs, and during his often lengthy absence from Ireland the business of correspondence in regard to family matters appears to have been left for the most part to the Duchess, who was herself owner in her own right of a large part of the Ormond estates, and who was possessed, as these letters demonstrate, of excellent business aptitudes. The letters, indeed, show that the Duchess fully deserved the character given her by Carte as "a person of very good sense . . . . of an excellent capacity . . . . who understood all business in which it came in her way to be concerned perfectly well, and wrote upon them with great clearness and comprehension and strength of expression: not a superfluous or improper word appearing in her longest letters."* It must be added that the caligraphy of the letters confirms Carte's statement as to the neglect of the Duchess's early education. He states that not having been taught to write, "she learned it of herself, by copying after print; for which reason she never joined her letters together." But they also show that Carte was right in adding that "if the Duchess of Ormond had any fault it was the weight of her spirit, which put her upon doing everything in a noble and magnificent manner without any regard to the expense." She was extremely extravagant, and these letters unfold many a tale of the domestic embarrassments which resulted.

The Duchess's letters, accordingly, are all of them mainly concerned with the domestic interests of the Ormond family, but they incidentally touch on a number of matters of public interest and importance. They begin in the autumn of 1668, when the second of Ormond's three terms of office as Viceroy of Ireland was about to be closed as a consequence of the successful intrigues of the courtiers who had brought about the fall of his close friend and ally, Clarendon. The cabal against Ormond lasted through the late autumn and winter of 1668-9, and only ended on February 14th with the dismissal of the Duke. Most of the earlier letters contain allusions to the progress of this intrigue, and express the alternations of hope and misgiving in the mind of the Duchess, until, on February 16th, 1668-9, she

* Carte's Life of Ormond II, 537-8.

announces "what happened on Sunday last, which was my Lord's dismissal from the Government of Ireland declared by His Majesty, and Lord Robartes named to succeed him."* But the Duchess consoles herself in this misfortune by reflecting with wifely pride that her Lord "preserves, thank God, a reputation beyond what any of them can blast, and has at this time the kindness and the respect of all this nation beyond what he ever had." Pepys, in his diary for this period, notes the progress of the struggle between Ormond and his enemies, and in November thought, like the Duchess, that the Duke was "like to continue in his command in Ireland. At least they cannot get the better of him yet."† Thenceforward there are continuous allusions to the state of politics, and the prospects of the Duke's reinstatement in the royal favour, with comments on various personages connected with the Court. These are seldom acrimonious, with the exception of the references to Roger Boyle, Lord Orrery, who in one letter‡ is spoken of as 'the most false and ungrateful man living,' and whom the Duchess evidently considered to be the centre of hostility to her husband's interests. It may be gathered from one passage that Orrery had had hopes of the Viceroyalty which were disappointed by the nomination of Lord Robartes, and the Duchess was evidently prudently desirous of conciliating the friendship of opponents rather than aggravating their enmity. Though removed from the office of Viceroy, Ormond was continued in the position of High Steward, and remained in attendance on the King. It being "not safe for his interests to leave Court," the Duke maintained a great establishment in London, his house "being daily the resort of all strangers and ambassadors, and all the nobility besides."§

Although largely occupied with purely business matters of no historical interest—the letting of lands, the hiring and dismissal of stewards, bailiffs and other servants, and so forth—the letters of the Duchess frequently throw interesting light upon the social conditions of the period both in England and Ireland, and enable us to understand the difficulties of maintaining a great establishment which beset the courtiers of Charles II., and involved in almost continuous embarrassment even so wealthy a subject as the Duke of Ormond. At the opening of these letters

* p. 441. † Pepy's Diary, Nov. 25th, 1668. ‡ p. 443. § p. 446.

the Duke owned, in addition to his numerous private and official residences in Ireland, a house of great magnificence in "St. James's, Chelsea," and his celebrated seat of Moor Park already noticed, which he had acquired in 1661. Many of the Duchess's letters are eloquent as to the difficulty of finding ready money for the equipment and maintenance of these mansions, and of the necessity for retrenching by giving up Moor Park. After many negotiations Moor Park was bought by Charles II. "goods and all," for the Duke of Monmouth for £13,200, of which £1,700 was for the furniture. "It is the King," writes the Duchess, "that buys it for the Duke, so as it is the Lords of the Treasury that we are now treating with, and so hope that will secure our payment, which is the main concern to be looked after."*

The debts which figure so largely in these letters were due in part to the great magnificence with which the Duke of Ormond deemed it necessary to support the dignity of his almost unexampled position. But they were considerably aggravated by the extravagance of the three sons of the Duke and Duchess, Thomas, Earl of Ossory; Richard, Earl of Arran; and Lord John Butler. Of these the last named was a hopeless scapegrace, whose difficulties were perpetual, and whose excesses terminated in an early death. During the period covered by these letters this young hopeful was resident in Ireland, and the correspondence is much occupied with appeals to Captain Mathew to endeavour to effect his reform; appeals in which maternal solicitude is frequently at odds with wifely prudence. The precise extent of Lord John's debts does not appear; but that they were considerable may be inferred from the liberal arrangements which were sanctioned by the Duchess as a reasonable and moderate allowance for his future maintenance when they had been paid off, and which showed the standard of living considered appropriate for a cadet of a noble family in the early years of the Restoration:—"By the computation made of the yearly charge of my son John's servants and equipage, you will find it will come unto two hundred and twenty pound a year, so as out of his yearly allowance he may have besides, for clothes and pocket money, three hundred and fourscore, which well managed will maintain him as decently as

* p. 445.

any man of his quality needs to be, and his entertainment to go towards the payment of his debts. The greatest difficulty I apprehend to him will be the laying out of a hundred pound for a chariot and a pair of horses, and fifty more for liveries, besides what clothes he may need at his first coming over.*

The other sons reflected much more honour on their parents than the unlucky John, but they were proportionately costly. The Duchess writes in strong terms of the reckless expenditure of the gallant and gifted Ossory, which was, according to her, only too well supported by his wife (a different character of Lady Ossory is given by Carte). She also complains with almost equal irritation of the expensive habits of Lord Arran. But both these atoned for the anxiety they caused, the former by the splendour of his services in the Dutch war, the latter by a wealthy match. In several letters the Duchess recounts with maternal pride the exploits of her eldest son in the naval battles of the Dutch war, in which Ossory served as Rear-Admiral under the Duke of York. In June, 1672, she tells how her husband has been to Windsor to attend the installation of Lord Arlington as a Knight of the Garter, and adds, "the like honour the King declared my son Ossory should have when the next vacancy should happen: which promise he made in public upon Tuesday last, when the Queen and he did both sup with my son in his ship; Her Majesty having a desire to see the fleet, which she did and lay in the ship two nights."† Catherine of Braganza evidently held Ossory in high esteem. He was towards the close of his career appointed Governor of the fortress of Tangier; and in one of Queen Catherine's extant letters preserved at Kilkenny she condoles with evident sincerity with Ormond on the premature death of his gifted son.‡ A few months later Ossory's instalment is duly announced,—a ceremony "which has been of some charge to my Lord (Ormond) who was willing to help him on that occasion, and did unto the value of £500."§ The occasion also involved some charge to the Duchess herself; for not long afterwards she tells Mathew he will do her 'a special courtesy' by procuring her £200," for so much I owe for a diamond *George* that I gave unto my son

*p. 451. †p. 450. ‡This letter has been printed in Vol. 1. of the Ormonde Papers (Fourteenth Rep. App., part vii., p. 30.) § Ibid.

Ossory when he was made knight of the Garter."* It would seem that the Duchess was sometimes driven by the expenses of the Ormond's London establishment to raise money by even more inconvenient expedients. In 1668 she found herself obliged "to pawn a pair of diamond pendants worth £700," in respect of which £500 was advanced by Sir Stephen Fox.†

Of Lord Arran, the second son, we also hear a good deal. When first mentioned in 1668 he is described as "in great sadness," caused by the untimely death of his first wife. Subsequently Arran seems to have fallen into doubtful habits; but he had the resolution to break from them, and to drown in the excitement of war the sorrows which wine could not obliterate, and is found honourably bracketed with Ossory for his gallantry in the fights with the Dutch. Eventually, towards the close of the correspondence, he consoles himself by a second marriage with Miss Dorothy Ferrars, which manifestly rejoiced his mother. The Duchess was a confirmed match-maker, and these letters contain many allusions to possible alliances. The letter announcing Arran's engagement is quite triumphant. "If you have not heard from me so frequently of late as you might expect," she writes in May, 1673, "you will the less wonder when you hear of two marriages in my family that are near concluded—the one for my son Ossory's daughter unto the Earl of Derby; the other my son Arran to the daughter of one Mr. Ferrars, one of the best and ancientest families of England, formerly Earls of Essex. The portion is £12,000, and but one sickly young man between her and £3,000 a year after his father's decease. . . . . "This," she goes on, "is a great year for weddings generally, so as I do not despair but that my son John may get a wife too, for so he makes me believe, if his friends assist and countenance him."‡ The ne'er-do-well did in the end succeed in making a great alliance, marrying in 1676 the Lady Ann Chichester, daughter of the first Earl of Donegall, and being created a peer on his marriage by the title of the Earl of Gowran. But he survived his marriage only by a few months. Several letters in the first section of this volume refer to the negotiations attending this alliance.

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* p. 451. † p. 438. See also as to their transaction p. 290. ‡ p. 452.

Of the customs of the time as regards the establishments of great houses, and the mode of travelling between England and Ireland, the letters of the Duchess contain numerous illustrations. The move from Ireland must have been a formidable undertaking even to those who could best afford the expense when, as detailed in the first of these letters, a great lady brought her equipage across the channel. "I arrived at Minehead,"* the Duchess writes from Moor Park, "the Sunday after I parted from you, where I was driven to stay until the Wednesday following to give my coach horses one day's rest, that came not into the harbour till two days after me; so as I came not hither till Tuesday last."† The journey from Dublin to Moor Park thus occupied at least ten days, and it cost exactly £140, as we learn from the next letter: "I must tell you that I have been so good a manager of my own, as paying the charge of both the ships, which cost me threescore and five pounds—and ten shillings a head duty for every horse besides—I brought threescore pound of my two hundred with me hither, which has purchased me all that I shall lay out upon myself until Christmas next."‡ Elsewhere we learn that the salary of a clerk of the kitchen engaged in London for Kilkenny Castle was £20 yearly,§ while an assistant to that functionary called 'a larder man,' demanded £15 a year, "but with much ado I brought him to £10,"—a modest wage for one who was certified to have "skill to powder meat and to keep the wet larder; he is a cook besides, and has served as a caterer seven years in a gentleman's house."** The scarcity and incapacity of domestic servants is no new thing in the twentieth century. The Duchess pronounces her verdict on those of the Restoration in terms which sound familiar: "So strange a time this is for servants, as people of all degrees complain that they were never so bad as now."†† The Duchess further throws light on house rent in London and its suburbs in her day. "My son (Ossory) has taken a house for his lady, and intends to send for her as soon as better weather is. The rent he pays for it is £110 a year. It is competent for the bigness of it, and such a number of servants as he intends to keep." The Duke himself, we learn, paid £250 per annum

* In the 17th century there was much communication between Minehead in Somerset, on the south side of the Bristol Channel, and the south of Ireland, especially Waterford and Wexford. † p. 437. ‡ p. 438. § p. 444. ** p. 444. †† p. 440.

for his town house.* This, however, does not sound so good a bargain as that which she made for herself when she wintered at Hampstead for the benefit of her health. "To prevent my cough growing worse," she writes in December, 1673, I came for better air to Hampstead, some five miles from London, to a pretty house furnished, which I took from Michaelmas last unto our Lady Day, for £40."†

This Report and introduction has been prepared by Mr. C. Litton Falkiner, who desires to acknowledge the assistance he has received in the work of transcription from Mr. Sidney C. Ratcliff, now of the Public Record Office, London, and Mr. Thomas J. Morrissey, of the Irish Record Office.

In this as in former volumes, Ormond and not Ormonde has been uniformly followed as the form of the title almost invariably used by the Duke of Ormond and by his Duchess.

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* p. 445. † p. 440.

NOTE.—The letters as bound up in the volume of originals at Kilkenny Castle are misplaced in several instances. In some of them the dates of the month only is given, and is ascribed to the wrong year. They are here printed as far as possible in their proper chronological order; as in the case of the misplaced letters the real sequence is usually apparent from internal evidence.

THE MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P.,

KILKENNY CASTLE.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY * [LORD ANGLESEY] to ORMOND.

1660, May 25. London.—The multiplied favours of your Lordship's letters, so full of particular kindness to me, leave me under an incapacity of return, but I must not be so wanting upon all occasions to acknowledge my obligations which I find increase daily, and with them I assure your Lordship that gratitude which you may justly expect. The warning received of His Majesty's intentions both as to the time and place of his reception hath quickened the preparations neccessary, the errors whereof will, I hope, be lost in crowd of our joys to see him, which, I assure your Lordship, the condition of affairs here requires should be speeded.

I receive it as a sure expression of your Lordship's particular respect to me that you desire my meeting His Majesty at Canterbury with the General, and the adjournment your Lordship mentions would have in that case been necessary, but by the General's and other sound advice I am tied from that part of my duty to attend His Majesty's service here, which cannot dispense with my absence till the supply His Majesty brings be in place, and, I assure your Lordship, the state of affairs is not such yet as can admit of adjournment. I shall say no more till I be so happy as to see your Lordship here, but that I am highly sensible of your Lordship's owning me, and count my own particular safe whilst your Lordship is the patron of it. Your Lordship will find the General answer the expectation I have given your Lordship.

* Arthur Annesley, created in 1661 Earl of Anglesey, was at this time President of the interim Council of State.

List of Officers and Servants of the Royal Household.

1660, June 10.—The number and quality of His Majesty's household servants in every Office.*

Comptinghouse.

Lord Steward i.
Treasurer of the House i.
Comptroller i.
Cofferer i.
Clerks of the Green Cloth ii.
Clerks of the Comptrolments ii.
Sergeant of the Comptinghouse i.
Yeomen ii.
Groom i.
Messenger i.
Messenger Extraordinary i.

Bakehouse.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Conducts iiii.
Yeoman Garnitor i
Yeomen Purveyors iiii.

Pantry.

Sergeant i.
Yeomen iiii.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.
Breadbearers ii.

Cellar.

Sergeant i.
Yeomen iiii.
Groom i.
Pages ii.
Yeoman of the Bottles i.
Yeomen Purveyors ii.

Buttery.

Yeomen iii.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.
Yeoman Purveyor i.
Groom Purveyors iii.

Pitcher-house.

Yeoman i.
Grooms ii.
Page i.

* This list, with other documents relative to the royal household, is connected with the Duke of Ormond's tenure of the office of Lord Steward of the Household, to which he was appointed at the Restoration.

Spicery.

Clerks iii.
Grocer i.

Chandry.

Yeomen ii.
Grooms ii.
Page i.
Yeoman for Wax i.
Tallow Chandler i.

Ewry.

Sergeant i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms ii.
Page i.

Washery.

Yeoman i.
Groom i.

Confectionery.

Sergeant i. and i. Supernumerary.
Yeoman ii.
Groom i.
Page i.

Laundry.

Laundress for the King's Board i.
Laundress for the Household i.
Yeoman i.
Grooms ii.
Pages iii.

Kitchens.

Mr. Cook for the King i.
Mr. Cook for the Household i.
Clerks iii.
Yeomen vi.
Grooms vii.
Children x.
Turnbroths 36
Porters and Scourers 10
Doorkeepers 2
} Placed by the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen and Mr. Cook.

Larder.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms iii.
Pages ii.

Accattery.

Sergeant i. and i. Supernumerary.
Clerk i.
Yeomen ii.
Grooms ii.
Yeomen Purveyors v.
Keeper of the Pastures i.
Herd i.

Boiling-house.

Yeoman i.
Grooms ii.

Poultry.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Grooms iii.
Purveyors v.

Scalding-house.

Yeoman i.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.

Almonry.

Yeomen ii.
Grooms ii.

Pastry.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms iii.
Children iii.

Scullery.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.
Children iiii.

Porters at Gate.

Sergeant i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms iii.

Woodyard.

Sergeant i.
Clerk i.
Yeomen iii.
Grooms ii.
Pages ii.
Woodbearers ii.

The Hall.

Marshals vii.
Sewer iiii.
Surveyors of the Dresser ii.
Waiters xi.
Daily Waiters ii.

Harbingers.

Gentlemen ii.
Yeomen vi.

Caretakers.

Clerk of the Carriage i.
Yeoman i.
Grooms iiii.

Caretakers of London iiii.

Gilder i.

The Cock i.*

The Bellringer i.

Artificers having no wages, only coat-cloths.

Brewers ii.
Wine Porters viii.
Wheat Porters viii.
Cornmeaters ii.
Wine-cooper i.
Pewterer i.
Blacksmith i.
Basketmakers ii.
Twiner i.
Brazier i.
Potter i.
Wax-chandler i.
Fruiterers ii.
Stationer i.
Woollen Draper i.
Trunkmaker i.
Jackmaker i.
Purveyor of Rushes i.
Milkwoman i.
Miller i.
Glover i.
Oatmeal Man i.
Salary Man i.
Cupmaker i.
Cutler i.
Bagmaker i.
Milliner i.
Barber i.

* Possibly Coch for Coachman is intended. The Cook is accounted for at *p.* 3.

Marchioness* of Ormond to John Burden.

1660, October 9. London.—I received but one letter from you since you left this place, so as I have but little to say in answer of the contents; but that there is a letter signed by His Majesty concerning the rents payable into the Exchequer and the arrears, according as you did desire might be procured, which shall be very shortly sent, as is now a copy of the letter for the reversion of one of the offices you desired, the original whereof I thought fit to send by a sure hand for fear of miscarriage; which I do assure you cost me some pains to procure, which if it had not been gotten when it was I have good reason to believe would not have been obtained, in regard the King has resolved to grant no reversions, therefore the less is said of this the better. As for answering of Sir Henry Tichborne's demand, I shall not adventure to do it unless by advice from you and the rest, in regard I find none here that are willing to lay out money in that country, therefore let me know, in case that he do importune my Lord or me, what answer will be fit to give him, and to use the best endeavour you can the meantime to prevent the place from being left waste, or the woods from destruction both there and elsewhere. I perceive that Mr. Butler of Balynahinchye has been threatening of Captain Gilliard, whom I desire may be encouraged in the tenancy until Mr. Butler can prove his title to be better than ours, which, his carriage considered and what is to be said against him, he will be very hardly able to do. The account of the debt due to my Lord from the King is now stated and ready to be given unto the Lord Chancellor of England upon Thursday next, who we hope will be assisting to procure us satisfaction; in the meantime we have secured all the mortgage and obtained a grant of all those prizewines that were exempted out of the ancient patent which it is intended shall pass under the Great Seal here to be enrolled in Ireland; by which you may perceive that I have not been negligent in the concern of our estate in putting my Lord in mind to move for what is so necessary to the preservation of his fortune, of which I pray make my old friend the Doctor† acquainted, and let me hear from you of all such affairs as concerns

E. Ormond.‡

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* Ormond's elevation to the Dukedom did not take place till March 30, 1661.

† Fennell.

‡ A number of the documents of this period, catalogued in the Appendix to the 4th Report, are letters from the Duchess of Ormond to John Burden or Bourden, who appears to have been her steward or agent at Kilkenny, and to other dependants. They relate exclusively to private affairs and have no particular historical interest, and the letter here printed is a fair specimen of their general character. The letters immediately following, to or from Sir W. Flower, though largely conversant with the personal interests of the Ormond family, are valuable as showing the difficulty of dealing at the Restoration with lands appropriated to other persons under the Commonwealth, and are printed for that reason.

SIR WILLIAM FLOWER AND JOHN BURDEN to LADY ORMOND.

1660, October 19. Clonmel.—Though we [have] not so frequently given your Ladyship account of your affairs here as might be expected from us, yet we assure your Ladyship that nothing hath been omitted by us in discharge of that trust you were pleased to repose in us; one of our number writ only once to your Ladyship since our coming into this kingdom, but whether his letters came to your Ladyship's hands or no we know not, in regard we have not received a line from that side since we left it.

We have already taken possession of all my Lord's lands in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Catherlogh [Carlow] and have disposed of them according to instructions. As also the Castles of Kilkenny, Knocktopher, Gowran, Carrick, with their appurtenances, and all the lands in the country of my Lord's to this town, and now we have taken possession here, and from hence we intend to Cashel, and so through the country, and as soon as we have brought things into any form your Ladyship shall have a more particular account. We are somewhat at a stand as to those lands whereout my Lord had only a chief rent, whereof we meet with a vast number, and they are held as of my Lord's manors. We shall only now name two for example, the manors of Kilsheelan and Carrick. We have entered upon the manor in the name of the whole lands held from that manor and upon some of the lands themselves, as namely Ballineale with the members. But that which we humbly desire to be instructed in is whether we shall accept of the chief rents or the whole rents for which they are set, the question being whether (the Irish possessors forfeiting their interest) the same doth not revert to my Lord. This is matter of law and what requires a speedy resolution, or (should their interests not revert by their forfeiture) whether it would not be fit for his Lordship to get a grant of them from His Majesty. They are indeed many and very considerable, and (if we be not *informed*) almost half the County of Tipperary will be included. Next to this we humbly desire his Lordship's commands touching Mr. Richard Butler of Kilcash his estate, for it is my Lord's, and peradventure there may be some prejudice, if possession be not taken, in case he should fail in the recovery thereof himself. It will be requisite that a letter be procured from His Majesty to the Lord Chief Baron here requiring him to take order that all my Lord's lands which have been leased by the late powers in any part of this kingdom be struck out of charge, otherwise those who took them and are now become his Lordship's servants will be troubled by process out of that Court, and his Lordship disappointed of his rents. We shall at present add no more to your Ladyship's trouble, but beg your commands in reference to what is now humbly represented unto you by, may it please your Ladyship, your Ladyship's most faithful and most obedient servants,

Wm. Flower, Jo. Bourden.

Postscript:—We have taken order for the repair of Carrick house and Cloghgrenan, the house of Kilkenny being in pretty good repair already.

We humbly desire directions as to the chief rents of this town and other Corporations, the case being the same with that of the lands out of which a chief rent is only paid.

Endorsed:—Sir Will. Flower and Mr. Bourden to my lady Marchioness.

Paper attached to this letter, with answers to queries in above letter:—

The lands held by my Lord as of any his manors can not escheat to him in case they become forfeited for high treasons, for all forfeitures of that nature goes to the King (the case of murder only excepted, wherein the lands goes to the Lord by escheat), and though my Lord hath the King's letter for all such forfeited lands, yet there can be no entry before the letter be passed the Great Seal. And for the same reason the whole rent (which is intended the profit of the land) cannot be seized upon, but the chief rent may and ought to be taken, and the arrears thereof ought to be taken up, for they are not saved to the present tenants within the Act whereby my Lord is restored to his estate, that Act tending only to arrears of lands held in demesne by my Lord. The Commissioners are not to meddle with Mr. Butler's estate, he being in a clear way to be restored.

The producing of the Act for restoring my Lord to his estate in the Exchequer may serve for a warrant there to put out of charge any lands belonging to my Lord which the Commissioners are to try by conferring with the Chief Baron, and if he be not therewith satisfied, the order from His Majesty may be had in the meantime. And for any rent in arrear before last May, there is a letter from His Majesty as well for them as for debts, which is to be passed under the Great Seal as soon as the Chancellor goes over.

Sir William Flower to Lady Ormond

1660, October 31. Dublin.—I hope the letter that was written at Clonmel was delivered you, in which was an account of our journey in that country; from whence we went to Fethard and did take possession of what land lies in those parts, and from thence to Cashel and Golden Bridge and to all the land that Dr. Fennell held. Marten that is tenant to the land was then here in Dublin; his wife delivered the possession, and told us her husband would willingly turn tenant to my Lord, on which we left her in her house. Our next journey was to Holy Cross which we possessed and have set it until Easter to the tenant we found in it. Then we went to Farne Bridge [? Farnane]; there is a castle well repaired by Hulett; the sheriff had seized it for His Majesty's, but when we came he gave us the key; we have set some part of the land and a house that he built for an inn, and that day we took possession of several good places that only paid chief rents unto my Lord,

which now being forfeited I hope that my Lord will get a grant of them, they being very considerable in all parts as the whole town of Clonmel and Ross. Some of those that hold the land would pay the chief rent, but I gave orders unto Mr. Butler to receive none until we receive your Ladyship's commands. On Wednesday last we were at Nenagh; when we came thither I sent for the Governor of the County and desired him to go into the Castle with me and to command his soldiers out, that possession might be taken for my Lord; he went with us; when I came in I told Col. Abbott our business, he was much troubled, but at last drew all his family out, and I gave the possession of it unto Lieut.-Col. Finch, who is the Governor in those parts, and he has promised to deliver it us on dem[and]. That night we set Colonel Abbott the land that he held by lease until Easter next; very much troubled he is, and hopes to have a lease, and says he will give as much as any man. I told him I thought my Lord intended to dispose of it some other way. I having received a letter from the Lord of Mountrath at my coming out of Kilkenny to repair to Dublin, having done with all places of greatest concernment, I left the orders with Major Harman, Mr. Butler and Mr. Burden, and took my journey hither and brought with me a list of the land that is in charge of the Exchequer, and this day I have been with the Chief Baron and Sir James Ware and they have promised to have them put out of charge. I was with the Lord of Mountrath, who tells me that he will to-morrow give me order for the fort of Duncannon. We have not been with Sir Robert Meredith, nor taken possession of that land he holds. This is by the advice of Doctor Fennell; we find that he has paid no rent all these times, so that I hope he will be found to be in my Lord's debt; I humbly desire some directions as to this. There is order left for the keeping of Carrick house dry, but we know not what to do with Cloghgrenan, it is so very much out of repair. I sent Mr. Harker and the mason and slater from Dunmore to see whether with a reasonable charge the walls may be preserved, but without orders we dare not undertake it, the workmen on the place telling us £40 will not keep it dry.

ORDER BY COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND.

By the Commissioners for the Government and Management of Affairs in Ireland.

1660, November 7. Dublin.—Forasmuch as our very good Lord James, Marquess of Ormond, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, hath for a long time been deprived of his estate in this kingdom, so that he hath not as yet received such benefit thereby as might enable him in present to pay His Majesty's Crown rents due thereout, it is therefore ordered that for the present there be no assignments made of any of the said rents, whereof His Majesty's Auditor-General and His Majesty's Receiver General and Deputy are to take notice,

and to take care that this our order be duly observed. And in case any assignments of the said rents have been already made that the sum be taken back and other assignments given in lieu thereof. Mountrath. William Bury. vii. November, 1660.

Entered in the office of the Auditor General.

Ja. Ware.

Ormond to Sir William Flower.

1660, December 18. Whitehall.—I have prevailed with my trusty and well beloved Sir Maurice Eustace, knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, one of the Lords Justices of the same, to have an inspection into my affairs there, and to contribute his advice unto you in the carrying on of my business; whereof I will have you take notice, and once every quarter to wait on him and at other times at his Lordship's house, as there shall be occasion, to give him an account of your proceedings that so his directions and advice may go along with you in the ordering of my estate and what may concern me, and this I would have done not out of any diffidence I have in any of you, but for your greater ease and security by having such a conductor as his Lordship, who, I am sure, will make my concernments his own, if not more. This is all at present, and so I rest, your very loving friend.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to Sir William Flower, concerning the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Ormond to Dr. Gerald Fennell.

1660, December 19. Whitehall.—Good Doctor: It is not long since I writ to you by my brother, George Mathew,* who I hope is long since gotten home; what was then in preparation is long since brought to a conclusion such as will displease many, and those perhaps of differing interests and affections, and that was not to be avoided where expectations were so much greater than the means to satisfy them. The ancient natives who had the misfortune to be found dispossessed and under a severe rule (to call it no worse), and had not the power or opportunity to contribute more than in their wishes to the happy change, will no doubt bear the heaviest burden, and will longer feel the smart of those wars that have so long afflicted these kingdoms. I am not afraid to say that I am sorry for them, nor that any body should conclude from thence that I would help them if I could; what was in my power I have done, and what shall be I will, to relieve such as shall in my judgement merit it, to which there will need no greater inducement than that they are afflicted and repentant. In this I speak only of those that can claim least of my ear. I was willing to give you this account of my own inclination, though I believe you

* Ormond was Mathew's uterine brother, his mother, Lady Thurles, having married as her second husband a member of the Mathew family.—*See* Introduction.

remember me better than to doubt it could be other. For your particular I hope you will not be troubled to find many I value, and know much less than I do you, named in the Declaration and yourself left out; you may be sure I had reasons for it you would not disapprove. I shall only mention one and that is that I am confident I shall provide as well for your security another way. John Walsh* will tell all things more at large, I shall only assure you that I am still as much as ever your constant and faithful friend.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to Doctor Gerald Fennell.

Sir William Petty to Ormond.

1660 [-1], March 1.—The enclosed is an obscure draft of what I mentioned to your Lordship under the name of a Registry. Whether it be the same that others have since offered I know not, but shall wonder if it be. I beg your Lordship either to cause it to be considered or burnt. I do not appear a projector to shark for my necessities nor because the newness of my thoughts hath intoxicated me, but because I have so often slept upon them within these five years as that I can hope to say some things soberly enough concerning my proposition. I should have presented this thing to your Lordship in gratitude and because you have obliged me, but I do it now because I know few hands besides your own from which Ireland will endure to receive any new thing. What I intimated at my last waiting upon your Lordship shall be present, clear and certain. Your Lordship shall not disoblige any by countenancing what I offer, because it shall not interfere with other proposals. And as for debating the feasibility and usefulness of the thing, let it be done most publicly if your Lordship think fit, for having 'scaped pretty well in several new proposals already, I have the courage to venture being laughed at once more. I beg your Lordship's pardon of this insolence.

Endorsed:—Dr. Petty's, dated the 1st of March, 1660; with certain proposals for the improvement of Ireland, etc.

Elizabeth, Lady Thurles to Ormond.

1660 [-1], March 7. Thurles.—Son: This bearer, Thomas Comerford, son of Edward Comerford, your old servant, has occasion to make his address to you, and desires me to write to you in his behalf, and to let you know that what formerly has been idle in him is now reformed, as his friends assure me. I do not question but his father's merits will prevail with you to use your endeavours for his inheritance and his other rights, all which I leave to your consideration, and pray Almighty God to keep you and yours, your ever loving mother, Eliza Thurles.

Endorsed:—My mother's.

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* Ormond's family lawyer.

Royal Letter for Lease of Customs of Wines to the Earl of Northumberland.

Charles R.

1661, April 6.—Right trusty and well-beloved Councillors, We greet you well. Whereas our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, hath by his petition informed us that the late Earl of Carlisle was by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1635, possessed of the profits arising by the customs, subsidies, and imposts of wine imported into our kingdom of Ireland for the term of 50 years, commencing from Michaelmas, 1612, under the yearly rent of £1,400 payable into the Exchequer in Ireland; and that the said Earl of Carlisle did convey all his interest in the same unto Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, his then wife, who held and enjoyed the same accordingly unto the year 1637; at which time our late royal father of blessed memory thought fit to resume the interest of the said Countess in that grant into his own hands, and upon a treaty in that behalf it was concluded that the said Countess should surrender the said grant, and in lieu thereof our said late father should pay unto her the sum of sixteen thousand pounds; in pursuance of which agreement there was eight thousand pounds, part thereof, shortly after paid to the said Countess, but the surrender upon the sole suit of the said Countess (alleging it might be some prejudice to her to quit all her pretensions in those customs) was not accordingly executed; whereupon it pleased our said late father to accept in satisfaction for the eight thousand pounds so paid as aforesaid the yearly rent of one thousand pounds for the term unexpired in that grant to be paid over and above the £1400 per annum first reserved and to waive the surrender; and for the other eight thousand pounds remaining of the sixteen thousand pounds our said late father did declare, and accordingly by his letters bearing date the 7th day of December in the 15th year of his reign was pleased to give directions to his then Deputy of Ireland to pay the same, and upon payment thereof it was also agreed that there should be the like yearly rent of one thousand pounds more answered out of the profits of the said customs for such time as the said Countess had in the said grant; but it is alleged that the said latter eight thousand pounds was not accordingly paid, neither could the said Countess receive the profits of those customs for many years whereby to make good those rents by reason of the Rebellion which broke forth in that kingdom. Now forasmuch as there is a small term in being in the said grant which appears to be unsurrendered, the interest whereof is now devolved upon the said Earl of Northumberland as administrator to her, we are well pleased upon his request in that behalf to grant him the benefit thereof, and do therefore hereby require you to give such order and to pass such act or acts whereby he and his agents may take possession and be enabled to receive the profits

of the said customs during the continuance of the said term unexpired upon the due payment of the rents reserved and payable to us by virtue of the said grant and agreement. And whereas he hath likewise petitioned us for renewing the lease of the said customs, whose request we are pleased to grant for the term of one and twenty years at the yearly rent of fourteen hundred pounds as the same was formerly granted to the Earl of Carlisle, yet inasmuch as we are informed that other customs and impositions are upon wines than were granted to the said Earl of Carlisle, we holding it necessary to be certified what the customs and impositions upon wines are at present and what part thereof are comprised in the Earl of Carlisle's grant, do direct and hereby further require you to make and transmit unto us a certificate thereof accordingly. And for so doing these our letters shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall the sixth day of April, 1661. By His Majesty's command. Edw. Nicholas.

Bishop of Limerick* to Sir William Flower.

1661, August 2. Limerick.—I have sent you (enclosed) a copy of an order from my Lords Justices and Council, which when you are pleased to read you will find that thereby there is authority given to me (as to others of my brethren) to dispose (for this year) all the forfeited impropriations in this Diocese, amongst which the rectory of Glenogra is one. But hearing that you (or some agents under you) lay claim to it in the right [of] my Lord, I have given you the trouble of this letter, and herein to acquaint you that upon enquiry I find by clear evidence that either my Lord, or some other of the Earls of Ormond, sold that impropriation to Mr. Earle of Bath (who is Lord of that manor), and he sold or mortgaged it to Mr. Nicholas Haly, and by his forfeiture it hath been set (for the use of the State) these three or four years last past, and now (as forfeited) by the King's bounty bestowed upon the Church. So if it be my Lord's I shall cease, and wish the value of it were multiplied by hundreds and thousands to him and his. But if not, I know my Lord is so noble and I know you to be so friendly affectionated to the Church that you will not deprive us of it. My humble service to you and my entreaty for a word or two in answer to this shall conclude you the trouble of this address.

Sir John Temple to Ormond.

1661, September 17. Dublin.—I have received your letter of the 9th of this present, and am very glad of this opportunity to express the great affections I bear unto your Grace's service here. As for that particular concerning the mortgage, I did when I had the honour to wait upon you at Whitehall let your Grace know that the whole interest was

* Edward Synge, Bishop of Limerick 1661, translated to Cork, 1663.

transferred out of me unto Sir John Dingly, knight, of the Isle of Wight, and I then brought his eldest son, Mr. John Dingly, to wait upon you, and so far prevailed with him that notwithstanding he had received no interest for his money for fifteen years together during the late rebellion, and that his mortgage was now become an absolute and indefeasible lease in law by your Grace's not payment of the money upon demand made according to the deed, he was content that upon the payment of the principal money and some reasonable part of the great arrear due, the lease should be resigned, and made no question of prevailing with his father (who is very old) to satisfy your Grace therein. I have now written unto him to the same purpose.

Sir William Flower to Ormond.

1661, November 26. Dunmore.—By the last post I received several letters from your Grace, with the most welcome news of my Lord's being Lord-Lieutenant, to the very great comfort of all honest men; the other sort of people pretend great joy too, and last night in Kilkenny were as many fires and guns shot off as was heard or seen in that city this many years.

The Names of those Persons whose Estates are Forfeited in Ireland for sitting on His late Majesty's Trial.

Cromwell.	Ludlow.	Hewlitt.
Iertone.	Clement.	Axtell.
Corbett.	Wogane.	Andrews.
Jones.	Cooke.	Hewstone.
Waller.	Dendy.	Ewers.

Endorsed:—1661, November 27 (received).

Elizabeth, Lady Thurles to Ormond.

1661 [-2], February 8.—Son: I am entreated by Mr. John Corbit to desire your favour for his wife towards the obtaining of her suit, and to let you know I never heard he in his own person did deserve any ill, unless it were by being the son of such a father, which was not in his power to remedy; and for his wife's sake you may please to show what favour you think convenient, for she was most dear to her father whom I know was a most faithful servant of your's, which with much affection he expressed a little before his death. God Almighty bless and keep you and all yours.—Your ever loving mother,

Eliza Thurles.

Izaac Walton to Mrs. Dorothy Smith.

1661 [-2], March 21. Worcester.—Good Mrs. Smith,—If in your first letter you had given me notice where to have directed mine to you, then you might have

spared your second, and now, in answer to both, I shall say faithfully that I do verily believe or rather know that the 150 *li* you mention was paid by the Duke's order for his use about the year 1641. It was paid (and I think by me) to an agent of my Lord's who was very well acquainted with Mr. Whiniard, his Lordship's tailor, who dwelt then in the Old Bailie in London, and I believe was paid by me at Mr. Whiniard's house and in his presence. And in good faith I do believe it was used by direction from the Duke to buy ensigns and flags and such utensils for war. 'Tis now twenty years since: and my memory may fail in particulars, but in the substance I know I do not, nor do I make any doubt but that it was employed for his Lordship's use, and that I think I am not mistaken, I dare be sworn.

Though I am a stranger almost to yourself, yet for your husband's sake, who was my dear friend, I am willing this my true testimony may do you good; and especially at this time, which it seems you are in necessity now, that it may do that which I intend; and because the Duke can have no knowledge of me to incline him to believe me, if his Grace will appoint some one of his attendants to show this my letter to my Lord the Bishop of Worcester, I think he will both say he knows this to be my hand, and that he thinks I am an honest man. I wish your business or any thing that at any time may concern myself may so prosper as I conceive I have spoken the truth. Beyond this I shall not enlarge myself. Almighty God keep the Duke and you and all that love him in his favour.

Your loving friend,

Isaac Walton.

Postscript:—I will add this more, that I think I may have some papers that be not now with me that may give notice to whom it was paid, but doubtless buffcotes and ensigns were bought with it, and for my Lord of Ormond's use. I am not in health, and therefore beg to be excused for my bad writing.

Endorsed by Ormond:—Iz. Walton to Mrs. Smith, concerning a debt due from me to her husband, Mr. Geo. Smith.

Mayor of Clonmel and Others to Captain George Mathew.

1661 [-2], March 22. Clonmel.—Worthy Sir: Pursuant to the discourse some of us had with you yesterday, and to what some weeks since was requested by ourselves and many others in our congratulatory address to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, we do hereby entreat the fulfilling of your courteous promise by furthering what you can our pressing desires of holding from that noble family. And of this great happiness we do the less despair because the walled towns are allotted by His Majesty for satisfaction of arrears before '49, and because we are well assured that this place will bear but a very small

proportion to his Grace's debt when it should be audited on that account. Our suit to you is that by a letter to some fit person about the Duchess you would first inform yourself, and then us, what course will be the most acceptable and proper to be used in the prosecution of this affair. And although we have not acquainted many with our writing to you at this time, yet dare we promise you that nothing can be more welcome than its success to all the inhabitants of this place, as their late unanimous and cheerful subscribing the address above-mentioned doth sufficiently evince. Sir, We have nothing to add but that your careful endeavours in this business (besides our town in the general) shall particularly oblige your very humble servants, Charles Blount, Tho. Stanley, Rob. Knight, Ri. Hamerton, Sam. Ladyman, Charles Alcocke.

List from the Great Wardrobe, London, of Articles detailed for the King's service in Ireland.

Great Wardrobe in London.	These particulars following were detailed for His Majesty's service in the Kingdom of Ireland in the year 1661.

The Royal robes of crimson velvet, furred, &c.

A cap of maintenance.

Three Cloths of Estate, embroidered with His Majesty's arms and badges, and to each of them one great chain, two high stools, one footstool, and two cushions.

Three silver and gilt maces.

A Sword of Estate.

A purse for the Great Seal, embroidered, &c.

Two Heralds' coats, richly embroidered with His Majesty's arms.

Three messengers' coats of scarlet coloured cloth, embroidered with His Majesty's arms on back and breast.

Two suits of tapestry hangings.

Endorsed:—A note of provisions sent into Ireland for His Majesty's service, in the year 1661.

Sir Abraham Yarner* to Ormond.

1662, April 5. Dublin.—I thought it my duty to present your Grace a brief abstract of His Majesty's army here in Ireland as they were this last muster. In the horse are included the supernumeraries, which are 121, as also such as are respited and absent, which are 15; the whole number of horse 2388; the whole number of the foot-soldiers is 5978, besides 18 men respited and absent. The supernumeraries are to be reduced into the troops, and each troop to 67, besides

*Muster-Master General of the Army in Ireland.

commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and until then no vacancy to be supplied; likewise the foot companies are to be reduced to 87 soldiers, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers, so that the whole army of horse and foot consists of 8384 private soldiers, besides all wards, Provost-Marshal's men, and train of Artillery.

I had given your Grace this account before now but that this last muster my deputies were much retarded by the great extremity of ill weather, each one's circuit being at the least 300 miles, some 400, as also this time they administered both officers and soldiers the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. I hope I shall present the abstract of the next muster to your Grace in Ireland.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, April 26. Drury Lane.—Nothing hath occurred here since your Grace's going worthy your knowledge, neither should I have given you the trouble of a letter but for what I would not adventure upon the despatch of in your Grace's absence. Your Grace may remember that when you were last present in Council, you agreed to some names of Commissioners for Alderman Smith's bill of charitable uses, but the number of thirty-two allowed by the bill were not then considered, which hath made a mistake; for those last agreed on are too few, and of the thirty-two some are not fit to stand; I have therefore by direction of the Council sent your Grace both the lists, to the end you may, instead of those agreed upon in the smaller list, mark those which shall be put out in the greater, wherein I have given my opinion by marking them with a cross, and have no more to say upon the business but that the Alderman beseecheth your Grace that Sir Theophilus Jones, whom he accounts his greatest adversary in Ireland, may not be one; and it will be necessary most of the Aldermen continue, that they may never want a quorum in Dublin. I am taking care for Dr. Currer and the rest of the warrants I received since your Grace went; the greatest difficulty I find is to get the £4,000 for the Commissioners and Mr. Vangelder, which I am still labouring in, but find some doubt raised as if the Queen's money would not reach to pay all. I have prevailed with Mr. Vyner for almost £3,000 in assignments more than the £6,000, your Grace's occasions requiring it, so that now my Lady Duchess and I have, I hope, overcome all difficulties. I am to allow this last £3,000 upon payment in August, and when your Grace comes will attend you for your warrant therein to be allowed upon your entertainments in Ireland. And because I have observed that hitherto estimates have not been rightly adjusted, and I am resolved to serve your Grace thoroughly in this business, I desire that you would yet timely consider with yourself whether some money may not yet be wanting for the journey that so I may look out for it in time, that there be no retardment upon that account.

Mr. Strode hath presented your Grace with a fine young stone horse, which I caused to be sent to your stable. He brought his son also to town, who is to attend your Grace into Ireland, who would have gone to Portsmouth, finding you were there, but I caused him forbear till I had your Grace's pleasure therein.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, May 3. Drury Lane.—This day I received your Lordship's of the first of this month, and shall settle the business enclosed concerning Alderman Smith according to your Grace's direction, which fully suits with my own judgment. I must now acquaint your Grace with a consequence of your absence which happened at Council yesterday, and gives me ground to apprehend worse when the sea is between you and England, if a secure provision of prevention be not made before you go, wherein my Lord of Strafford's wisdom hath laid a fair example. Upon the information of Mr. Slingsby (who had it seems forgotten that your Grace was Lieutenant of Ireland) that he might appear a singularly officious officer of the mint, being supported with some of the Council that I could not balance, exhibiting to His Majesty and their Lordships the pretended great mischief that would befal England by the Letters Patents for coining of small money in Ireland, whatsoever was offered for delaying a resolution till your Lordship's coming or otherwise against his intimations, it was resolved that Mr. Secretary Nicholas should send a letter by the next post for stop of all proceedings therein till further orders. The weighty reason pretended was that it would carry all the money out of England, whereas the patentee is bound to bring all the coin in foreign bullion thither. My Lord, the thing is not so considerable in itself as it is dangerous to your Lordship, that upon an information so weakly grounded (that I hear he is since labouring to find matter to justify his complaint) an act of your Lordship's relating to your own government, and which I believe upon examination will justify itself, should receive a demur without your Lordship's being heard when it was desired. This is all I shall say of this business till I see your Grace.

I have taken care to satisfy Sir George Hamilton, though I could not pay him fully, and he shall not at all be disappointed.

I have and shall attend my Lady Duchess about the main supply, and doubt not to serve your Grace effectually therein. We are as impatient here as you can be there of the Queen's landing; I hope a few days will shew us what is to be done. I shall observe all your Grace's commands relating to Mr. Strode.

THE EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, May 6. Drury Lane.—Since my last nothing hath come from Ireland but a report, without letters (that I can hear of), that the Parliament there had adjourned to the 24th of

this month, which I much wonder at, having given notice long before that the bills so much expected were upon the way towards them. The intended despatch concerning the small money, wherein I advertised your Grace Mr. Slingsby appeared so concerned, is by His Majesty's order respited till your Grace's return. I do attend my Lady Duchess, from whom your Grace commands me to receive a measure as to the provision to be made of private moneys, and shall take care therein I hope to your satisfaction. I left it free to Mr. Strode whether that five hundred pounds should be paid in or continued six months longer, and he having declared his willingness to the latter, the interest shall be paid the 14th of this month when it is due. Sir George Lane communicated to me your Grace's commands concerning the horse to be ready in Ireland in July, but no resolution being yet taken about the money I forbear writing more than generals into Ireland, that by way of preparation it may be considered where and how they may be best and most speedily raised when money and orders arrive.

THE EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, May 16. Drury Lane.—This bearer, my cousin, Thomas Laugherne, Major-General Laugherne's eldest son, having attended (according to your Grace's intimation of favouring him therewith) a vacancy in Ireland, and Captain Gifford, who had the command of a foot-company, being lately deceased, I do humbly recommend him to your Grace for that charge, his fitness for the place and the great sufferings of that family for the Royal interest pleading much in his behalf. His Majesty being assured of the Queen's arrival, though he had before resolved to begin his journey towards Portsmouth, yet, finding some bills of public concernment were not despatched, did yesterday by a message to both Houses quicken the finishing of them against Monday, when he declares his intention to make a session, and the same day to begin his journey, so as he may be with the Queen on Tuesday night; here were bonfires, ringing of bells, and other expressions of great joy yesterday for the Queen's arrival in safety.

I hope now your Grace will hasten your journey for Ireland; that kingdom languisheth for you. I have done what her Grace hath desired as to money, though with much difficulty, and must pray your Grace to be still mindful of Sir Thomas Vyner for his twenty-two thousand pounds of the Queen's money. The only thing wanting is the £4,000 for the Commissioners and Mr. Vangelder, which without greater allowance and security than I have power to propose is not to be obtained. I should be glad to receive your Grace's further direction herein when you have spoken with His Majesty.

SIR JOHN DENHAM to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662, July 24.—The bearer hereof, my kinsman, Dr. Denham, is the gentleman concerning whom I spoke to you at London, who, when you have some knowledge of him will

recommend himself better to you than I can. What his pretensions are I know not, but whether they concern the body natural or the body politic, he is very capable of serving his Grace in either, and if for your favour to him I can make you a return of any service here, I shall think myself very happy to have it in my power to do it, being most unfeignedly, Sir, your most affectionate kinsman and most faithful servant,

MICHAEL BOYLE,* BISHOP OF CORK, to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662, July 29. Cork.—This paper is intended to meet you at Dublin. Whether it will do so or no I know not. But this I assure you, that there are few persons living who more heartily prays for his Grace's safe arrival into this kingdom than your humble servant. It is no small affliction to me that I should be absent at this time, when the long-expected joy of this nation is brought unto us by his access. I had not doubtless stirred from my post nor removed one foot out of Dublin had not his Grace's licence and encouragement inclined me to make a step into the country before his coming over, and I presume his Grace will pardon my absence, which is not only my misfortune but my punishment. I am at present detained here by a great distemper of my wife's, who hath been very ill this fortnight, but I shall no sooner see her in a probable condition of recovery but I shall hasten up to pay my humble duty and obedience to His Excellency, and I shall beg your favour to say something for me that may excuse me to His Grace that I am not as early at his feet as others of his servants are. I have a great impatience until I shake hands with you at Dublin, for until I see you I shall not be satisfied that we have you. I beseech your presentment of my very humble service to your lady and unto yourself the most resigned affection of, dear sir, your most humble and faithful servant.

PETITION OF POOR PENSIONERS AND ORDERS THEREON.

1662, August 6. Dublin.—The humble petition of the poor pensioners, being most of them widows and fatherless children.

Humbly shewing that your Honour's poor pensioners have been deprived of their pensions almost this year and a half, by means whereof they are all of them in a most miserable and distressed condition, some of them ready to starve, other some ready to be cast into prison, and others of them to be turned out of doors and to lie in the streets, who have several times presented their humble petitions to this honourable Board for means, but have been delayed and slighted from time to time, so that now they are most pitiful objects of tender compassion, and if not speedily relieved by your Honour's means they are likely to starve and perish in the streets.

* Subsequently Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1665, and Primate, 1675.

In tender consideration whereof may it therefore please your Excellency and the rest of this honourable Council tenderly to commiserate this their most lamentable condition, and to grant them your Honour's gracious order that they may have their means and allowance granted then and the rather for that they had an order about half a year ago for half a year's means, and never had it given them to this very day. And your poor petitioners and pensioners shall ever pray.

Endorsed at foot:—Dublin Castle, August 7, 1662.—Let this petition be presented unto us at our next sitting at the Council Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

Ormond.

PETITION OF SAMUEL PEPYS AND ORDER THEREON BY ORMOND.

To James, Duke of Ormond, his Grace Lord-Lieutenant General and Governor General of Ireland. The humble petition of Samuel Pepys. Sheweth that your petitioner's father about five years ago for a very valuable consideration did buy from Major Dudley Phillips (a person of known loyalty to His Majesty) certain debentures for his arrears due to him for his service in the war of Ireland before the fifth of June, 1649, amounting to £4,000 or £5,000 or thereabouts.

That the late usurpers of the Government in 1649 (well knowing the said Major Phillips' affections to His Majesty, and being desirous to disband him) did then pay unto the said Major Phillips the sum of £130 in money for three months' pay, due to him for his service after the 5th of June aforesaid, and did thereupon disband him.

That your petitioner's father having left the said arrears to him for his portion, your petitioner by the strictness of the late Act of Settlement is to be postponed for satisfaction of the said arrears, to your petitioners ruin if not remedied by your Grace.

May it therefore please your Grace to take your petitioner's case into your gracious consideration, and that the sufferings of the said Major for his loyalty may not be any prejudice to your petitioner, but that your Grace would be pleased to take such order as in your wisdom shall seem expedient, whereby the trustees appointed for the '49 security may admit your petitioner to a prior satsfacton for the said arrears. And he shall pray.

Undated. *Endorsed at foot*:—Dublin Castle, August 8, 1662.—We recommend the petitioner to the Trustees of the Commissioned Officers of the Army before the fifth of June, 1649, whom we desire to take his petition and condition into consideration, and to afford him all the favour and furtherance they may towards his satisfaction for the debentures above mentioned. Ormond.

Lists of Offices received from Mr. Attorney, the 10th of August, 1662.

Several sorts of officers that are to be appointed in the several ports of this kingdom for levying and collecting His Majesty's duties of Excise and new impost, according to the tenor of an Act lately passed in this present Parliament.

1st.—To be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant only	Chief Commissioners not exceeding the number of five.
2ndly.—To be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant only	A Surveyor General in His Majesty's port of the said duties of Excise and new impost.
3rdly.—To be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and Council	Commissioners of Appeals
4thly.—To be approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Council	The Sub-Commissioners in all places where the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall think fit to appoint Sub-Commissioners.
To be approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Council	Collectors in the several ports of the said duties of Excise and new impost.

To be approved by the Lord Lieutenant only	Searchers Waiters Messengers Clerks to the Sub-Commissioners	To be appointed in all places for the levying and collecting of the said duties of Excise and new Impost according to the late Act.

[————] to [————].

1662, August 11. Hampton Court.—By the last letters from Holland is confirmed the report we had of three of the East Indy ships, together with their whole lading, which was very rich, being cast away at the Texel, which disaster together with the other four of that fleet strayed in their way hitherwards and not yet heard of, as also their late great loss in the island of Formosa, very much afflicts those of Amsterdam, who are more considerably interested in that fortune. The Spanish Ambassador, Don Steph. di Gamarra, hath desired two months more time for the delivery of the ratification of the late agreement made between his master and the Estates concerning the division of the Pais d'Outremeuse, whereat the Dutch seem a little altered, and say they will admit no further delays, but will expect either the ratification of this or the effects of that agreement at Munster made concerning this matter in 1648.

The Elector of Brandenburg hath lately received his investiture of the Duchy of Pomerania from the Emperor, and 'tis believed a good sum of money, so as he being now wholly [Imp]erialist the King of France begins to think his game the harder, and is said to have new thoughts of his journey into Alsace, for which he hath despatched the Duke de Mazarin thither already. The late fleet set on by the French under the Duke de Beaufort into the Mediterranean is after much noise quietly returned home without effecting any one thing considerable, and now the Dutch and they discourse of an union of their forces in the Mediterranean against the Pirates.

By late letters from Tanger we find things in a very good condition there, and the Gayland [?] having again desired to treat a friendship, so as it were with the Governor himself, upon that and other considerations of advancing the King's service in that place the Earl of Peterburgh is this week to embark with a supply of all necessaries for the garrison. The same letters tell us Sir John Lawson was making for Arzilla, with intention to bring them to a peace with us as those of Tituan are already, which both lying in the neighbourhood of Tanger will be of great use for the supply and countenan[ce] [of] that place. Sir Richard Fanshaw is likewise [obliterated] will be setting forward for Lisbon as His Majesty's Ambassador Ordinary to remain there.

Their Majesties and the Court are still at Hampton Court, expecting till the lodge designed to receive the Queen at Vauxhall be fully ready, which may possibly yet wear out a fortnight or more. In the meantime the City are forward [ing their] preparations to meet Her Majesty on the water as far as Putney, and so to wait on her to her landing at Whitehall.

The Queen Mot[her] remains likewise at Greenwich till Somerset [Hou]se be fitted to receive her.

At a late Common Council the City voted a pension of £500 per annum to Sir Richard Brown for the good services he hath and daily doth His Majesty and the City as Major-General of the militia of London.

ORDER to the SHERIFFS OF DUBLIN, &c., FOR QUARTERING TROOPS.

1662, August 25. Dublin. — By the Lord-Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

Ormond.

Whereas we have thought fit to give order for the marching of the four troops of horse lately quartering in this City to other places in the country, and have appointed five other troops hereunder mentioned to march up hither, these are therefore

to will and require you to appoint convenient quarters for the said five troops, as they shall come to this City in the several places following, viz.: Our own troop in Dammas Street, St. George's Lane, College Green, Lazyhill, St. Bride Street, and St. Kevin Street, our very good Lord the Duke of Albemarle's troop in Oxmantown, our very good Lord the Lord Viscount Grandison's troop in St. Thomas and St. James Streets, Sir Oliver St. George's troop in St. Francis Street and Ormond Gate, the Coombe, Crooked Staff, and Pimlico, and Colonel Daniel Redman's troop in St. Patrick Street, New Street, New Row, and the Pottle. And for your so doing this shall be a warrant. Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin the 25th day of August, 1662.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Sheriffs of the City of Dublin, and the Seneschals of the respective liberties of St. Sepulchre, St. Thomas Court, and Donore, and every of them.

G. Lane.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF CO. TIPPERARY AND ORDER THEREON BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Sheweth: That the pass called the Long Ford in the Barony of Illeogarty in the said county, being a causeway of a mile long and the only road for most parts of Munster, is eaten away and destroyed by the waters, so that the same must be wholly new done, but the charge thereof (amounting by estimation to so great a sum as upwards of six hundred pounds) cannot be borne by the said county.

Now forasmuch as the King and Queen's counties and the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kilkenny do participate of the benefits of the said pass, and in regard the said county of Tipperary of itself is no way able to bear the whole charge thereof.

Your suppliants are become humbly bold to be suitors to your Grace in this extraordinary case, that out of your great wisdom some way may be found whereby the aforesaid counties may be made contributaries with your suppliants in the said great charge.

R. Butler.	Geo. Mathew.	Theobald Mathew.
Redmond Everard.	John Walshe.	Hie Sankey.
		Elias Greene.

Undated. Endorsed at foot:—Dublin Castle, August 27, 1662.—Let this petition be presented unto us at our next sitting at the Council Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

Estimate Concerning Repairs to Fortifications of Dublin.

1662, August 28.—An Estimate concerning the repair of the fortifications about this City.

	£ s. d.
Imprimis. The whole line contains 2212 perch of 10 foot to the perch, whereof 1662 perch the scouring and making the trench 18 foot wide at the top and 10 foot at the bottom and 8 foot deep, casting the earth inwards at 6s. the perch, comes to	0498 : 12 : 00
Item. The remaining part of the trench being 550 perch is filled up, and will cost 10s. the perch to be new sunk, which comes to ...	0275 : 00 : 00
Item. 740 perch of the trench, being a loose earth, must be sodded from the bottom to the top on the rampier side, which at 5s. the perch comes to	0185 : 00 : 00
Item. The new making up and new sodding the rampier and parapet, of 1475 perch, where both the sods and some part of the earth is wanting and must be fetched at a good distance, so that one with another it will come to 12s. the perch, and is in all ...	0885 : 00 : 00
Item. The remaining part of the rampier and parapet, being 737 perch, the repair will cost 8s. the perch, which comes to... ...	0294 : 16 : 00
Item. There wants seven drawbridges each of which will cost, the making and materials £28 16s. 00d., (the particulars are on the other side), so the whole will come to ...	0201 : 12 : 00
Item. There wants four new gates each at £8, (with some stonework that is wanting), the whole is	0032 : 00 : 00
Item. There wants four new Courts of Guard, each will cost the building and materials £25, the whole	0100 : 00 : 00
Item. Six old Courts of Guard to be repaired, each at £8, one with another, will come to	0048 : 00 : 00
Item. For palisadoes, turnpikes, &c., in all ...	0120 : 00 : 00
Item. The making and repairing watercourses, beavers and turn-waters, in all	0040 : 00 : 00
	2680 : 00 : 00

John Paine.

An Estimate of the materials and workmanship belonging to each drawbridge.

	£ s. d.
Imprimis. The jambs, sill and headpiece, 1½ ton of timber at 40s. per ton	03 : 00 : 00
Item. The braces, spurs and brackets, ½ ton ...	01 : 00 : 00
Item. The wings with the braces, upper roller, tail-piece and mud-sills, 3 ton	06 : 00 : 00
Item. Timber for the planks, one ton	02 : 00 : 00
Item. The under roller, fore-piece, and joists for the bridge, one ton	02 : 00 : 00
Item. The carriage of the timber, being 7 tons, at 3s. per ton...	01 : 01 : 00
Item. The chains, bolts, spikes, &c., 2 hundredweight at 5d. the pound, comes to	04 : 05 : 00
Item. The masons' work and materials ...	03 : 10 : 00
Item. The carpenters' and sawyers' work, in all	06 : 00 : 00
	28 : 16 : 00

Endorsed:—Received from Captain Paine, the 28 of August, 1662.

A List of the Several Garrisons in the Province of Connaught.

1662, August.

In the County of Galway.

The town of Galway fortified with a good wall and two strong citadels; in the east citadel lies a lieutenant, an ensign, one sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and 50 private soldiers of the Lord President of Conaght's company; in the west citadel all Colonel Chidly Coote's company, except a corporal and two files, and in the town Sir Francis Gore, Lieut.-Colonel and Governor, and all his company, except a sergeant, a corporal, and four files, and all Captain Garrett Moore's company except a corporal and two files.

Bunowen, a small castle without a bawn, situate on the seaside in Erconaght (Iar-Connaught) and secures a landing place from Enisbuffin (Inisboffin), wherein are two files and a corporal of Colonel Chidly Coote's company.

Littormolan (Lettermullen), a small castle without a bawn on the seaside in Erconaght, from whence the garrison in Aran have their firing, which the Islands do not afford; here are two files and a corporal of Captain Garrett Moore's company.

Aran.—In the great island is a fort, wherein Captain Deey is garrisoned with his ensign, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and 45 private soldiers.

Dunmore, an old castle with a bawn wall and a gatehouse, no flankers; here lies a lieutenant, one corporal, one drummer, and 22 soldiers of Sir Arthur Gore's company.

Belamoe (Ballymoe), is a strong regular fort, newly built of lime and stone, with four bulwarks, situate on a pass between the counties of Galway and Roscommon upon the river Suck. The garrison that lies here is a lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and — private soldiers of the Earl of Mountrath's company.

Banagher, a new castle regularly built upon a pass over the Shannon, in it a sergeant and four files of Sir Arthur Gore's company.

Mylock (Moylough), a castle like the former upon another pass over the Shannon, and in it a sergeant and four files of Sir Arthur Gore's company.

In the County of Mayo.

Ballinrobe, a large strong bawn with four flankers of lime and stone, in which lies Sir James Cuff and his ensign, two corporals, one drummer, and 29 private soldiers of his company.

Cahirnemart, a small castle on the sea side in the Owles (Burrishoole) towards Innisbuffin, in it a sergeant and three files of Sir James Cuff's company.

Newtown, a castle and a bawn wherein Sir Arthur Gore and two files and a corporal of his company are garrisoned.

Inver, a small castle in Erris lying upon the harbour called Broad-haven, an ensign, a sergeant, a corporal, a drummer, and 30 private soldiers of Sir Arthur Gore's company.

Moine (Moyne), an old abbey wherein is a corporal and three files of Sir Robert Hannay's company.

Innisbuffin, a fort in an island in the sea; a lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and 45 private soldiers of Captain Deey's company.

In the County of Sligo.

The fort of Sligo, not yet finished, garrisoned by Major Edgeworth's ward.

Bellahy, a strong regular fort, lately built, with bulwarks of lime and stone, on a considerable pass between the counties of Mayo and Sligo. All Sir Robert Hannay's company lie here except three files.

Ballymote, a strong castle with a bawn, moat, and drawbridge; a corporal and two files of the Lord Roberts' company.

Ballynafad, a small castle without a bawn lying at the foot of the mountains of the Curlews; a sergeant and three files of the Lord Roberts' company.

County of Roscommon.

Athlone, the Lord President's seat, a strong castle, and the town is fortified on Conaght side with a regular earthwork, and

on Leinster side with a stone wall. Captain Richard St. George and all his company, except two files, lies in the castle; and Lieut-Col. William Moore and Captain Baily with their two companies entire in the town.

Roscommon, a strong castle and bawn; Mr. Jones' ward.

Castlecoote, a new regular bawn with flankers, the Earl of [ ] with one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer and — soldiers of his company.

Boile (Boyle), a considerable bawn with a gate house situate upon a pass at the foot of the mountains of the Curlews on Roscommon side; a lieutenant, an ensign, one sergeant, two corporals, two drummers, and 57 private soldiers of the Lord Roberts' company.

Termonbarry, a small castle surrounded with great bogs and the Shannon; a sergeant, a corporal, and two files of Captain Richard St. George's company.

In the County of Leitrim.

Jamestown, is a small town walled about, and hath a bridge over the Shannon betwixt the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim; here are two sergeants, one corporal, one drummer, and 37 private soldiers of Lord Berkeley's company, and an ensign and — soldiers of the Earl of Mountrath's company.

Carrick-drumruske, a strong castle and bawn near a bridge over the Shannon; a lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and 41 private soldiers of Sir James Cuff's company.

PETITION OF MABEL, COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF FINGALL.

Undated. Most humbly showeth that after her husband, the late Earl of Fingall, serving under your Grace's command, died in prison, having fallen into the enemy's hands at Baggotrath, she was possessed of her jointure in Meath until the year 1654, at which time she was compelled to remove herself and her family into Connaght, being assigned for a livelihood some lands belonging to the Bishop of Clonfert and part of your Grace's estate in that province, in possession whereof your Grace having been established in the year 1660, and the Bishop being repossessed of what belonged to his see, your suppliant had since that time wanted a dwelling place, and been exposed to all the miseries which a poor widow could suffer, but that your Grace's commissioners were pleased to continue her a tenant to the lands belonging to your Grace, which she formerly enjoyed, for this and the last year.

That it would therefore please your Grace, in pity of her present sad condition, until she may be enabled to receive the profits of her said jointure, which is yet in the hands of soldiery and adventurers, to provide for her own and the maintenance of her daughters and youngest son in some decent manner according their quality, and to afford her means to discharge the rent of the land so tenanted and some debts which she hath been necessitated to contract.

Mabelle Fingall.

Endorsed at foot :—

Dublin Castle, 21st August, 1662.

Our Commissioners, who have the care of our estate, are to certify us for what rent that part of our land which the petitioner had is now set, and thereupon we shall give our further order.

Ormond.

2nd September, 1662.

In obedience to your Grace's commands we certify that that portion of your Grace's estate in the Lordship of Aghrim, which was assigned to the Countess of Fingall for her lot, was by us set to her Ladyship at twenty pounds per annum, but the quality of it at present we cannot tell, our books being at Kilkenny, but the rent was no more than what her Ladyship was pleased at the first offer to give by reason of her turning your tenant out.

Wm. Flower.
Mat. Harrison.

Dublin Castle, 20th September, 1662.

Upon consideration had of the above certificate we are pleased, and so do order, that the payment of the rent due unto us from the petitioner for the lands in the said certificate mentioned be respited until the petitioner be restored to her jointure; whereof the Commissioners for managing of our particular affairs, and all others concerned are to take notice.

Ormond.

PETITION OF REV. WM. STEERES.

Humbly sheweth unto your Grace that your petitioner was a student in Trinity College, Dublin, for the space of seven years, and took his degree therein, and hath been sworn there one of the King's scholars, and being of late destitute of a livelihood, and finding a vacancy for the free school of the County of Kerry, your petitioner hath for these three years last past kept the free school at Ardfert, in the county aforesaid, where the said free school used to be kept, instructing the Protestant youth with little or no satisfaction for his great pains, except what the Lord Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert hath been graciously pleased to bestow upon your petitioner, but now so it is, may it please your Grace, that usually there hath been letters patents granted by His Majesty of the said free school to such a discerning person as should be recommended by the Lord Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prayeth your Grace in your wonted care of the nurture of learning to refer the examination of your petitioner's merits and abilities unto the Right Reverend Father in God, Edward, Lord Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert,* and upon his report to your Grace of

* Edward Synge, Bishop of Limerick 1661; translated to Cork 1663.

your petitioner's fitness to discharge the said duty, to grant to your petitioner orders for letters patents to be master of the said free school of Kerry, with the usual stipend thereunto belonging.

Undated. *Endorsed at foot*:—

Dublin Castle, 11th November, 1662.

The petitioner (as it seems by his petition) being known to the Lord Bishop of Limerick and Ardfert, we pray his Lordship to certify us what he conceives of his ability and fitness to be master of the school in his petition mentioned, that thereupon we may give such further order as shall be fit. Ormond.

Dublin, November 14th, 1662.

May it please your Grace,

In obedience to your Grace's commands, I do hereby humbly certify that I know the petitioner, William Steeres, and (to the best of my observation) have found him to be a person of good abilities, loyal principles, and civil conversation, and do conceive him to be a fit man to be master of the free school of Ardfert, all which I humbly submit, &c.

Edw. Lymerick and Ardfert.

14th November, 1662.

Endorsed:—The Lord Bishop of Limerick's certificate to be read.

A warrant granted the 20th day of November, 1662.

Petition of Inhabitants of the Baronies of Moycullen and Ballynahinch, in the County of Galway.

The humble petition of the poor inhabitants of the Baronies of Muckullen and Ballenehensie (Moycullen and Ballynahinch), in the County of Galway.

Shewing that the said Baronies for the most part are coarse bog and mountain and waste land, and not owned by the persons to whom the same was assigned upon the transplantation, and will ever be useless to the landlords and yield no quit rent or other revenue to his Majesty, unless that your Lordship, for the encouragement of such as will go to inhabit the same, issue orders to the High Sheriff of the County of Galway and the receivers of His Majesty's quit rent or their deputy in the said county, to receive from such as shall inhabit the same His Majesty's quit rent for such times only as they make use thereof, and not to trouble them for any arrears further than as aforesaid for the advancement of His Majesty's revenue and the good of his people.

Undated.

Petition of Inferior Officers and Artificers of Artillery.

1662, November 11.—The humble petition of the inferior officers and artificers belonging to His Majesty's train of artillery, ordnance, and stores.

Sheweth that your petitioners had warrants granted to them from time to time by the late Lords Justices to receive their pay equal with the rest of the Army, but so it is that some of the said warrants do still remain unpaid by the Treasury, whereby your petitioners are reduced to very great extremities.

May it therefore please your grace to commiserate your petitioners' condition, and to grant your order to His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer to make present payment of such warrants as were granted by the late Lords Justices to your petitioners and are not paid by the Treasury as yet.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, 13th November, 1662.

We pray our very good Lord the Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars, to inform himself of the truth of the matter above mentioned, and to certify us his Lordship's opinion what he shall conceive fit to be done therein.

Ormond.

November 14th, 1662.

May it please your Grace,

The warrants in the petition mentioned are unpaid for want of money in the Treasury, but I conceive it just that the petitioners should be paid up as far as the rest of the Army, according to the present establishment, wherein such order as your grace shall give shall be obeyed as treasure comes in to answer. All which is humbly submitted.

Anglesey.

Dublin Castle, 18th November, 1662.

Upon consideration of the above certificate, we do order that the petitioners be paid up as far as the rest of the Army, according to the present establishment, and that accordingly His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars, out of such of his Majesty's treasure as now is or first shall come under his charge, shall satisfy them; and for his so doing this, together with their acquittances confessing satisfaction, shall be to him and the Commissioners of his account a sufficient warrant.

Ormond.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1662, November 26th.—In obedience to your Grace's reference of the 17th November, 1662, on the humble petition of the private soldiers under the command of the Right Honourable the Earl of Donegall, I have examined the allegations in the petition set forth, and do find that the late Lords Justices (on reading the humble petition of Walter Staplehill, agent in the behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Athlone, setting forth that the Earl of Donegall's troop was indebted to the said inhabitants in the sum of 480*li* sterling), did order on

the 11th of October, 1661, that the Deputy Treasurer should stop one-third part out of the growing pay of the respective troopers from time to time, as the same should be paid and grow due according to an annexed schedule signed by the muster-master, until the said debts were satisfied. I further find that the humble petition of the said Walter Staplehill to your Grace in behalf of the said inhabitants of Athlone, your Grace was pleased by your order of the 7th October, 1662, to ratify and confirm the said order of the late Lords Justices, by virtue of which several orders I find there was defalcation made for eight months. I likewise find that on the 7th of February, 1661, the Lord Justices ordered the said Deputy Treasurer to make payment unto the said Walter Staplehill, or his assigns, of such sum or sums of money as remained in his hands, or afterwards should come to his hands, upon account of the said debt due to the inhabitants of Athlone, by virtue of which order I find the said Staplehill hath received six months defalcations, and allegeth that he hath delivered up the troopers' bills for the whole eight months in hopes to receive the deductions made for the two months remaining unsatisfied to him, as well as the former deductions.

And as to the reducing of the troopers' pay from two shillings *per diem* to 18*d.*, the defalcations of the last two months being made according to the former establishment, I humbly offer (if the bills be delivered up as the said Staplehill allegeth) that the said defalcations may stand, and that the said Staplehill may give an abatement proportionably out of the next month's pay that shall be issued to the said troop or out of their arrears.

Anglesey.

Remonstrance of Gentry of the Queen's County.

1662, November 27. Maryborough.—We presume his Grace hath been informed of several rebels or (as they are now commonly called) Tories, who have of late committed many robberies, felonies, and other mischiefs in this county and continue in so doing; some of whom, by name, John Costigan, Gregory Costigan, Hugh Lalor, and Martin Connor (whether out of sense and sorrow for their offences or fear that their deserved punishment may in time seize them, we cannot judge) have desired us of His Majesty's Commission of the Peace for the said county humbly to offer unto his Grace that if they may be pardoned for all other their offences, they will submit themselves unto the law for any murder that can be laid to their charge, and will after such trial (if any happen to be and they acquitted) give sufficient security to depart His Majesty's kingdoms by Easter next and not to return without special licence. This, Sir, as we humbly conceive being a proposition that may tend to the future quiet of this country and the peace and security of His Majesty's good people there, we have thought fit at our public meeting on the subsidy, most

humbly to desire his Grace's pleasure and command therein, with what dispatch you may think fit the matter may require, and with it your pardon to, Sir, your humble servants.

Amos Meredyth.
Robt. Meredyth.
Will. Lestrange.
Joh. Pigott.
Jo. Rawline.
Wm. Weldon.

PETITION OF JOHN TEARE AND OTHERS.

1662, November 28.—The humble petition of John Teare, Luke Austin, Thomas Fillgate, John Sammon, Randall Jones, John Stones, Patrick Breaghan, Stephen Garland, Francis Brickland, Thomas Walker, Nicholas Wallice, and James Walsh, innkeepers of the parish of St. Michan's in Oxmantowne, Dublin,

Humbly sheweth—That the persons whose names are expressed in the annexed papers do stand justly indebted unto your petitioners for man's meat and horse meat in the several sums to their name annexed, as will appear by bills under their hands, the whole amounting to the sum of five hundred and sixteen pounds four shillings and three pence, and do not satisfy your petitioners their said debts; and that your petitioners never did (nor do not now) take from any of the said persons quartered upon them more than six pence per night for hay, and that at this time your petitioners have the Earl of Donegall's troops and half of the Lord of Dungannon's troops quartered upon them this month past (not charged in the annexed papers), who take your petitioners' goods and do not satisfy them for the same, insomuch that your petitioners are disabled to satisfy their creditors, and without speedy course be taken for satisfaction of the said debts that your petitioners may enjoy what God doth bless them with in their endeavours and thereby be able to satisfy their creditors, your petitioners, their wives, and children are like to perish.

Your petitioners humbly beg your Grace's tender consideration of the premises, and that your Grace will be pleased to order that Sir Daniel Bellingham, knight, may receive your petitioners' bills of the said troops, and pay your petitioners the sums therein mentioned, that so they may be enabled the better to trust those who are now quartered upon them; or some other way for the present relief of your petitioners and their families as may seem meet unto your Grace.

PETITION OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE EARL OF DONEGALL.

Sheweth that whereas your petitioners were formerly garrisoned in Athlone, the most of them became indebted to the inhabitants, whose agent hath continued by order from

the late Lords Justices for near a year and an half to stop one-third out of the pay of all your petitioners in the hands of Sir Daniel Bellingham, knight;

That 10*l* 7*s*. 7*d*. of the money so stopped is for the debts of seven persons that were disbanded out of the said troop before the stoppage thereof, and 8*l* 2*s*. more of the money so stopped is from sixteen of your petitioners, more than they were indebted to the said inhabitants, who have delivered their bills up to the said persons, and discharged them from all demands; an account of which several sums so wrongfully and over stopped is hereunto annexed;

And forasmuch as there is about 40*l* now in the hands of the said Sir Daniel, which was stopped out of your petitioners' last two months' pay, which the said agent expects forthwith to receive, and pretends that he will thereout repay the aforementioned 10*l* 7*s*. 7*d*. and 8*l* 2*s*. 0*d*., but your petitioners suspecting his payments, and believing when he hath it in his hand he will withhold it upon some pretence or other, to your petitioners further prejudice, wherefore they humbly pray your Grace to order the said Sir Daniel Bellingham to pay unto Edward Butler, Clerk of the said Troop, the said sums of 10*l* 7*s*. 7*d*. and 8*l* 2*s*. 0*d*., out of the money deducted from the last two months' pay, to be by him disposed to whom it is due.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, 10th December, 1662.

Referred to our very good Lords the Earl of Anglesey and the Lord Kingston to examine the matter above mentioned, and to compose the difference between the parties concerned, if they can, by consent, or else to certify us what they shall find and conceive fit to be done therein. Ormond.

THOMAS ASHE to ORMOND AND COUNCIL.

1662, December 29. Trim.—In obedience to your Lordships' commands, I humbly make bold to acquaint your Lordships that this day (together with certain printed copies of an act of Council, dated the 13th instant, for enlarging the time for the payment of the first half-year's value, payable out of the e tates of adventurers, soldiers, and others unto His Majesty, unto the third of February next), I received your Lordships' express of the 23rd instant, requiring me to cause the same to be proclaimed and publicly fixed in all the markets and other public places in this county; and that I shall, in all humble obedience, with careful speed and diligence, have the same effected accordingly, as all other your Lordships' commands which at any time shall come.

THOMAS ASHE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662, December 29. Trim.—Sir, This day I received yours of the 23rd instant, and in it enclosed two printed orders from my Lord Lieutenant concerning debts due by soldiers

in their quarters. I have taken care for the speedy and careful publishing, and fixing them up in the most public places of this county, and do give you this account according to your commands.

Endorsed:—From Mr. Tho. Ashe, Sheriff of Meath, concerning his receipt of the order for soldiers' debts to be sent up.

SIR NICHOLAS ARMORER to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662 [-3], January 3. Menes.—Dear Knight, God send you a merry New Year, and next that we may hear good news of you all from Ireland, it being now almost three weeks since any letters came from Dublin. Here enclosed I send you Sir Will. Scott's answer to your own and mine concerning the horse; whenever he finds it time to call for him, there shall be one ready here according to my Lord Duke's order.

Poor Jamey has been ill, and is in great trouble, you never write to him, he promised to bring me a letter this day for his mother, and fetch his New Year's gift, but it's five of the clock and yet I hear nothing from him. This place affords no news worth your knowing. The Russian Ambassador has had his audience and delivered his presents, which are very fine. This night there is dancing at the Duchess, her lodgings, and is to be twice a week. I am now in waiting, and will only wait till the day after that to return to my Irish duty.* Sir Will. Bourman and I dined yesterday together at a feast where we drank your health, so did Mr. Fox this day.

My service to your Lady and her fair daughter Charlotte. I can only tell you the old tale that I am always at your service, and so you may freely command (me).

My service to Sir Rich. Lane.

THOMAS SAMBORNE to [? SIR GEORGE LANE].

1662 [-3], January 3. London.—After my most zealous prayers for your health and happiness in this new and many following years, I presume to send you this enclosed note of my disbursements for the French news until the last of December last, wherein (deducting the 10*l* received of Mr. Vyner) I am in advance besides of 3*l* 5*s*. 6*d*., and I am remitting a quarter more in advance as agreed to the intelligencers at Paris, so that when you think it fit, pray order said Mr. Vyner to pay me what may satisfy this and post of letters. I am informed that one is sworn in the yeoman Harvanger place, which I advised you to be vacant, that doth not lessen my hopes of your accustomed favours towards me in time and opportunity (to your wisdom) fit, and therein do I comfort.

* Sir Nicholas Armorer, who had been Equerry to Charles II. abroad, was at this time Captain of the King's Company in the newly-formed regiment of Irish Guards

Account enclosed with preceding letter "Disbursed by Tho. Samborne for intelligence and post of letters from Paris, from the 15th of July to the last of December, 1662:—

To one of the intelligencers at Paris after the rate of 16 pistoles a year as agreed for 5 months and a ½		6*l. ster.*
To another intelligencer from the 1st September at same rate		4*l* : 5*s.*
Post of Letters.		
	s. d.	
Paid postage to the 24th of August ...	4 : 9	
More to the end of September	8 : 6	
More to the end of October	13 : 6	2*l*:15*s*:6*d.*
More to the end of November	14 : 6	
More to the end of December	14 : 3	
For carriage of letters to and from the post ...		5 : 00
		13*l*: 5*s*: 6
Received towards this note of Mr. Vyner		10*l*
So remains due to said Samborne		3*l*: 5*s*: 6*d*"

JOHN LOVE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662 [-3], January 6. Kinsale.—Ever honoured Sir, yours of the 27th of December I did not receive until the 3rd of January, since which time I have not been idle in observing my Lord Lieutenant, his Grace, and your commands in making inquiry into the present state and condition of the King of Portugal's ship. I did write and speak to every particular man that I could hear of that had anything to do with the said ship, and I have got an account under each of their hands, true copies of which I have here enclosed sent you, but the originals I keep by me fearing they should miscarry. Sir, there is a gentleman that lodged near your house in Dublin, one Mr. Tho. Amory, that married the Lord of Kerry's daughter, if you please to send for him, he knows much concerning that ship, for he had some order from the Duke of York long since to make inquiry after her. The ship is near a thousand ton, and I am informed that she cost twenty thousand pounds the building, and I am likewise informed, by very skilful men, that two thousand pounds will not set her to sea fit with all materials. And this is all the account that can be learned at present concerning that ship.

Ever honoured Sir, I make bold to acquaint you that it was a custom before the wars that whoever were governors or deputy governors of this fort, had a privilege to have what wine or other provisions was spent in the fort duty-free. Now may it please you to send me an order under my good Lord Lieutentant's hand to the officer of the custom house

of Kinsale, that Sir William Penn may have that privilege, or myself in his absence. Sir, this is a place of great resort and of great expense, and I must confess ingenuously to you, that I have lived here not above seventeen months, and it hath cost me above three hundred pounds in that time merely in house keeping, and in all that time I have received but seven months pay as lieutenant of foot. Truly, Sir, I had not been able to subsist till now had not my Lady Penn helped me in housekeeping, and lent me money, and have lived with me in the fort ever since I came here. She desires her humble services may be presented to your sweet self and your virtuous lady. My Lady Penn bid me tell you that she sent to you by Captain Dorsey for this order, but she had never the happiness to hear from you since. I have nothing else to trouble you, but to beg your pardon for this boldness. It was your former favour to me when I was Major to Sir Wm. Vaughan, in the years '48 and '49, that embolds me now to be thus troublesome to you, and believe it, Sir, there is no man breathing on this earth shall be more readier and faithfuller to serve his Grace and yourself than, honoured Sir, your, etc.

Postscript:—I was also informed that Captain Robert Googin and Mr. John Stepney did sell the *St. Lewis* to one Mr. Anthony Stowell for one thousand and sixty pounds, but now they do all deny it.

Robert Googin and John Stepney to Major John Love.

1662 [-3], January 5.—According to your desire, we have sent you this account of the Portugal ship, *St. Lewis*, that about the fifteenth of December, 1661, she was forced on shore, overset, and sunk, in the Harbour of Kinsale, and that Captain Jacob Reynolls, who commanded her under the King of Portugal, attempted the raising of her about the 25th of the same month, but could not effect it; and therefore did contract with us for her recovery and salvage by instruments under his hand and seal in the behalf of himself and the King of Portugal, as by the same may more at large appear, (which we the more readily embraced upon encouragement from the late Lords Justices' letter to the gentlemen of the county, and for the good of his Majesty's Harbour of Kinsale, and the King of Portugal's advantage), in which said instrument the said Captain Jacob Reynolls hath and did mortgage the said ship and materials to her belongings, for the true payment of nine hundred pounds sterling for our charge and pains, within twelve hours after her salvage as aforesaid and floating or riding at anchor in the Harbour of Kinsale, thereby also agreeing that in case of non-payment of the said sum of nine hundred pounds, with what other necessary charge

we should be at in securing and preserving the said ship within three months next after her floating, it should then be lawful for us to make sale of the said ship and materials. But, notwithstanding we have performed our part in raising, salvage, and floating the said ship on the 27th of June last, 1662, and have with much care, charge, and hazard, kept and preserved her ever since, neither the said Captain Jacob Reynolls, nor any other from the King of Portugal, have appeared to make us due satisfaction and receive the said ship from our charge. The said ship is in good condition, riding afloat in this Harbour of Kinsale, with her masts, yards, tops, and standing riggings very good, with three anchors, three cables, a small boat, and thirty-four pieces of iron ordnance, which are the materials mortgaged to us as aforesaid.
Copy.

Sir Ralph Wilson to Earl of Orrery.

1662 [-3], January 15. Limerick.—His Grace, my Lord Lieutenant, was pleased to send a book of Articles (for the better government of his Majesty's Army in this kingdom) to the several troops and companies quartered in this city, but no commission for keeping a court martial to put these articles in execution has been yet sent hither. In regard that there is a necessity of such a commission, or some orders from your Lordship in this case, I thought it my duty to signify the same to your Lordship, for where disorders happen among our soldiers, the officers here (for want of a commission) question whether or no they may keep a court martial, and are cautious in the case, and therefore his Grace's or your Lordship's further orders and directions in this case is the humble request of your Lordship's, etc.

Addressed:—These to the right honourable my very good Lord Roger, Earl of Orrery, Lord President of Mounster, Dublin, humbly present.

Robert Southwell to Ormond.

1662 [-3], January 16. Cork.—In most humble obedience unto your Grace's commands these are to certify that this day being the 16th day of January, 1662, I have received your Grace's letter of the 12th January, with three printed copies of the late Act of Parliament, intituled an act for establishing an additional revenue upon his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for the support of his and their crown and dignity, and the same day have delivered your Grace's said letter, and one of the said printed copies, unto his Majesty's Justices of the Peace then sitting upon the Bench at a general Quarter Sessions held at Cork, where the said letter

and printed copy was publicly read, and also shall deliver one other copy unto the Mayor of that city, to be by him published there, and shall also send other copies unto other parts of this County, to be published according to command.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662 [-3], January 18 (Saturday). Stone.—As I remember you were so kind as to command me to give you an account of my landing, upon which score I shall do it, and to let you know how far I am in pursuit of those commands laid upon me, else it could not be worth your trouble. Upon Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, I landed at Holyhead, and that you may see duty has wings, I did immediately (without the fond assistance of a Cadle [? caudle] or buttered ale) take horse and make no stay till I came to Stone this day, being about two o'clock, so that I rode, the ways being very bad, a hundred miles in less than two days, and you may say 'twas well rode little gent, being now within twenty miles of the place whither I am commanded, but thought it unfit to go thither in an unseasonable hour of the night, to give them an alarm, but stay and rest myself till Monday to be there in a more fitting hour, and appear with all cheerful kindness from their friends, and then I shall give a just account to those that are most concerned. But give me leave to return a little to my journey. Yesterday, betwixt Denby [Denbigh] and Chester, I met a gentleman riding post in his shoes and stockings, a close coat, with a high-crowned hat, and a falling band, the post-boy blowing his horn very fiercely all the way before him, and being something curious to know what knight errant this was, by enquiry at the next stage I came to I found him to be one indeed, for he told the people there that he came from the Countess of Chesterfield, daughter to the Duke of Ormond, and that he was going to the Duke in a great concernment, and was to stay but five hours in Ireland, all which in my opinion did look as madly in its kind as any thing that was done before. By this time I suppose you know more of him, but I supposed his business to be very good or very bad, but had the two knights errant known each other upon the rencontre, 'tis hoped the knight of the spurs might have had the better of it by way of discovery, and made some advantage of it, but I resolve to take no notice of any such person, who put me in mind of St. George that relieved the distressed damsel.

And now, Sir, I hope you will desire me to write no more to you upon so slender an occasion as my particular safety, but if you please you may let her Grace know how far I am got, and how near I am to give her Grace an account of her commands.

Postscript:—The last night here fell a great deal of snow, and now 'tis very cold and travelling will be very bad.

P. Rogers to Sir George Lane.

1662 [-3], January 20th. Waterford.—I did make bold to present my service unto you in a letter not long after your departure from Waterford, but I could never as yet be honoured so much as to receive one line from you. If you did truly understand the faithfulness of my heart, and fervent desires that I have to serve you to the uttermost of my power (I believe) you would at some times be pleased to let me hear from you. Truly, Sir, I have been sometimes fearful that some malicious person or other did endeavour to take you off from those friendly civilities which you did intend towards me, but again taking into consideration your great wisdom, and imparalleled parts and endowments, I did presume your daily experience did direct you to be sensible that the malice of some persons is so implacable, that their whole studies are to do another displeasure, but I am confident that such sordid spirits can operate nothing upon so honourable and noble a person as yourself. I know I have many enemies in Waterford, but if I could be so happy as to obtain but the least favour from you, I should not much value their wicked practices. His Majesty, Charles the Second, was graciously pleased not long since to give me his letters patent under his great seal of England and Ireland, for the office of the Recordership of Waterford during my natural life, expressing therein my fidelity and great suffering in my estate for his royal father of blessed memory. His Majesty likewise, in the said letters patent, doth declare his royal will and pleasure is that I should be empowered to put his laws in execution in that city, and I should have all powers, privileges, and pre-eminences whatsoever, and in as ample manner as ever any Recorder had in that city; and, also, that I should have a competent salary for my livelihood, as by the said letters patent and several other orders, may more at large appear. Notwithstanding all this, I could never receive one penny salary, never since his Majesty's happy coming into England. And I, having formerly lost so many thousand pounds in England, and being so oppressed here also, your Honour may clearly perceive that I and my poor family must needs groan under such pressures. Wherefore my humble petition unto your Honour is that you would be pleased to assist me to my Lord Lieutenant, that his Grace would be pleased to write unto the city of Waterford, that I might have some competent salary settled upon me according to his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, together with what is already due. There is very few Judges in Ireland of so ancient a standing in Inns of Court as myself, though for want of some powerful friends I am so slenderly provided for. Let me beg so much favour from your Honour, to write a line or two unto me to direct me what course to take herein. And I know also, if my Lord Chancellor did but know that your Honour had any kindness for me, I should be put into some commission or other,

answerable to my quality. Honoured Sir, I must commit myself and all my concerns to your tender consideration.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1662 [-3], January 20. Bretby.—Upon Saturday last, from Stone, I gave you the trouble of an impertinent account of my getting thither, and now I must put the like upon you from my Lord Chesterfield's, being got hither yesterday, being Monday, his Lordship being gone to London a week before, but her Ladyship, who enquired very kindly after you and your Lady, to whom I did discharge the true office of a friend, is as well as 'tis possible her condition can make her, and my coming has been of no little advantage to her satisfaction. When I get to London you shall receive more of these troubles, which I hope will be within this two days, but if I receive not yours and your Lady's commands in particular, as if I were your hired and domestic servant, I shall fear your kindness, which hitherto I have much reason to believe. Direct your commands to the Standinge Wardropp in Whitehall, and pardon this rude haste.

Answer of Dudley Maynwaring to the Petition of Nicholas Buck.

1662 [-3], January 23. Dublin Castle.—This defendant saith that it is true that there were articles perfected between this defendant and the petitioner, concerning the taking of the cellar, in the petition mentioned, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, that by a particular clause in the said articles, the petitioner was to furnish the said cellar with good wholesome beer, and if the cellar were not furnished, that then the said agreement was to be void. This defendant saith that from the one and twentieth of March, one thousand six hundred sixty and one, until the thirteenth day of June following, the petitioner kept no beer in the said cellar, and thereupon this defendant, according to the clause in the said articles, entered upon the same, and furnished the same with beer, being thereunto necessitated for the accommodation of himself and such persons as he had in his custody; and which he humbly conceives, and is so advised, it was lawful for him to do, and whereas the petitioner doth allege that he had a warder's place and gave money for the same, this defendant doth confess that he received some three or four pounds from the petitioner for the place, and was contented that he should have remained therein, but sayeth that the petitioner, without the consent or knowledge of this defendant, quitted the said employment in April or May last, and transported himself into England or some other place unknown to the defendant, and doth still absent himself, so as this defendant was

necessitated to supply his place by another, that so he might the better discharge the trust and duty of his place. And whereas it is also alleged that this defendant doth detain a half-year's pay from the petitioner, this defendant saith that he hath detained no pay from the petitioner, but hath faithfully from time to time paid unto him all such pay as he hath received for him, and if any arrears be due unto him, it hath not been out of any fault or neglect of this defendant, and if the complainant hath not the benefit of his covenant or agreement in writing, the law is open and will give everyone his right.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING "ANSWER."

1661, August 19.—It is agreed betwixt Dudley Maynwaring, Constable of his Majesty's castle of Dublin, on the one part, and Nicholas Buck of the other part, witness that the said Dudley Maynwaring, for divers good causes him thereunto moving, hath set unto the said Nicholas Buck the cellar belonging to the aforesaid constable, he paying me four shillings for every barrel of beer that the said Nicholas Buck shall retail therein, as often as the said barrel shall be drawn or emptied, to have and to hold the said cellar with all and singular, the profits thereunto belonging, so long as I the said Dudley Maynwaring shall continue constable of the aforesaid castle; the said Nicholas Buck being to pay five pounds fine in hand upon the sealing hereof, and four shillings a barrel for each barrel of beer that he shall run or retail within the aforesaid cellar; the said Nicholas Buck being bound to furnish the aforesaid cellar with good wholesome, sufficient and merchantable beer; to the which agreement the aforesaid parties have hereunto put to their hands and seals, the day and year first above written, provided always that if the said cellar be not furnished with sufficient beer as aforesaid, that then this said agreement to be void, and of none effect, unless the said Nicholas Buck do take no other beer than the said constable shall choose the brewer thereof, and this to be drawn up in ample manner according to form in law, the said Dudley Maynwaring being hereby bound not to suffer any persons whatsoever to draw either beer or wine or other liquor within his jurisdiction, saving the said Nicholas Buck during the time aforesaid, to the which and subsequent agreement the aforesaid Dudley Maynwaring and Nicholas Buck do bind and oblige themselves each to the other, them their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for the true preformance of the same; and further it is agreed upon between the said parties, that if the said Dudley Maynwaring shall happen to make over or dispose of his said constableship during the aforesaid time, that then the said Nicholas Buck is to receive from the aforesaid Dudley Maynwaring what shall be awarded him by two indifferent men.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662 [-3], February 17.—Yours of the 4th instant I received three or four days after I received others of the same date from the Castle, and if you knew the value I put upon those lines that brings the least commands with it, or an account of your health, you might with much ease make me both rich and happy, but such blessings I am neither born to or can deserve, yet as soon as you order my return, I shall not fail to bring with me such a cook as Mr. Sawyers' will be as curious in the choice of [ ] as he intends to be of his mistress in all respects but that of getting children. I shall not fail to give you timely notice that you may acquit yourself of the other, by such an exchange that I hope my Lady Lane will be much satisfied with it, and to my own satisfaction I must tell you that, next to my Lady Duchess, I never heard any person better spoken of than your lady, and I think I am not the last that joins in so pleasing an opinion; and though I have very good ground for it already, yet pray let her Ladyship know that her particular commands to me will as much heighten the prosecution of it, as your kindness and favour to Sir George Barker has transported him, who would willingly give a month's board wages. The letter of thanks was writ he intends you, which I think does now trouble him as much as the discredit or reproach, as he apprehended, by being left out of commission was to him before, but I find both he and Mr. Sawyers are glad of the advantage my stay here gives them, the better to consider the best way of serving you. The serjeant of the Ewry's place, which I sold to an old man to give the under officers the fairer play, I prevailed with him upon a little distemper of his, to give Mr. Fox, for my Lord's use, 200*l*, to exchange his for another man's life as old as himself, and the officers are well satisfied, but if I should stay here and had commands for it, I could do my Lord very often such services, for I think none here more obliged to it than myself, and without a horrid ingratitude I should not slip any opportunity to perform it, which sin will not be so much upon any other, but my crime of keeping you thus long from your more serious affairs.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662 [-3], March 3.—I should not so often trouble you with my impertinent lines were I not covetous to reach at every glimpse of your service, which I hope you will pardon, presenting you first with the enclosed from my namesake, for on Friday last, when I was to visit him and the Doctor, his Master, as being much concerned for him and you, amongst other good expressions of the Doctor's, he did protest he never saw more of a gentleman in so few years in his life. The next time (with your leave and my Lady's) that I wait upon my Lord Chancellor, I will take him along with me to pay his duty there, as by your directions. When I was coming

away he took this letter out of his pocket, and told me he had kept it there five or six days, and knew not how to send it. It has given me a sufficient admiration, but showing it to a Doctor that does use to examine him, he protested he writ the Greek character much better. The next letter you have shall be in that, and then I hope both you and the learned there will as much admire as we do here. He is my Lady Borman's valentine, who sent him a very handsome present of Court tarts and a Marchpaine all in a dish, of which he can yet show some of them. Mr. Sawyers has provided a handsome young fellow, and as he says a most incomparable cook, I have promised Mr. Sawyers that if he goes not with me, upon the return of this and some other letters I will put him in a way how he may be sent to you. This enclosed letter from Sir Hump. Hooke I thought fit to send you, that you might do in it what you should think fit. My Lord Duke's Serjeant Trumpeter has been several times with me to acquaint me that my Lord Chamberlain is now issuing out liveries for the King's Trumpeters, as says that his Lordship is willing my Lord Duke's should have the like, could his Lordship but receive a note from you to that purpose, and would have me speak, but I dare not for all the world without your directions; but I promised him to write to you about it, and in it I think there may be a service to my Lord. I am a stranger to the fellow, but your commands I will observe. I have been with Mr. Lilly* about your pictures, who told me how many, and what they are that you bespoke, but I discovered by him that unless he knew who would call for them and pay him his demands, he would not trouble himself about them, and in this I shall do likewise what you shall think fit, and after that I have given you an account that I received the honour of your letter of the thirteenth February, pray condemn this to the fire for offending you so much, nor can my most faithful service to your Lady redeem the crime of keeping you thus long.

Postscript:—My letters to my Lady I always send to Mr. Smith.

Eliza, Lady Thurles to Ormond.

1662 [-3], March 9. Thurles.—Son, this bearer, James Butler's son, is sent to wait upon you with his father's writings of Templemore, which he had done at the time you commanded him to follow you with them to Dublin, when you were at Kilkenny, but was hindered by sickness. I am certain if he were able to wait upon you himself, he would make appear to you that he has always been ready to serve you, not only with his own substance, but made use of all his credit to borrow money to supply that exigent Sir George Hamilton

*Sir Peter Lely. The painter's name is commonly written Lilly by Pepys and other contemporaries.

urged to him. I desire your favourable consideration of his business. God Almighty bless you and all yours. Your ever loving mother, Eliza Thurles.

COMMISSIONERS AT LOUGHREA to the LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL.

1662 [-3], March 16. Loughreagh.—We have received a letter of the 23rd of February last, wherein your Grace and the Council are pleased to take notice of some neglect in us in not causing the indented writing, mentioned in the Act for the Subsidies, and the money due from this county for the first four subsidies to be returned and paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer by the said sixteenth of February last past. We humbly give this account unto your Grace and the Council that when first the Act for the Subsidies, with the commission and instructions, came down to this county, the commissioners therein mentioned were for the most part absent, many of them being Parliament men, and at last when those few that were in the county did meet, some differences did arise betwixt some baronies concerning the sums to be charged and the manner of charging, which controversy hath continued somewhat too long by reason of the obstinacy of some persons and the pretended poverty of others, which hath been the cause of the delay, but we are still upon the work, and do hope in a short time to give your Grace and the council such an account of our proceedings, as that we shall make it evident that there is no wilful neglect in us, whereby we should incur your Grace's displeasure; the estreats are now ingressing; the county being large, and the work somewhat difficult, it will take up more time than we expect or desire, but we shall use our utmost endeavours to expedite, as well the returns of the estreats as also the collecting of the money, and the returning and paying of the same with all possible speed.

Will. Spenser.
Hen. Greneway.
J. C. Hamilton.
Rich. Nangell.
Henry Dawes.

Endorsed:—Commissioners at Loghreagh for collecting the subsidies.

PETITION OF JANE CARY [undated] AND ORDER THEREON.

1662 [-3], March 20.—The humble petition of Jane Cary, widow, on the behalf of herself and two children. Sheweth: That the King's most excellent Majesty by his gracious letters dated the 19th of March, 1660 [-1], for the reasons therein expressed, signified his royal will and pleasure that your petitioner should be inserted in the Establishment upon His Majesty's Civil List of this Kingdom, for a pension of fifty pounds yearly for the term of her life, to be paid by quarterly portions.

That the late Lords Justices, by their order of the 6th of September, 1661, made pursuant to His Majesty's said letters, required the Auditor-General to do the same accordingly, and to make forth debentures quarterly for the payment of the said pension, who accordingly hath made forth debentures, but your petitioner cannot get her money from the Deputy Treasurer, who daily put your petitioner off, to your petitioner's great grief of heart and utter ruin, by being forced to run on the score for necessaries at extraordinary rates.

Now forasmuch as your petitioner's deplorable case, by the loss of her late husband, Captain David Cary, and her other considerable relations in His Majesty's service, is not unknown to your Grace, who is the only person that obtained the said pension for your petitioner, and for that the non-payment of the said debentures will put your petitioner in a worse condition than ever by being run into debt by the credit thereof.

Your petitioner humbly prays your Grace to continue the favours already shewn by taking some effectual course for the due payment of the said debentures from time to time as they shall be made forth for the same, that so your petitioner may not be hindered of partaking of his Majesty's said royal intentions, so signified for the release and support of your petitioner and her said children. And your petitioner shall pray, &c.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, 20 March, 1662.

The petitioner being inserted in the Establishment for the pension above mentioned, she is to be paid with others who are in the like rank and quality for payment; whereof His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer and Treasurer at Wars is to take notice and pay her accordingly. Ormond.

HENRY COVENTRY to ORMOND.

1662 [-3], March 20. London.—The honour of your Grace's letters of the 4th of March I have received, and am glad for the prevention of so much of the evil design, but I am confident it consisted of more parts than Dublin Castle. Sir Audley's eloquence hath had more influence than it was like to have had at the first coming out, and yet I thank God not very considerable, but the very many letters that are writ every week, and dispersed here in the House of Commons (and principally while the point of toleration was in question) it maketh me believe the design reacheth hither. There have been several letters sent to members of the House of Commons that the commissioners had made it impossible for any Englishman to carry his cause, because they had disallowed all Englishmen from being witnesses, and all poor Irish, and the Pope had power enough over the rich, so that in conclusion an Englishman could not have a witness. I am glad your Grace hath had so good an influence upon the House of

Commons there as to allay their heat; I hope it will be so successful to extinguish it. We have not, I am afraid, hitherto used the arts necessary to the keeping our house here in temper. We are upon the necessary points of revenue and the militia, but proceed in neither with that vigour and zeal as the last sessions, and yet I believe with very little considering and less pains we may be brought to our old cheerfulness, at least to a good part of it, and I have some reason within these two days (more than I had) to believe that it will shortly be endeavoured.. The declaration hath hitherto had a very bad effect in both Houses. The King assured me but yesterday that you should have money with the first, but I would he would have said what day of the month he himself thinketh that men and money are best to come together. I would your Grace had them both. I do not doubt but that if it were fitting to move the Parliament, and we had leave to give them an account of affairs there, they would contribute, but I think the making your condition and resolutions so public would be very prejudicial to the business. For it would alarm them so long before money (according to our dilatory ways) could be obtained, that they might accelerate their designs to the King's prejudice; my Lord Chancellor seemeth to believe that you will quickly be furnished with money, and as for men, they are easily had, whensoever you shall think them useful.

The King hath this night given Secretary Bennett order to let your Grace know that he intendeth not the prohibition he sent against passing the Great Seal, upon any former grants, shall extend to those pactions he formerly granted to Colonel Legg and myself, so that if your Grace please to oblige your humble servants so far, you may permit my Lord Chancellor to pass the Seal.

I am promised by Secretary Bennett that he will give your Grace notice of it by this post.

The best news I can write your Grace from hence is that my Lord Chancellor was locked up with the King and the Duke of York only above an hour yesterday, at Whitehall, without any other of the council admitted, and it is hoped the river will take its old channel. Sir John Ogle is lately dead.

ORMOND to STEPHEN FOX.

1662 [-3], March 21. Dublin Castle.—Being informed from Frank Yonge that the King's servants do call upon him, notwithstanding my absence from Court, for their New Year's gifts of the last Christmas, I have thought fit to desire you to take care to see them satisfied out of the profits of my office of Lord Steward, which I shall allow unto you upon the account between us. I have also had advertisement from Sir Thomas Clarges, that his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, in answer to a letter he received from the Earl of Dorset and others, concerning the value of his office sent unto the Lord Berkeley, of

Berkeley Castle, who is Treasurer to the Lords Commissioners, a hundred pounds wherewith they were well satisfied, I shall therefore desire you to send unto his Lordship, as from me, the like sum, which I shall not only allow upon the account, but acknowledge as a civility unto, Sir, your very affectionate friend,

Addressed:—For Stephen Fox, Esq., Clerk of the Greencloth to His Majesty, these, at Whitehall.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1662 [-3], March 24.—I dare not say you are three letters in my debt, but I am sure this is the fourth trouble I have given you since I had the honour to receive any of your commands, and I am sure none of mine was worth the intercepting, but my namesake's, which I sent you, and was worth the keeping as a copy to learn by. Your friends here rejoice at the great danger* that you and all our worthy friends there did lately escape. I hope you have by this time found out the bottom of it, though some here of our acquaintance would put it only upon some idle footman, but I take them not to be our real friends. The cook which Mr. Sawyers has provided for you goes this day towards Ireland, in company of two cooks that is sent to my Lady Duchess. He tells me you do already in part know him; he is very young, but has been in very great services, and the master cook has a very good opinion of him; for his wages. I told him you went upon this just and general rule as to reward according to merit, but in regard he understood that Mr. Younge did promise my Lady's cooks that her Grace should bear their charges, he expects the same, and desired me to take notice of it to you. I suppose he may be with you in this fortnight, and that he may be very useful to my Lady and you, is my hearty desire, it being out of my element, it is all I can do.

ROBERT CADDELL to ORMOND.

1662 [-3], March 24.—I do hereby humbly certify that on Shrove Monday, being the second day of this instant, I came from my own house in the country to this city, and that night I happened in the company of Colonel Thomas Coote and one Sir John Roly, and having had several discourses with them concerning the Tories that were risen, and concerning the proceedings in the Court of Claims, as touching the former, Colonel Coote demanded of me whether I met with any of the Tories in my way coming to the city. And I replied "I did not," and withal I said that they were but three or four inconsiderable rogues; the said Colonel replied unto me and said "you are deceived, for they are more in number than you speak of," and besides, he said, that of small risings come greater parties, and that ere long he beseemed they would be so considerable

* Colonel Blood's plot to seize Dublin Castle had just been detected.

that they would give all Ireland work enough before they should shipwreck them. And as touching Sir John, the discourse with him was touching the Commissioners of the Court of Claims and the justness of their proceedings, who answered in the said words, "Gentlemen, do you well to applaud your Irish Corbett." And I made answer to him and said, "I hope, Sir, you do not balance him with your English Corbett," who replied, "I do, Sir, for I know not any difference betwixt them both." And I replied, "Sir, I know there is a great difference betwixt them, for the one was a regicide and a traitor, and the other a loyal and dutiful subject, and had not His Majesty known him to be so, he would not employ him in so honourable an employment," all which I humbly certify.

SIR WILLIAM FLOWER AND OTHERS to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1663, March 28. Kilkenny Castle.—May it please your Grace: We were hopeful by this time to have been able to have sent your Grace a perfect state of the account both of his Grace's revenue for the three last half-years ended at Michaelmas last, as also of the disposal of it according to your Grace's commands to us in that behalf, but we cannot without much trouble acquaint you that, notwithstanding our daily pains and industry since your departure, we cannot struggle through it more than for about fourteen thousand pounds, the same both by reason of the many collectors (being about fourteen or fifteen in number, and of them three employed in one barony only), and also because many of their accounts are so perplexed with such irregularity and confusion as never was anything of like nature.

So as rather than to stay longer here (where few of the accountants are, and the season of the year being far spent), we judge it better to go to Carrick upon your Grace's other concerns, taking these disordered accounts with us, to the end the several collectors may be ordered to mend their accounts and consequently enable us to put an end to the tediousness of that business we have so long fruitlessly dwelt upon. But we beseech your Grace to believe that (though it may be imputed either to our weakness or want of industry to such as have not been eye witnesses thereunto) we have not been wanting in the least to acquit ourselves therein as became us, as when any of us shall have the honour of waiting upon your Grace we doubt not to make appear. There are some twelve acres of land lying twixt Ormond's Leix and the road leading up to the marble quarry, anciently belonging to several burgesses, whereout his Grace hath a chiefry, which is very convenient for his Grace's use; we humbly desire to know whether we may take a lease of it or leave it to be determined as other chiefries will be belonging to this city; one Tarr is present tenant under Captain Burrell.

We now received his Grace's letter commanding us to receive the proposals of Colonel Abbot for Ballinecloghy, and requiring a return to be made thereof before agreement. We are offered

a rent of 4s. the acre for it, that which we imagine he will never give, which we conceive to be a considerable rent, if the offer falls not off, but by this our hands are tied up until his Grace's pleasure be known, though that offer should be made good. All which is humbly submitted by, your Grace's most faithful and most humble servants,

Wm. Flower.
Math. Harrison.
Edm. Butler.
Jo. Bourden.

Propositions of John Middleton for establishing a Gunpowder Factory in Dublin.

1663, April 6 and 13.—The humble propositions of John Middleton, gentleman, for the making of powder in this Kingdom of Ireland.

Imprimis. If it shall please your Grace to order a powder-mill to be made within a mile or two of the city of Dublin, and to be furnished with a magazine of petre, which petre I am sure your Grace may have delivered in Dublin upon the merchant's hazard as cheap as it is delivered at London by the India and Barbary merchants, and the said petre being well resined and fit for the mill, I will engage by able security for every ton of petre resined as aforesaid, to deliver twenty barrels of good and sufficient powder, tower-proof, into the Castle of Dublin, proportionable to the weight, that is, delivered into the Tower of London, and your Grace to be at no other charge than the buying of the said petre and the erecting of the said mill, and finding all materials that is for the resining of the said powder, which charge will not amount to above five hundred pounds as appears by the particulars.

And if there be any powder now in the store which is not fit for service, if the said mill be set up I will engage to recover it and to make it as good and as cheap as any man in England can do it.

And if your Grace shall please to allow me the freedom to search and try the ground about the city of Dublin, I will, if God lends me life, in five days give your Grace a full and perfect account what quantity of petre may be made here in Dublin, and what the making of it will stand your Grace in for each ton or hundred.

If these proposals may receive any approbation or encouragement from your Grace, I shall humbly desire before I begin, an assurance of seven years for the said employment, giving good security to discharge my trust faithfully, and to perform any agreement that can be made in that case. And further, if it shall please your Grace to pass me a patent for fourteen years, that I may furnish all His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland with powder during the said term, I will engage by security as aforesaid to erect the said mill and to find all things requisite

for the said work by Midsummer next upon my own charges, provided that I may have two shillings for every barrel of powder which shall be made as aforesaid, over and above what is mentioned in the aforesaid propositions.

If any of these proposals may appear feasible to your Grace, I am sure it will save His Majesty three thousand pounds per annum.

If there be any use for a match maker, I can furnish your Grace with as good a one as any in Europe, who was his late Majesty's chief workman at Oxford.

The security which I humbly desire may be taken to free me out of the Marshalsea, are William Potter and William Mervine, both of Dublin.

John Middleton.

DUKE OF ORMOND'S ORDER TO PROROGUE PARLIAMENT.

1663, April 14.—James, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Ormond, Earl of Ossory and Brecknock, Viscount Thurles, Lord Baron of Arklow and Llanthony, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the County of Tipperary, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, one of the Lords of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council of His Majesty's Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, Gentleman of His Majesty's Bedchamber, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, the City and County of Bristol, and the Cities of Bath and Wells. To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and to the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, Greetings. For certain reasons us moving, as well for His Majesty's service as for the good of the subjects of this Kingdom in general, We have thought it convenient to prorogue this Parliament, and We do by these presents prorogue the same until the five and twentieth day of May next, On which day our purpose is to hold the same here at Chichester House near Dublin. Given under our Seal at Arms at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the fourteenth day of April, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. Defender of the faith, &c., And in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty three.

PETITION OF FREE MASONS AND ORDER THEREON.

1663, May 5.—Sheweth, having contracted with the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Anglesey and John Lord Viscount Massereene for the building of walls to recover divers waste places about Dublin from the overflowings of the sea, to become dry ground for improvements, whereby this river will be made more navigable, and the strength and beauty of Dublin much

increased, yet so it is that divers quarries of stone, where your petitioners should have been supplied with materials, are seized for your Grace's service, whereby they are disabled to proceed in the said work.

They humbly pray that since the adjacent quarries are taken up for your Grace's service, that they may have your Grace's permission and warrant not to be interrupted in any new quarry they shall discover, and they hope within few days to open a quarry that will not only supply their own necessities but your Grace's also if need require, which they dare not attempt without your Grace's leave, because it requireth much labour and cost, yet without any private or public damage, being upon a common waste. And they shall ever pray.

Endorsed at foot:—If the petitioners can find any quarry on the lands of the Phœnix or Chappell Isold, belonging to His Majesty, they are at liberty to open the same, and to raise stones thereout for the use above-mentioned.

Ormond.

HENRY COVENTRY to ORMOND.

1663, May 12 London —I am much ashamed not to have presented my thanks to your Grace for the honour of one of 25th April from you till now, but it hath been my waiting week, and sleep so parlious, and what I could write so inconsiderable that I could not but for your Grace's sake as well as my own, give my few spare hours to the former.

Truly my Lord, whether everything be yellow or I have the jaundice I know not, but certainly either all things are in the dark or better eyes than mine have lost their sight. I am for my own part as assiduous both at Court and in the House as I can be, and as inquisitive as my temper will give me leave, and yet I can neither tell you what the House intends nor what we at Whitehall wish they should. We are this day alarmed with some insolences offered the Bishop of Galloway in Scotland by the rabble, so far as that the forces thereabouts are drawn out to suppress them. The news came on Sunday, but it was then represented as a politic fiction, and now, being confirmed, it is adjudged inconsiderable, but it is by the least partial believed more than a spark, and amongst matter very combustible. The dispute betwixt the Earls Middleton and Lauderdale is not yet determined, but it is generally believed (I do not say wished) the latter will have the advantage, and the Lord Rothes be sent down Commissioner. These reports are very dissatisfactory to most of the House of Commons, who not without some passion extol all the late good services of Middleton, and with the same warmth exaggerate the past disservices of the other, who nevertheless loseth no ground in our Master's good opinion, though for all I see he stands single in our English Court, whatsoever party he hath amongst his own countrymen. We are daily upon the King's revenue,

and pretend to great vigour in inspecting the misdemeanours in the management. A vote this day passed to pray the King not to grant a patent of the Post Office till he had received an address from the House of Commons in the behalf of some that offer a greater rent. There is a bill coming in against the sale of Offices, and another to incapacitate such as have borne arms against the King, some few excepted. This day a bill was brought in against the importation of any fat cattle from Ireland, and it is after a long debate committed. What fate it will have I know not. Bills against Popery, Quakers, Presbyters, Conventicles, and what not; and yet the Revenue and Militia where they were; only this much, there is a vote past, in order to the method of the management, that the Committee shall bring in a bill to appropriate each considerable expense to a particular branch of the Revenue, as the Customs, the Navy and Garrisons, and so to others in such manner that those branches shall not be chargeable with any other expenses till such debts as have been contracted for the respectively appointed issuings out be first satisfied. My Lord, I have now troubled you with that which constantly troubleth me. I hope all will end well, but that proceedeth more from my desires than my understandings. With this packet your Grace will receive a letter signed for Sir Alan Brodrick. I am very glad I shall be so well succeeded, and I doubt not but your Grace will find him very ready and serviceable in your employment. I had this morning some occasion to speak to the King that he would remember his own resolution of not transmitting his resolutions to your Grace concerning Ireland, otherwise than by one Secretary. He told me he did and had constantly observed it. I minded him of my Lord of Anglesey his leave to come over sent by Secretary Morice. He said it was never intended otherwise than a signification of his willingness to consent whensoever you should judge it fitting, but no way either to incline or control your Grace's opinion. Sir George Lawson is gone for Portugal with a fleet. The Queen intendeth next month for Tunbridge. My Lords of Carlisle and Holtis despatching for their several embassies, Muscovia and France. The Queen mother is perfectly recovered.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1663, May 12.—I was so far from expecting an apology for your silence that the honour you did me of the 25th of the last month, that you were not angry for the frequent troubles I had put upon you, was the highest satisfaction I expected or could desire, and had by the last post answered your commands, had not your letter of the same date of my Lady Duchess and Mr. Smith come three days after theirs unto my hands, with an unusual way of postage upon them, but did then give Her Grace an account, which I hope you have seen, of the same concerns which yours does mention, so that as to that I shall

be the shorter in this. The letter you sent me of Mr. Vyner's, with a draft of indemnity from Bonfoye and others, I showed to Mr. Phillips, my lord's counsel, for the better understanding what Mr. Vyner and they had done. Mr. Vyner, Mr. Phillips and another counsel with myself met, and in the debate, had not I often put in how friendly and civil Mr. Vyner had been upon all occasions to my Lord and Lady, the counsel had fallen too rudely upon him, first for making a discovery of my Lord Bute's money in his hands, a breach of trust, and to give way to so unjust an attack without giving me notice, being every day with him, a breach of friendship, and a high contempt of privilege against those secret employments and dignities his Grace does now and I hope for ever will enjoy; yet notwithstanding, which I hope his Grace will forgive, I did declare 'twas his Grace's intent to pay the money where in right it ought to be, and in their cases make no use of these privileges, and by consent referred it to the Attorney General and Sir Ed. Turner, the Speaker, the case betwixt Bonfoye and Rea, and then we know where to pay the money with most safety; I only put this to them that whether they had rather be put to the necessity, and their children after them, against all accidents to preserve a paper of indemnity or to have a bond remain against them and their heirs, which is the case of those gentlemen that were bound for my Lady, but by the next I hope you will hear this is cleared. Mr. Vyner has now the disposing of the greatest part of Audesly's estate, and by him believed 'twas all one to my Lord to whom the money was paid, and had not Rea demanded the money when he did, Bonfoye had received it, and the bond still lying against us; this I only whisper in your ear, pray take no notice of it, but the executors does confess 'twas Mr. Vyner put them upon it, and now they will try what will come of it. I acquainted Mr. Sawyers with your satisfaction and thanks to him for the cook he sent you, he intends to present his service himself to you. Your son was very well on Thursday last, he tells me you are in his debt for English, Latin, and Greek, and pray have a care you come out of it, lest he write no more languages to you, or trust his mother, my Lady Lane, to whom my most humble service, for his better payment hereafter. I shall put Mr. Lilly in the way you directed me in order to your service. I wonder Mr. Holmes has got but fifteen pounds for me since December last, that with ten pounds before, which makes but five and twenty pounds, is all I received out of it since his Grace went over; I was in hopes upon settlement of estates many patents would be passed; pray, Sir, look into it, for I must give you thanks for all that ever I shall get by it; for the Clerk of the Market's employment I never get 6*d.*, nor I think never shall.

Postscript:—I am like to suffer for engaging for Sir John and Sir Maurice Eustace; when I did it I had in my thoughts the kindness you had for them, and my Lord Chancellor.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1663, May 22.—Before I received the honour of your letter of the last of April, I attended Mr. Phillips with Mr. Vyner's letter, and the paper you sent me, but that dispute is not yet ended by reason Mr. Bonfoye will not meet us, or bring his counsel to any meeting, but the attachment of course will fall within this very few days; those gentlemen that are bound will be satisfied with no indemnity but the bond taken up and cancelled, and indeed there is much to be said for it.

I have spoken to my Lord Cornbury who has promised to get a very good picture of his father's for you, Mr. Cheffins has made the same promise for the King's, the latter end of this month I shall send from hence a most excellent picture of my Lord Duke's, I think you saw the face done before you went; by that time I am promised the Queen's for my Lady Duchess to send along with it; Mr. Lilly [Lely] tells me there is one very good at Cappeinge [?] in Dublin, if not pray let me receive your farther commands; Mr. Lilly will presently part with the Duchess' pictures for you, if you can procure any to bring directions from Her Highness to him for it. Mr. Slingsby presents his most humble service to you, and though he is sworn of the Queen's Council and her Surveyor General, yet I know that he is in such want that if you could find out a way to advance a hundred pounds for him out of what he is to receive by the papers which I brought over of his, 'twould be a great deed of friendship and charity, whose worth I so well know that I would willingly become bound for it; pray Sir, let me know your opinion of this, and pardon the rudeness of your most obedient servant.

Postscript:—My most humble service to your Lady, and thanks for Mr. Holmes' letter though a lame account of fifteen pounds received.

EARL OF KILDARE to ORMOND.

1663, May 24. Carlow.—Sunday morning.—In obedience to your command I repaired to my troop, which I find in a posture fit to oppose any discontented spirit whatsoever; this is all the account I can at present give your Grace, only I hear no ill news of the Castle of Kilkenny. I intend to stay two or three days here to receive your Grace's commands, which if I do not, I intend to march to Athy according to my former order; all here is peaceable; this is all at present, and if anything worth your notice shall come to me, your Grace shall quickly know.

KING'S LETTER, GIVING AUTHORITY FOR PURCHASE OF LANDS FOR THE PHŒNIX PARK.

Charles R.

1663, May 26. Whitehall.—Right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, We greet you well; whereas by our letters under our privy signet and sign manual, bearing

date the first day of December last, We did authorise you to satisfy unto Sir Maurice Eustace, knight, our Chancellor of Ireland, for the purchase of four hundred forty-one acres of the land of Chappell Izard, to be laid unto our manor house of the Phenix, as by the said letter doth appear, and whereas the quantity of lands designed to make a park for our use near the Phenix do amount to a larger quantity, and will cost more money than we were informed of at the passing our said letter, and that we are now resolved to buy the whole manor and house of Chappell Izard, with the town and lands thereunto belonging, and several other lands which be most convenient to enclose for a park. We do therefore very well approve of your proceedings herein already made, and do by these our letters authorise you to purchase from our said Chancellor, and any other persons having title thereunto, such lands, tenements, and hereditaments for our use as you shall think fit, and to give order to our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, or any other Vice-Treasurer for the time being, for satisfaction of the purchase money that shall be agreed to be paid, so as the same amount not in the whole to above the sum of ten thousand pounds, and also to enclose or impark with a stone wall, in such manner as you have already begun, such lands of our ancient inheritance, or new purchase, as you shall judge fit for that use, and to store the same with deer, giving order to our said Vice-Treasurer or any other Vice-Treasurer for the time being, to make payment of such sums of money from time to time as shall be requisite for doing the said work, and for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant to you and to our said Vice-Treasurer and to all whom it may concern; Given at our Court at Whitehall, the xxvith day of May, 1663, in the fifteenth year of our reign. By His Majesty's commands. Henry Bennett.

Addressed:—To our right trust and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, James Duke of Ormond, our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our Kingdom of Ireland.

Entered at the Signet Office the 27th of May, 1663.—Sydney Bere.

Endorsed:—Concordatum cum originali.—G. Lane.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, June 6. Dublin Castle.—His Majesty having been graciously pleased of his bounty to give unto Mr. Francis Slingsby, a thousand pounds out of the moneys payable by adventurers and soldiers, for the repairing the losses of such who have eminently acted for and suffered with his Majesty, These are to pray and require your Lordship's out of such moneys as now are or next shall come unto your hands upon that account to cause payment to be made of two hundred

and fifty pounds, part of the said 1000*li*, unto the said Francis Slingsby or his assigns. And this together with his acquittance acknowledging the receipt thereof, shall be as well to your Lordship as to the Commissioners of your Accounts, a sufficient warrant.

Copy.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1663, June 13.—I have a great deal of reason to congratulate your safety, and the King's interest under that happy and prudent Government of his Grace my Lord Duke, but hereafter you and I must not part without a cypher betwixt us, for as the affairs goes now, and like to be, such a thing had been very useful, being very confident that our business in this world aims at one and the self same preservation. I hear the Bonfoyes' has writ to my Lord again, a mere delay, and be sure my Lord does engage them to attend his counsel with theirs, which I nor Mr. Phillips could never bring them to it yet, but if the money be theirs, the law will give them leave better to recover it of Sir John Rea than of my Lord Duke, but the management of it is wholly left to Mr. Phillips, who I find a very able and just person to my Lord. I hear one Mr. Deavon, an Irish gentleman, has got a good share of that employment which Sir James Shaen had unjustly got from me, and what by law and great expense I have almost recovered again, having the broad seal of that kingdom and the King's peremptory letter to renew the patent in mine and my son's name, and, Dear Sir, I must tell you, though my duty and affection does from my very heart submit, yet I cannot so much command nature but to have some thoughts of it, and must say 'twas my absence drew it upon me, and though I am not so happy as to serve myself, let me endeavour to be useful to others, and to put you in mind of Mr. Slingsby's business, which I desire you to write a line or two to me of, and what service and commands you may think one fit for.

Order of Lord Lieutenant and Council relative to a Conspiracy to surprise Dublin Castle.

1663, June 16.—Upon consideration had at this board of the late horrid conspiracy for surprising and taking his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, and of the consequences thereof if it had taken effect, whereby this kingdom might have been again cast into those confusions and calamities out of which we have been so lately delivered by the blessing of God in His Majesty's happy restoration, and considering also the intelligences we have lately received, and finding it at this time necessary (in prevention of the like traitorous attempts hereafter) to take all just and honourable ways to preserve the public peace and tranquillity of the kingdom, We therefore in order thereunto have thought fit hereby to pray and require

your Lordships with all convenient speed to cause all such ministers or pretended ministers that you shall find cause to suspect (either to have had any hand in the said late conspiracy or to be likely by their preaching or otherwise, to seduce the people from their due obedience and subjection to His Majesty's authority, ecclesiastical or civil, within this realm) to be apprehended and committed to safe custody until further directions from us, and that notwithstanding any bonds formerly given by any of them for their appearance. Yet so as their wives, children, and necessary servants and no others be admitted to them, and to send to us, the Lord Lieutenant, the names and qualities of all such persons as you shall commit upon this occasion, that we may thereupon give such further directions herein as for His Majesty's service and the peace of the kingdom we shall judge fit, and so recommending this service to your special and extraordinary care, we bid your Lordships very heartily farewell. From our Council Chamber in Dublin, the 16th day of June, 1663. Signed,

Ormond.
Ossory.
Anglesey.
Mount Alexander.
Dungannon.
Paul Davys.

Endorsed:—Order of Lord Lieutenant and Council. Blood's Conspiracy. *Copy*.

Henry Coventry to Ormond.

1663, June 20.—I am ashamed to be so late in my congratulations with your Grace for the happy discovery of those bad designs in Ireland. As you can meet with none more wicked, so I hope you will with none more fortunate. We are here very busy in Parliament about finding supplies for the King. The way is voted, by subsidy, but the quantity is not yet determined. When it is, I doubt not but the pressing necessities of Ireland will be considered by His Majesty. I believe the vote concerning Irish cattle hath not come to you with any great applause. It was not to be avoided. The complaint of the fall of rents from all gentlemen whose estates lie in pastures was so great, and so many even in the House concerned, that there was no opposing it.

I believe a few weeks more will give us leave to see the country, but whether by adjournment or prorogation I cannot yet tell your Grace. Your Grace will by other hands, I doubt not, hear of a message sent by the King concerning Sir Richard Temple to the House of Commons, who have this day sent an address to His Majesty to desire him to name the person who had brought a message from Sir Richard to his Majesty; upon the compliance of His Majesty with his House in this, very

much is like to depend. The Queen at the present taketh physic only preparatory for her journey to the wells. Our news from Portugal is very bad.

The greatest mortality is here amongst our ladies, and but this morning the young Lady Portman is reported dead, but I know not the certainty.

EARL OF ORRERY to ORMOND.

1663, July 8. Newtown.—My troop having (during the Usurper's power) received their arrears in the most barbarous parts of Kerry, the Barony of Glanarought, and the surveyors having returned that in some places of that Barony eight acres should be reckoned for one profitable, in other places twelve, in others twenty, the land was so extreme bad, I made it my humble suit to your Grace, when in London, to move his sacred Majesty that the Quit rent payable by my troops might be reduced accordingly, else they could not live there, that rent being by much more worth than the whole profits of the lands in the most improved times of peace, as appeared by the valuation of that Barony before the Rebellion, and the Quit rents unreduced since they were made payable, your Grace was pleased to obtain from his Majesty a letter in my troop's just favour, directed to the then Lords Justices, who thereupon by virtue of Sir James Vane's return and the certificates of the surveyors, reduced the Quit rent accordingly, but your Grace's arrival to this Government before all the formalities of the reduction had received perfection, I understand there are some endeavours to cut them off from the benefit and justice of that reducement. This has made me an humble and common suitor to your Grace that they may have the advantage of it. The whole transaction of that affair this honorable gentleman, Colonel Clayton, will fully inform your Grace of. Therefore I shall only add that if this be not confirmed to them by your Grace, which the Lords Justices ordered by virtue of the King's authority and command to them, which also were procured by your Grace's favour, the consequences thereof will be that the troop must wholly cast up their lot and thereby remain without any satisfaction; by which also this evil will follow to the kingdom in general that, that English Plantation being withdrawn, the likeliest part of Ireland for an invasion or rebellion will be apt and fitted for either or both, and the worst sort of Irish will immediately possess that tract of land and those good harbours. And since the granting what I humbly desire is but a fair and warrantable favour to a number of good soldiers and loyal subjects, and a securing and planting of a wild and dangerous country with industrious and faithful English, I will rest confident what I thus earnestly beg will not be denied by your Grace. Colonel Clayton will also acquaint your Grace that by your own favour the deficiencies of my troop's lot was appointed to be made up by His Majesty's orders in some other lands in that wild country, which none else would take

for satisfaction. To this my troop understands by the information of one Thos. Connell, your Grace or my Lord of Ossory does lay claim as in the right of the Earl of Desmond. My troop have desired me humbly to acquaint your Grace that they will lose all they have rather than go to law against your Grace or my Lord Ossory, and therefore lay at your Grace's feet all their right or pretences. They understand your Grace has referred the business to Sir Wm. Domvile* which is putting of it into a way of law and therefore they will lose it rather than so defend it, but if your Grace will appoint any of your servants at Dublin, as Sir Wm. Flower or any other, and be pleased to let Colonel Clayton meet with him to show what they have to say, it will be a favour to them, and what on that representation your Grace shall think fit to order they will joyfully submit unto it; only in case your Grace shall find you have the right I am an humble suitor to you that Captain Geo. Dillon, who commands my troop, may be preferred to those lands, I mean as much only as concerns them, as your Grace's or my Lord Ossory's tenant for such a term of years and at such a convenient rent as your Grace shall think fit, that they may continue and increase a plantation of Protestants there, to keep it from being a nest of such as may disturb the peace of those parts. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this long trouble and your speedy order about the reduction of the Quit rent as it has been already ordered, for if green wax were issued for it, they must pay it or be at as much charge as the payment of it will amount unto to get it off again.

I have made this confidence as short as I could because Colonel Clayton will at large inform your Grace of all particulars in these two businesses, now humbly offered to your Grace's consideration and favour.

Endorsed:—Earl of Orrery.—Received 18 July, 1663. Quit rent of his troop and my pretensions to the land.

William Coventry to Ormond.

1663, July 14.—I should not give your Grace any trouble at present if I did not conceive it necessary to give your Grace some account of what formerly passed here in England concerning the French fishermen, which perhaps may be a necessary light to the enclosed from his Royal Highness. Some time after the King's return into England a petition was presented to the King in Council from the Cinque Ports complaining (amongst other grievances) chiefly of the French fishing on the coast of the Cinque Ports without leave first obtained, it having been customary that some few passes were granted for fishing there for the accommodation of the Court of France and some great persons. The Council were pleased to recommend it to the care of his Royal Highness

*The Irish Attorney General.

to prevent that grievance, in pursuance whereof his Royal Highness ordered from time to time ships to that coast with orders to take the nets of such as fished without leave, which was accordingly done, of which advertisement being given to the French Court, great complaints were made to my Lord St. Albans there and here by the Marquis d' Estrades, who about that time came first on his Embassy into England, whereupon by direction of my Lord Chancellor their nets were restored and their disturbance discontinued, so far as I could conjecture (for it is but a conjecture), that so the matter of the fishing might be passed by in the treaty then depending (and which is not yet perfected) without any mention at all, fearing lest the mention might breed difficulties, especially considering that about that time the Hollanders' and French were about the guaranty for each other. This cessation of the King's claim hath hitherto continued, though the Ports begin again to murmur about it. His Royal Highness seeing it not fit to restrain the fishing at that time, thought it the next best way to fortify the King's claim by giving passes to fish, especially for such fish as they have usually taken without licence, viz.: mackerel and herring, and therefore during two seasons hath granted annual passes to divers for those fishings, whereof possibly some may reach to the coast of Ireland. Thus your Lordship hath the whole narrative of the proceedings on this matter, how soon your Lordship will think fit to proceed to vigour with them (depending the treaty) your Lordship's prudence will direct, but if you shall proceed at any time to seizing their ships and nets, if your Grace would please to give his Royal Highness advertisement of it, I suppose it could have no inconvenience that his Royal Highness did the same here, since it would be satisfactory to the Ports and the whole make but one complaint in France.

Endorsed:—Mr. William Coventry, received 20th July, 1663.

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1663, July 17. Kinsale.—The answer of yours with that of my Lord of Anglesey being contained in the enclosed unto his Lordship, which I have left open with a flying seal, and humbly beg you to read and then to close and deliver it, will save the trouble of repeating the same again here, but believe me, Sir, I would speak if it were convenient, very much more in my own vindication and lay the blame where it ought to be, but I chose rather to be silent and to suffer the present censure with hopes very speedily to put an end to the work; the trouble and care thereof I shall not mention, though it has proved one of the hardest tasks I have hitherto had and that through the several commissions and neglects of others whom I may not name, but this I may tell you, that notwithstanding my endeavours, I have found it to proceed and go on with cold and leaden feet, and it has cost me so much the more care and diligence to enliven and quicken up all those concerned

in it, and if I could with all that have obtained the desired effects of compliance and despatch of my Lord Duke's service of which I shall, God willing, during my life be zealous, I had therein fully received my own satisfaction.

Sir, I beseech you present my most humble and faithful service and to assure his Grace that this part of his business shall speedily be put to a conclusion, and with my very humble service unto yourself and your most noble Lady.

Endorsed:—Mr. Southwell,* Collector of his Grace's money in the County of Cork, received 20th July, 1663. An answer enclosed to the Earl of Anglesey, that he shall have all the money in within one month. 350*l* behind.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, July 22. Dublin.—I doubt not but this will be one of the first that from hence bids you welcome to London. I am sorry you were not there when the articles were brought in against my Lord Chancellor, but you will be there time enough to vindicate him and serve the King in your proportion. My Lord of Bristol's care of the Protestant religion, and against the Pope's ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England, is very admirable and deserves commendation if it be the sole motive of his zeal against my Lord Chancellor. Our bill is under the examination of some of the most modest of the Irish lawyers. When they shall have made their objections to it, it may be fit to put them to confer with English counsel to see how near they may come to agree. We are brought into some straits at council by reason of a letter we have received from the King in favour of my Lord of Antrim, by which the commissioners are in effect required to give judgment for him as an innocent. The copy you may have there, and then your own judgment will suggest to you what difficulties we must be in. A principal foundation of that letter seems to be raised upon the want of objections against that Lord in our letter in March last, when we were required to transmit a bill for his restitution, which implies want of due and seasonable inconvenience that may follow his restitution. This has made us suspend the sending to the commissioners and to appoint a committee of the Board to consider what is fit for us in duty to do, and so the matter rests. I send your Lordship the copy of a letter I sent to Mr. Secretary Bennett, concerning the farming of the customs, that nothing should be concealed from you.

Copy.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, July 25. Drury Lane, London.—After I had kissed your Grace's hands I used such diligence in my journey that I came to Court on Tuesday last betimes in the afternoon, and

* Afterwards Sir Robert Southwell, and the confidential friend of the Duke of Ormond.

presented your Grace's letters to His Majesty and my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Fitzharding and Mr. Secretary Bennett, and on Thursday morning I had fair audience from His Majesty, who acquainted me with how much kindness your Grace had written to him concerning me; which I hope I shall never misdeserve, but with all the faithfulness and service I am capable of, endeavour to merit the continuance of your Grace's favour. I found the Parliament sitting and hath so continued since morning and afternoon, which hath been a hindrance hitherto to the affairs I came about, nor could I stop the passing of the bill imposing a 40th upon every Irish beef and a 10th upon every sheep, which was put to the question yesterday in the Lords' house, but my Lord Privy seal, myself and some others have protested against it upon that account, and for the free exportation of money and bullion which the same bill gives, being entitled a bill for the advancement of trade.

I find by his Majesty and Mr. Secretary Bennett that your Grace was mistaken in expecting the threescore thousand pounds in money of his Majesty's stamp; it was intended in French crowns, but I am not without hope of obtaining it in English money though it may delay the sending it away a month the longer. His Majesty hath resolved to call my Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer and some others together to consult upon the explanatory bill whereof I brought a copy, and upon my instructions, and I shall give your Grace from time to time an account of proceedings.

His Royal Highness' son was christened at St. James on Wednesday last, and had the same name. The Queen went to Tunbridge on Thursday last. The Parliament will be prorogued on Monday.

I find my Lord Inchiquin, my Lord Carlingford and others endeavouring to take the hearth bill of Ireland to farm for twenty-one years at 24,000*l* a year, but Mr. Secretary Bennett would have them content with a letter recommendatory for it to your Grace. I was moved to be a sharer in it, but I doubt whether it will quit cost, and do wish the King had good security for that rent for seven years, whosoever will undertake it.

I hope your Grace hath by this time discharged the Provost Martials' men and trumpeters, quartermasters, and others your Grace resolved to reduce before my coming away.

I shall by the next post be able to give your Grace a more satisfactory account of all matters, and when I receive your Grace's particular commands concerning the profits of your place here and other concernments, shall in the observance of them evidence myself your Grace's most faithful and obedient servant.

My Lord of Bristol's articles are entered in the Lords' Journal, but the consideration of them suspended till next session. His Lordship names your Grace and my Lord Lauderdale for two of his witnesses.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, July 28. London.—The Parliament was, as I intimated by my last, prorogued yesterday about three in the afternoon to the 16th of March next, the King giving first the royal assent to the bill of subsidies and divers other acts, amongst which that concerning trade is one, whereby the transportation of Irish cattle by the high custom laid upon them, which I formerly mentioned, is taken away, and though I represented as effectually as I could the mischiefs thereof to his Majesty, it was not possible for me to prevent it. As soon as I can get a copy of the Act your Grace shall have it, that mature consideration may be had thereupon how to prevent the ruin of that poor kingdom by setting up the trade of stall feeding and barrel beef which, if they can subsist through the straits of two or three years till that way of trade be settled, will turn to better account than the transportation of live cattle. The King immediately after the prorogation went to Tunbridge to visit the Queen and is not expected back till Thursday, so that till next post I shall be at no certainty about the money, nor can I write anything about the farms of Excise and Customs, nor concerning the Explanatory Act till His Majesty's return gives opportunity for consultation. The letter from your Grace and the '49 men to his Majesty concerning the Earl of Tyrconnell is not yet come. I wish it were dispatched. There is an explanatory bill for hearth money passed this session here which will be necessary to further the collection of that revenue in Ireland, and shall be sent also when I can get it.

Postscript:—A bill passed both houses and the King and council for better observing the Lord's day was stolen out of the House of Peers yesterday, and so is not made an act.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, August 1. London.—I received the honour of your Lordship's of the 22nd the 29th of last month, and though I was not here when the articles were brought in against my Lord Chancellor, I came time enough to see a calm close of a session of Parliament that had threatened some mutations, and I can assure your Lordship the shakings 984 (the Lord Chancellor of England) hath had have fixed him faster and with a deeper root in the 213, 61, 178, 248 (King's favour). And 431, 760 (Lord Bristol) is 97, 105, 97, 12, 112, 1, 196, 192, 104, 28, 40 (retired with discontent). Since the 938, 135, 29, 2, 854 (Parliament gone, the King) hath gone 56, 46, 148, (daily) to 750, 208, 99 (Worcester House). The King is now daily in consultation for the reducing of his charge, and will I believe give a good example to his subjects for the moderating of expense, which is grown generally to so great an excess that without a remedy mischief will follow.

Your Grace will now well expect some account of my proceedings here, but when you have considered that I came at the close of a Parliament that had many businesses upon their hands, and that the Queen immediately took her journey to the waters whither his Majesty went soon after to visit her, and that till yesterday there hath been no council at which the King was present since I came, but for a cursory perusal of bills to which the royal assent was to be given, your Grace will not I am sure accuse me of neglect. Yesterday your Grace's and the Council's letters by me with my instructions were read at Council and after some debate referred to a committee, who are to meet on Monday morning and prepare all things for the board, but that part of my instructions concerning liberty to export Irish cattle being now (as I intimated to your Grace formerly) past recovery till England smart by the project, it will be expedient for your Grace and the council there to countermine the design by setting on foot foreign trade for the vending of beef and Irish manufactures.

The King and Council are very willing to have the Excise and Customs of Ireland farmed, wherein Mr. Secretary Bennett and I do take care of your Grace's engagement to Harvey, whereof your Grace's last letter enclosed me the information and there is no doubt of success therein.

His Majesty hath appointed Monday morning next to meet at Worcester House where he hath assured me we shall settle the business of money, and your Grace may be assured that you shall have the sixty thousand pounds in English money which I press hard for, or speedily returned by exchange if the other cannot be obtained.

It hath been yet so busy a time since my coming that my Lord Chancellor and I have not had large discourse, but it is agreed to be speedily and then your Grace shall have a full account of all. His Lordship also will write this post.

I was troubled when 1006 (St. Albans, Earl)* shewed me the letter concerning 431, 186, 41, 105, 27 (Lord Antrim), but 896 (E. Anglesey) thinks 961 (your Grace) takes the right course, and since it's pressed so hard upon 962, 401, 246, 692 (you and the council), it may perhaps give just occasion to represent things fully against 315, 431 (that Lord) which may help to prevent attempts here to disorder the new bill when it comes.

431, 63, 41, 39, 180, 21, 328, 39 (Lord Fitz-William) had some doubt 961 (your Grace) favours not his restitution, but I have satisfied him and his friends an answer much to his disadvantage was prepared and had come if 962 (your Grace) had not interposed, which produced the letter lately come which keeps yet some life in the business. 941 (Queen mother) is very earnest for him.

I hope my cousin Boyd hath dealt ingenuously with your Grace in his confession as he promised. It's good to have the

* The equivalents of the cipher figures in this and subsequent letters have been filled in by Ormond in the manuscript.

bottom of the business, though perhaps it will not be advisable to draw much more blood, if there be any hopes offenders may upon repentance be made useful, as I believe some of them may.

I came away so on the sudden that I forgot to move your Grace in Sir Audley Mervyn's business though I had his papers about me, which I now have here. He hath written to me about it, intimating that your Grace minded me of it in your note of remembrance, but having yet no direction I desire it from your Grace and how far I shall move his Majesty for him; I think it will be necessary the House of Commons have some satisfaction therein.

I attend still directions about your Grace's private concernments. I find by your Grace's letter the bill is under the consideration of the contrary parties. It must be remembered that the clause giving leave to all such of the clergy (not excepted from that favour) as shall within a certain time take your Grace's licence to depart the kingdom, be inserted in the bill. My Lord I have now more to say than I can write by one post of the great obligations your nobleness and favour have put upon me, whereof I meet with the fruits wheresoever your Grace's letters have mentioned me, and I shall therefore rather by doing than saying much, endeavour to assure your Grace that you have made me entirely yours and as I resolve to follow your fortune, so your Grace shall ever find me, a faithful and affectionate servant to your Grace and family.

Postscript:—Next post I shall presume to get the letter concerning my Lord of Arran despatched.

Now I understand the referees have reported to your Grace what lands will be fittest for the fort of Duncannon, I hope your Grace will direct a present settlement of them.

Copy.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, August 1. Dublin.—I have yours of the 25th of the last and am glad the truths I writ concerning your Lordship to the King and your services are so well accepted of by him. You may be sure what I writ to him are my thoughts, for I dare not write anything but what I take for truth to one I must be so answerable to.

Though you could not prevent the passing of that bill concerning the imposition upon Irish cattle in the House of Lords, yet I am sure you are able to represent the ruinous consequences of it to this kingdom, so as to prevent the giving of the royal assent to it, unless something of greater weight than that shall require it, and what that can be I cannot conceive. Mistakes for advantage are easily slipped into, and for public advantage in some degree excusable, yet Mr. Secretary Bennett mentioning only white crowns and such having been stamped by the King, I was willing to believe

we should be paid in them, and perhaps it were not amiss the King's army and people here might see his representation in coin as well as magistrates.

I doubt not but that his Majesty, and those he appoints to attend him, when the draft of the explanatory bill and your instructions shall be considered, will look upon that draft as subject to alterations, for you may remember it was agreed at council that the draft should be put into the hands of some of the soberest and most moderate of the Irish lawyers to look into and make their observations upon, which they accordingly have done, and now the first drafts, with that whereof you have a copy, and the observations, are under the consideration of the Judges, members of the board, and Mr. Secretary. It is true the objections are some of them such as changes the whole scope of the Act as to the security of reprisals, but it is likewise true that unless some of the objections be complied with the Irish do rather choose to be left to the old Act, and without some very apparent reason of state I think it will be hard to obtrude a new and more destructive law than the other upon them. I believe when all is done the reasonableness of the new Act cannot be judged of till the proportion and value of lands to be restored shall be compared with what shall be left to do it withal, when all interests provided for in the other Act and fit to be secured in this shall be satisfied, and that you know must be a work of some time and depends upon the names and number of those that shall be named for restitution, which are not yet fully brought in to me. As we advance in the work your Lordship shall have notice. What I now write I desire you would impart to my Lord Chancellor, because I think I shall not write to him this post on this subject, if on any.

There is yet none of those reductions you mention, but within a post or two you shall hear of it, some provision being necessary to be made for some deserving quartermasters. Your Lordship has my authority to call for an account of the past profits of my place of Lord Steward. Some other concernments of mine you shall be troubled with as soon as I am ready for them, since you are pleased to undergo it.

Postscript:—I send you herewith an account of disbursements made by Will. Legg for my troop and must desire your Lordship to see it paid; the repayment shall be placed upon the troop or elsewhere to Sir Daniel Bellingham's satisfaction.

Endorsed:—A copy of letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, August 4. Drury Lane, London.—The committee appointed for Irish affairs met yesterday very full and have gone through most of my instructions; one day more will make their report ready for his Majesty and council, and then your Grace shall have an account of the result and I shall

represent all to your Grace and the council. In the morning before the committee met, his Majesty assembled the Duke of York, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Duke of Albemarle, myself and Mr. Secretary Bennett at Worcester House, where the sixty thousand pounds was resolved to be hastened away in English money, bating so much as was made use of of Sir Thomas Vyner's money before I came away, and Mr. Vyner and others are dealt with to advance it upon the subsidies payable in November, concerning which I am appointed to meet them at my Lord Treasurer's, and shall use all possible diligence therein.

At the same meeting your Lordship's letter concerning your quasi-agreement with Harvey, concerning the farming the customs and imported excise, was so far considered that it is approved of to be remitted to your Grace to conclude with them for seven years, but the committee, to whom his Majesty's resolution herein was signified in the afternoon by me and Mr. Secretary Bennett, have delivered their opinion against any farm being for above three years, but I believe upon good reason the King and council will enlarge it.

I can yet get liberty at the committee only for geldings and nags for Ireland, but I hope the council will go further.

854 (the King) hath caused Secretary 84, 165, 53 (Morice) to issue a 679 (warrant) to arrest 481, 760 (Earl Bristol) of 673 (treason), and the 302, 37 (ports) are laid 487 (for the) taking 280 (him). I wish the business be not driven 106, 61, 36 (too far). 481, 760 (Earl Bristol) I know apprehended the 692 (council) would have done something 614, 37, 40, 280 (against him) but 388 (they) did 225 (not).

There was lately a fray in the fair of St. James' wherein divers of the soldiers were ill-used and disarmed, but four or five have been committed of the rude multitude and others are sought after. 896 (Earl Anglesey) doth not like the 40, 26, 92, 35, 298 (temper of) people.

The new bill is much expected. I hope by this time it is ready to come away. I moved his Majesty, who very readily appointed my Lord of Arran* one of his council, and if it be possible Mr. Secretary Bennett will despatch it this night. Howsoever, it shall not fail by next post.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1663, August 4. Moor Park.—I am so much out of countenance that your commands concerning the pictures had so little success under my conduct, but in truth complaint in some and unhappy accidents falling out to others, which now is unreasonable to press them for it, is the true cause you have them not sent you. And now I think 'tis not unreasonable to beg the honour of yours and your Lady's commands before I leave England, for I intend to wait upon you in Ireland as soon as I receive a return to this and a

* Ormond's second son, Richard, Earl of Arran.

letter I have sent her Grace. I am to return you not only my thanks for my Lord Duke's warrant which you sent me, but for your kind wishes in that charge, which I have almost settled for your son; though I shall perform what you have commanded me, yet I assure you I think him the finest youth in the world of his age, and one for manners and humility in its proper place and reason, may become a learned tutor. My Lord, affairs has kept me so long here, that I have not been in London almost these three weeks.

I hear my Lord of Anglesey is there, on whom I intend to wait and to receive Mr. Vyner's accounts, which he tells me shall be ready, which is all the trouble till I have the honour to receive your commands, that I may express the thankfulness and gratitude due to you.

Postscript:—My most humble service to your most worthy Lady.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, August 8. London.—The Court being most of this week at Tunbridge and like to continue there till Tuesday, and my Lord Chancellor at Twickenham, I have not much to write this post.

Yesterday I received your Grace's of the first of this month with the papers enclosed, which I shall make use of as soon as the King returns, the officers of the Green Cloth being with him now, and Sir George Barker dead there newly, as my Lady Littleton died a few days before.

Mr. Morris and his partners have offered 53,000*l* for the water duty, which the committee count so considerable an offer beyond the other, that it will be so reported next Wednesday, in the meantime is ordered to be kept secret.

Here is a design on foot to farm the King's whole revenue; there is offered for it for nine years a million a year incumbered as it is, or eleven hundred thousand pounds, clearing all incumbrances, besides the postage and licence of wines allowed to the Duke of York.

The King of France is said to be marched with his great army into Lorraine, and its thought designs for Germany.

I shall take care to have Will. Legg paid for the arms your Grace sent me note of, and in all other your Grace's commands approve myself, your Grace's most humble and faithful servant.

Postscript:—My Lord Chancellor being this night expected in town, I shall shew him your Grace's letter.

I hope your Grace will be able to moderate the Irish in their exceptions to the bill, that there may be a close.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, August 8. Dublin.—I have your Lordship's of the first instant which gives me sufficient reason why you could not obtain a more speedy hearing, and some impatience for the arrival of the next post, but I am not so unreasonable as then to expect a final conclusion to all the points of your

negotiation. I shall be content to be assured that a fair entrance is made into the consideration of them and effectual order taken for the transmission of the supply, but that supply will want much of the use and gracefulness of it, if it should be but returned by exchange and not in coin, which all former letters assured me it should, though Mr. Secretary and I mistook one another in the sort of coin, I believing we should have it in English crowns and he meaning French, which latter is much better than paper unless the exchanger will allow us the same profit that is taken for money received in England and paid here. If the farmers that would be of our customs will still keep up to their offer, the King will receive less damage by the prohibition of transporting cattle than I apprehended, but I much doubt they will not, and then where are we for the pay of the Army and other necessary charge to support the Government till we can get into a track of foreign trade? And that cannot be expected till there be such a settlement as may assure every man what is his own, and encourage improvements in and out of corporations. We cannot well tell to what degree we are and shall be prejudiced by this prohibition till we see the Act, nor what shift may be made to help ourselves, therefore I pray hasten it over, and in the meantime represent and repeat often your conceptions of the state we shall be in, that provision may be made to supply the disappointments, or that at the worst we may be free from the blame of those inconveniences that may follow if the Army should not be paid, though we are like to be the first that shall feel the smart.

I hope the stop and representation we made in the case of my Lord of Antrim will meet with a right construction, namely, that it proceeded not from a presumption to dispute the King's commands, but rather from a due obedience to that fundamental command by which we are required to make stop in the execution of his pleasure if it shall be signified to us in things hurtful to his Government or contrary to his profit, till we have represented our sense and received a second declaration of his pleasure.

With that of my Lord of Antrim's was sent the letter from the '49 trustees to the King touching the Earl of Tirconnell. If a way can be found how the consent of those by whom they are trusted may be gathered and declared, I should not doubt of obtaining it, but if that be not possible I know not what to propose or do for his preservation, how desirous soever for his Lady's sake and her relations I am to contribute to it.

It is hard to know when a person in Mr. Boyd's condition, and who hath once obstinately denied his knowledge, deals ingenuously; perhaps when the commission now in preparation for the trial of some more of that gang shall be sat upon, it will make him and others think it time to deal more clearly; when the degree of men's guilt is discovered it will be seasonable to think of mercy, which then and not before will be acknowledged to be mercy.

I shall this post transmit the recommendation of the House of Commons in behalf of their Speaker to Mr. Secretary. I wish he had so carried himself as that I might have accompanied it with more advantageous representations than will now become me, yet something I shall say of the reasonableness of doing something for him unless his carriage had been such as to have brought him under question; his charge has been great and his condition, I doubt, is but low.

I have now I think answered all yours by the last post, at least before now you have other letters of mine that do it. It remains that I assure you I have entire confidence in your friendship to me and a perfect one to you.

Postscript:—When you have leisure to take the air, I pray look upon Moor Park, and till you have, give yourself the trouble to speak with Mr. Phillips about the conveyances and let me know if I may not now before the second payment settle the estate I have in it according to my intentions hereafter.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, August 11. London.—His Majesty came this day to Whitehall before noon, and will settle the business of sending money for Ireland before he goes again into the country.

I have made an entrance into your Grace's business entrusted with the officers of the Green Cloth, but am not yet able to give your Grace a satisfactory account thereof. I find you will be somewhat in debt here, but then none of your pension as one of his Majesty's Bedchamber is yet paid, but I shall give my Lord Treasurer little rest till I get it, and do hope a fund will be discovered for it.

My Lord Chancellor and I have had much discourse of several affairs. I shewed him your Grace's last letter as you commanded, and we shall soon meet again. Among other things we have had some conference about extending such liberty as may be safe to men of peaceable spirits, though they differ in judgment. It's to be doubted uniformity hath been pressed with too much earnestness, many ministers are subdued by it, but the people seem to be rather provoked than conquered. My Lord Chancellor and I are, I am sure, of the same judgment herein with your Grace, and time with wisdom may do that which haste and violence will never compass. If anything be advised of here in this affair, your Grace shall be informed thereof, who I am sure as much as any wishes the peace and prosperity both of Church and State.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, August 15. London.—I received your Grace's of the 8th of this month the 13th, and having this post, in my public despatch to your Grace and the council, given an account of

several particulars of my negotiation, I shall not trouble your Grace with a repetition of the same. Your Grace will thereby see that I have done the best I could to furnish Ireland with ready money, but the advantage of English money above foreign coin in the thirty thousand pounds furnished by Bakewell I could not obtain, though but a thousand pounds. The Treasury here would save what they could to pay interest for the advance and were too hard for me therein. Your Grace will find that the farmers of the customs do not lessen their offer for the prohibition of transporting cattle, so that his Majesty will not suffer thereby in his customs, though the kingdom be prejudiced in their trade, and if the people there be timely warned to change their trade into stall feeding of beef to be sent out of Ireland, in the months of March, April, May and June, when beef is here at the dearest, and to be barrelled up for foreign and sea trade, they will make more of their beef and have the manufacture of dressing the hides and sale of the tallow or candles, which will also increase the King's customs and the riches of that kingdom, and I hope your Grace will call upon the council to consider and take care herein for the good of that poor kingdom, which must be preserved by politic rules and orders of that Board, or your Grace sees they will be oppressed by the laws of England, which are now calculated more narrowly than in former times, only for the profit [of] this kingdom. I have said more than I needed to your Grace's discerning judgment in this particular, having the warrant of your Grace's command, and if anything further occur, I shall offer it hereafter; in the meanwhile I shall make what advantage I can here for Ireland from the present mischiefs this Act doth that kingdom.

The representation made in my Lord of Antrim's case, which I saw, hath so lodged that affair that Mr. Secretary Bennett assured me nothing more would be done therein. 69 (He) gave it 1000 (Earl St. Albans) yesterday to read, and if anything should be intended (unless they have gotten a private direction already to the 836, 129, 37 (commissioners), it will come too late for my 431, 718, his cause will be over.

The letter concerning my Lord Tirconnell is made use of as your Grace will find to his advantage, and a way resolved on to gain the particular consent of the '49 men here and there by a subscription set on foot, which none here refuse, and I believe few will there.

I shall be sorry if my cousin Boyd shall not deal very ingenuously. I hope he will. Sir Courtney Poole and divers others are very earnest here with the King in behalf of Shapcott, and if his crime appear not very clear and high, I believe he will find mercy, and methinks he may yet be made useful to a public good having courage and parts, but your Grace knows what is best to be done.

I shall attend your Grace's despatch to Mr. Secretary Bennett about Sir Audley Mervyn, though I doubt his application now is with some prejudice, but it concerns the King that something be done for him, and I believe his low condition calls for it.

I design next week to see Moor Park, as your Grace commands, and shall by the next post speak with Mr. Phillips about the conveyances if he be in town, and give your Grace my opinion in the query you made.

I have as your Grace will find settled the money business as well as it was possible upon credit to get ready money. I know your Grace will be provident in the expense, for I do not find any likelihood of getting the other forty-two thousand pounds, to have a stock there ready for a march in time of danger. I suppose with half this sum most of the ten months' arrears may be bought off, and the subsidies and other revenue will near defray the growing charge, when the reducements I proposed before my coming away shall be made, which I humbly mind your Grace again of, and that the farm of the customs and excise may be settled with that despatch according to the power given your Grace and the council from hence this post, that it may take beginning from Michaelmas next.

Next council day I doubt not the Inland Excise and all licences will be also left to the Board to farm, not going under thirty-six thousand pounds nor for above the term of seven years.

I am all I can pressing on the bills here; that of the customs was lost between my Lord Ashley and the customers, but I have retrieved it and will hasten it all I can. His Majesty goes this afternoon to Tunbridge, and returns on Tuesday with the Queen. My Lord of Bristol writes letters as out of Flanders and France.

My Lord Holles is arrived at Paris but yet *incognito*, the officers of the customs not suffering his goods to be issued but in sight of an officer of theirs, which he refuseth, the Ambassadors of that King having received a different respect here. His house was also assaulted in the night by *coleurs* since his arrival, but he acquitted himself to the honour of the English and cost of the French. The French King is marched toward Lorraine.

The Turk hath agreed to give up the Island of Candia to the Venetians for nineteen millions of French livres.

I have sent the letter for my Lord of Arran to himself, and shall trouble your Grace no further at this time.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, August 15. Dublin.—I think I have only yours of the fourth and eighth on my hands; for those pertinent informations you take the pains to give me, you know I can make you no proportionable return from hence. I am glad the sixty thousand pounds will be sent in English money, but do not understand that the money of Sir Thomas Vyner's

made use of here can reasonably be deducted out of it, no such thing having been as I remember spoken of when his money was advanced in cobs, which to repay in English money and in England is not only greater profit to him than the advance as I understood it can come to, but the loss of so much money to the kingdom, and you know how scarce coin is, and is like to be here. I conceive it therefore but reasonable he should content himself with repayment here in the same coin he lent, or at most out of that when it comes hither. I always understood by Mr. Secretary Bennett's letters upon that subject that the money was ready to be delivered out of the Tower, and that the King would repay that stock out of the subsidies, in which case there would have been no reduction for advancement, and though the money had been to be paid in white French crowns, yet the worst in that case had been to have chosen whether to receive it in that coin, or to have paid for the change of it into English. What advance money will be required your Lordship was not able to say when you writ, having not met with the undertakers. But I hope it will be considered how little time is like to be betwixt the time of our receiving it here and the repayment there, and that unless the advance be upon very easy terms, it will be better for the King's service that you receive assignments upon the subsidies of the adjacent counties than that too much deduction be made. Your Lordship knows how even a computation was made and that every deduction must be a disappointment.

Yours of the eighth hath freed me from the apprehension of ruin to the King's affairs here by the sinking of the customs, provided Mr. Morris and his partners give good security to make good their undertaking, but it increases my suspicion that the English farmers of the customs have helped on the prohibition of transporting cattle from hence with a prospect to have the sole trade at their rates, and I believe, unless Mr. Morris and they understood one another, he would not undertake the bargain. These are but conjectures, and how reasonable they are time will discover.

The huddle of causes now brought into the Court of Claims takes up men so entirely that the new Act can have few to attend it, yet before I go into the country I hope it will be sent; you know there are few of council that one way or other are not concerned to straiten the restitution of Irish, and that it is so in both Houses of Parliament, so that unless the most moderate and wisest of the Irish be in some measure satisfied here, it will fall out that they will resort into England and there endeavour to obstruct the return of it and give his Majesty and the council much trouble.

Till the twenty-first of this be past, the commissioners will not be able to attend the setting out land to the fort of Duncannon, but then they promise to do it.

I doubt the putting down the tables at Court will make the future account of the profits of my Steward's place to be easily taken.

EARL OF ORRERY to ORMOND.

1663, August 17. Newtown.—I presumed some weeks since humbly to acquaint your Grace that my troop had some lands in Kerry set out as an additional lot, to which when your Grace laid claim, I assured your Grace they laid all at your Grace's feet; since when the lands have been disposed of, and none of the troop are tenants to it, and some lands which Captain George Dillon held in his hands, and stocked with his own stock, have been set to one Joseph Taylor, who, I am confident, was not known, for he is one of the most notorious fellows in this Province, three eye-witnesses being yet alive that this Taylor, going in a boat to buy tobacco at a ship in the Barony of Dunkerron, in the Usurper's time, made some poor women and children to the number of twenty-four, who were without the line, to bind there own corn and to carry it down on their backs to his boat side, where taking out a hatchet he made them all to be murdered with the edge of it, except two sucking children, which he caused to be flung into the sea and drowned. He is a great extortioner, lending money at twenty-four pounds in the hundred to the Irish to stop their mouths, who else would prove as foul murders against him as this which is ready to be proved, and which I think has not many greater to be found in any age. He was also cashiered as being a drunkard and whore-master. This Taylor, I hear, has much inveighed against Captain Dillon at Dublin, and his being put into some lands by Captain Dillon held makes me fear Captain Dillon may have been misrepresented to your Grace, and that gives me the confidence humbly to assure your Grace that Captain Dillon is a gentleman who faithfully served the King in England till all his armies were broken, then he came and served in Ireland, and in all actions which related to his Majesty's restoration, no man living of his quality was more active, nor more willing to serve the King, nor more hated by all the Sectaries of all sorts, to which I shall only add there is not I think an officer of his quality in the Army. Upon the whole I humbly beseech your Lordship to look upon him as one who deserves this character as a friend of your Grace's servant, and on those scores to afford him your Grace's favour which will be a special obligation unto, may it please your Grace, your Grace's most humble, most faithful, and most obedient servant, Orrery.

Postscript:—In the Usurper's time Taylor's usual railing against Captain Dillon was upon the account that he was a Cavalier.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, August 18. London.—The King is newly returned with the Queen, and before his journey next week to Portsmouth will, I doubt not, settle most of the work entrusted to my care. The Committee for Irish affairs have this afternoon received an account from Mr. Solicitor about the bills transmitted

hither, and gone through most of them, that of the Star-Chamber and some others are passed as they came thence; when the council hath had the report to-morrow your Grace shall have a more particular account of them.

The discourse here is that the Explanatory Bill expected thence is obstructed and like to come to nothing: I hope better, and that yet that poor kingdom shall obtain a settlement after all their troubles.

I am hasting away the money, and when it sets forward shall give notice to your Grace that two frigates may meet it at Chester, for I think it will not be fit to venture all in a bottom.

I have no more to add but what the enclosed gives your Grace.

Postscript:—I entreat from your Grace your opinion concerning the new bill, for if that be not like to succeed, some serious counsel must be taken for the settling and securing that unhappy kingdom.

I hear, though I mediate with your Grace for favour to Colonel Wheeler, he endeavours to clear his land from the fort of Duncannon and to get unjustly some of mine ordered by the Commissioners instead of it. I hope your Grace will prevent my suffering in that kind whilst I am doing that kingdom service here.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, August 22. London.—I received your Grace's of the 15th of this month in answer to mine of the 4th and 8th. By later letters your Grace understands before this time how the affair of money goes, to which I can only add that with much ado, it is at last settled upon Sir Thomas Vyner and Alderman Bakewell's proposals as followeth: First, Sir Thomas Vyner, in consideration that his money hath been long since made use of there, and he was directed (when he would have returned his money hither) by the King's order to keep it there for his Majesty's service, upon his proposal for furnishing thirty of the sixty thousand pounds, is by order of his Majesty and council allowed what he hath advanced there, which was most of it in English money, and alleged by him to be fifteen thousand pounds in part of the thirty thousand pounds to be advanced by him, and the rest, whatsoever it prove short to make up of thirty thousand pounds, he is to pay there within twenty days in English money. Alderman Bakewell who is to furnish the other thirty thousand pounds hath circumvented the council into a better bargain for himself, for though a pretence was made at first of furnishing thirty thousand pounds there in foreign specie for twenty-nine thousand pounds English money, to be paid here out of the subsidies, yet denying the bargain which all the council almost remembered to be so, and pretending the great loss he should be at by the foreign specie he had provided if he were now put by, he hath gotten

thirty thousand pounds secured on the subsidies for thirty thousand pounds to be delivered me here in foreign specie. Only the Duke of York's four thousand pounds will be paid in English money, and so instead of the King's getting a thousand pounds, which was the first pretence, Ireland loseth one thousand pounds and Alderman Bakewell gets it. He and Vyner were both secured upon the subsidies with interest, and though the King pay the interest, we must bear the charge of sending Bakewell's money thither, whereas Vyner would have sent all in English money from hence and borne the charge of it, so that upon the whole, considering how Vyner hath furnished much of his thirty thousand pounds beforehand without interest and kept it there for the King's use, he hath much a worse bargain than the other, which answers the objections in your Grace's letter. But if all had been left to me I would have undertaken to have gotten more money in specie and had more English money, but Bakewell, by the help of some, disordered all past my remedy. As for assignment in the subsidies which your Grace mentions, it would not have answered the occasion, for the way of subsidies having been long out of use, it is believed Lady Day will be the soonest any money will come in.

The setting of the Inland Excise and ale licences are left to your Grace and the council as you proposed in my instructions, so that you set them not under thirty-six thousand pounds.

The Explanatory Bill for customs and excise hath passed the supervision of the Officers of the Exchequer and Customs here, without any alteration but limiting the power of the Lord Lieutenant and council for lessening of rates to the allowance of His Majesty and the council here, and so it will be transmitted as soon as may be with that of the Star-Chamber and marriages unaltered. But that of gunpowder is yet under amendment, and those of bridges laid asleep, with my Lord Chancellor's bill for endowing the Church, because a general act is conceived better for the one, and there is an act of 10 *Caroli primi* in force already in Ireland, which enables my Lord Chancellor or any other to do most of what is in the bill sent hither.

The time for adjudging claims expiring this day, I hope now the new bill will be closely followed till something be resolved on, or how to proceed on the former Act, for the settlement of Ireland must be made one way or other or all will be in danger, and methinks all private interest in Council and Parliament should give way for a general good, which I think will be better provided for there than here.

I wish I had all the proceedings transmitted concerning my Lord of Antrim, because I find artifice is used here to disguise that business with reflection where it should not be, and which, I am sure, a true state of the matter of fact would enable me easily to clear.

As the close of your Grace's letter mentions the putting down the tables at Court, so I must acquaint your Grace that on Thursday last, the 20th of this month, it was resolved upon; yet since his Majesty hath agreed to continue them till Michaelmas, and I hope then the council will be advised with before such a thing be done. I must let your Grace be informed of some passages in this business, because your Grace will easily apprehend at first view that your honour is much concerned herein as well as his Majesty's. The whole charge of the household diet, wages, and pensions comes to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds by the establishment made when your Grace was here. The design is to take away above threescore thousand pounds of this charge, which will be all the pensions, most of the wages, and all the tables except ten dishes for the King and Queen, which are to eat together, and are estimated at twelve or thirteen thousand pounds a year; the ten thousand four hundred pounds for the Duke of York is continued. The establishment of the stables is by the Duke of Albemarle's persuasion untouched, the music, chapel charge and some other general expenses make up the rest of what continues; so on a sudden, above three hundred below stairs, most of which have families, are deprived of a livelihood, the splendour and dignity of the Court is taken away, and general discontent and murmuring occasioned hereby; for though it's said the King will reimburse those who bought their places, that gives little satisfaction and will not repair the dishonour of cashiering many old servants well deserving. I wait an opportunity to be a little free with the King about it, 984 (Lord Chancellor) seems to be much against it and it concerns 961 (you) to bestir 540 (yourself) about it for believe it, 'tis the most unadvisable thing that was ever attempted and I think impracticable. I do not doubt yet if 962 (your Grace) would open yourself freely to 855 (the King) in the business against his coming back, the design which is whispered 431, 947, (Lord Treasurer) and 669, 51, 86, 40 (Secretary Bennett) have the chief hand in may by a vigorous assistance of 326 (your) 484, 39 (friends), which will all heartily concern themselves therein, be prevented, and certainly better ways may be projected and some charge abated even in the household with satisfaction upon this fright without a general over-turning, all which will be too dangerous and dishonourable. I know not why 961 (you) may not intercede as earnestly for those under 326 (your) care as 964 (the Duke of Albemarle) did for those under 139 (his) and prevailed. Surely this is no time to level the Court, but rather to cure that humour in the people, and if it be fit the stable be well provided for, much more the 854, 871 (the King and Queen and family). It is too much to say all in a letter, but certainly 961 (you) had never a better subject to insist on, wherein 962 (your Grace) is sure to have 264 (Court), 692 (Council), 938 (Parliament) and the whole 213, 126, 82 (kingdom) to assist 256 (you) and applaud and 637 (honour) 256 (you) for it; therefore pray, 151 (my) 431 (Lord) appear

quickly and trust 151 (my) judgment once, and advise 571 (the King) to resort herein to his 692 (Council) who will find better ways for 139 (his) 637 (honour) and 232, 133 (profit), as they are sworn. Your Grace will pardon my being so tedious; 896 (my) 611 (zeal) to 571 (the King) and 692 (your) 637 (honour) and 808 (service) hath occasioned it.

Postscript:—The King and Queen go to the Bath on Tuesday or Wednesday, and return not these three weeks. If your Grace's letters meet 571 (the King), then I hope they will have good effect.

I cannot see Moor Park nor settle your Grace's accounts till the King be gone; Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Fox promise to serve your Grace therein effectually, and I have gotten some insight into the business.

My Lord Chancellor is gone into the country not to return till towards Michaelmas. Lord Bristol is thought yet to be in the kingdom.

The three thousand beeves from Ireland will help well to keep up the tables. The adventurers here are so discouraged by proceedings in Ireland that they offer their adventures for 10*s*. in the pound of their principal money; I apprehend much the consequences of such a dejection; I hope they have no cause, but the fright and discontent they are in will do hurt.

Addressed:—For your Grace, to be unciphered by yourself.

ALDERMAN JAMES BUNCE to ORMOND.

1663, August 22. London.—I most humbly thank your Grace for your noble acceptance of my last letter, and humbly beg the continuance of your favour, not doubting but that your Grace is very well satisfied of my loyalty and sufferings, and will not think it amiss for me to petition His Majesty for his favour in any thing that may conduce to the good of his sacred Majesty and kingdoms; therefore I am the more emboldened to implore your Grace's assistance in a suit which I have made unto His Majesty on my behalf and others as by a petition and reference thereupon, which will come to your Grace in Sir Henry Bennett's packet from His Majesty, and most humbly entreat that you will be pleased not only to give it a despatch, but to do me and the persons interested in it what lawful favour you can therein, and do hope that you will find it reasonable for that the King's Attorney, Solicitor and Surveyor General of England, upon the like petition for reliefs, heriots, year, day, and waste in England have approved it as a part of His Majesty's just and legal revenue, in doing whereof your Grace will be a means to lessen my sufferings and to shew the world that loyalty, however it be too much unregarded, may at one time or another meet with such as will be compassionate and helpful to it, which your Grace hath ever made it to be one of your principal cares, and putteth me into a confidence of all that your Grace can do for me therein.

JAMES BUNCE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1663, August 22. London.—Noble Sir: A petition coming from afar doth seldom obtain an audience or success without the help and mediation of some that may assist it therein, which being likely to be the case of a petition to His Majesty of Richard Chamberlaine, Esqr., and William Clapham, gent., sent unto his Grace my Lord Duke of Ormond in Sir Henry Bennett's packet from His Majesty, I that am concerned therein and some other persons my superiors, of great honour and loyalty in England, and therefore I do become an intercessor unto you that you will be pleased to do what favour and right you can to the petitioners and parties concerned therein, which we hope the business will deserve, because that another of the like nature in England being referred by His Majesty to the Attorney, Solicitor and Surveyor General of England, hath received their favourable certificate and approbation to be a just and legal part of the King's revenue and fit to be collected, which we hope it will not miss in Ireland, if it may receive your good assistance; and for your despatch therein there shall not be wanting the due acknowledgment and thankfulness of those honourable persons now in England concerned in it.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, August 22. Dublin.—Having yesterday received yours of the 15th inst., and that containing newer and more matter than a former, I shall only apply myself to the answering of it. You have freed me from the fear I had that the charge of advance and transportation would have made a hole in the stock designed us, but the Duke of York's four thousand pounds makes a considerable deduction and will in so much disappoint our calculation. I wish your Lordship would consider how we might in some measure repair ourselves out of the subsidies charged upon Irish nobility residing in England; if you believe any good can be done upon it you shall from hence have any assistance you shall desire. You will not need to recommend thrift to me in disposing of the money, for I do not intend any considerable part of it shall be issued till I see some assurance of a settlement, or at least till you shall be come over.

I had rather bear the importunities of pretenders than at such a time as this to be without money. I would be glad to know when and where the frigate shall attend to receive it, and I hope your Lordship will put it into good iron chests; I have provided a place in the Castle for the keeping it.

I have desired Sir James Ware to look into the Provost Marshal's patents, and he seems to be of opinion that they hold their men as well as their own pay during good behaviour: if it be so, I would be glad to have the King's order for retrenching them which you may send me to be made use of as shall be found fit. The other reductions I shall take into consideration before I leave the town.

I yet hear nothing of the farmers of the water duties, I hope they will come prepared with reasonable articles and very good security, the life of all depending upon that fund.

The Act of Trade is under consideration of a Committee of the Board, who are to consider of it and report what they think may be done to prevent the inconvenience that may arise from it to this kingdom and to advance our trade. Notwithstanding what was said to you by Mr. Secretary Bennett a letter in the same words with that directed to me and the council was sent to the commissioners in favour of my Lord of Antrim, dated the 11th of this month, and undersigned by Mr. Secretary Morris. I have said so much on this subject to Mr. Secretary Bennett, and you will hear so much of it other ways, that I will spare you and myself. I have subscribed after your good example to the paper for the Earl of Tirconnell, but whether a proviso for his restitution shall be put into the new Act is matter of consideration, if any thing be so amongst you relating to Ireland. Having many more letters to write give me leave to end here.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Lieutenant's letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, August 25. London.—We continue in great expectation of the new bill from thence, or some overtures that may give hope of settlement in that poor kingdom, and having had discourse with His Majesty about the desire which some of the commissioners have made for liberty to come into England, I find that it is not only his Majesty's, but the opinion of most that understand and wish well to his affairs, that those commissioners do rather remit of their own case and private accommodation than that by their coming over such jealousies and apprehensions be raised in that kingdom as may endanger or distress his Majesty's affairs and the settlement of that kingdom. If they cannot be persuaded to do all that the Act requires, yet there is work enough for them to do which must be previous to a settlement, upon the foundation of whatsoever Act it be carried on, whether new or old. Thus much I thought fit to intimate to your Grace.

Yesterday a proclamation was brought by His Majesty to the council and passed for bringing in the Earl of Bristol to answer to somewhat criminal, but nothing mentioned of any particular crime, and His Majesty in council gave order to his counsel learned to proceed to a conviction of him for recusancy. His Majesty and the Queen go to-morrow as far as Maidenhead towards the bath.

I send your Grace the Green Cloth account which I had from Mr. Fox. I find nothing in it concerning his brother's son's life being added in that office, which I have been informed should be five hundred pounds. Your Grace may inform

me if anything be to be objected in that particular or any other. The last sum for the Queen's cook if the tables go down will fail. I am now labouring about your pension as bed-chamber man with my Lord Treasurer; and am hastening the money away and shall give notice by the next, I believe, when a frigate must be sent to Chester for it.

I expect Sir Daniel Bellingham daily who I intend shall take charge of the money.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, September 1. London.—I received your Grace's letters of the 22nd of the last month, but his Majesty's progress, which began presently after, hath superseded my applications for the present, and I must expect his return for despatch of what is yet unfinished of my negotiation; and when the new bill comes I shall be ready to observe your Grace's commands therein.

I shall do what I can to repair out of the Lords' subsidies here what the Duke of York takes from the treasure designed for Ireland, but the Great Seal being now away, it cannot be done till my Lord Chancellor's return.

Alderman Bakewell keeps me at uncertainty till the last day, for his twenty days are not out till to-morrow, and he hath yet paid none; but his time once elapsed, I shall give him no rest, and by the next post will advertise your Grace when the frigate shall attend.

I know the Provost Marshal's men's allowance is in their patents also, yet his Majesty may disband them when he hath no further use for them, and I beseech your Grace that and other retrenchments, whereof I gave you a note at my coming away, may be made, or debts will increase too fast.

I hope the proposers for the water-duty are with your Grace before this time, and that it and the Inland Excise will be settled before Michaelmas; at least let the accounts be kept distinct from that day.

I am glad the Board is upon consideration of the Act of Trade.

I find now the business of my Lord of Antrim went the way your Grace mentions, Secretary Morris was little less than trepanned in it, and the cry here is so loud against that and other late proceedings of the Court of Claims that I wish some way may be timely considered to rectify what's amiss, and prevent for the future such arbitrary proceedings as are represented to have been.

My Lord Tyrconnell is very earnest to have his name come thence in the new Act, and hearing my Lord of Antrim is made innocent, he thinks now he is very hardly used if your Grace and my Lord Duke of Albemarle's as well as the King's favour be not made good to him. The King of France hath had

Vercelles in Lorraine surrendered to him and is returned to Paris. We expect daily to hear news of the Turks besieging Vienna.

Postscript:—I hope if your Grace appear cordially about the tables they may yet be saved, and ways more honourable and advantageous for His Majesty proposed. I had some discourse with the King to that effect the day before he began his progress, and shall be prepared further for it against his return. The Archbishop of Canterbury* was installed yesterday at Lambeth; we all were nobly entertained there.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, September 8. London.—I was last week to view Moor Park, which I find to be still the same sweet and pleasant seat I knew it before, and had a taste of the goodness of your Grace's venison. The house is neat and convenient for the bigness, but no way suitable to the largeness of your Grace's family, but very answerable to such starts of retirement as you will be able to make from Court. The gardens are extraordinary, full of delightful walks and fountains and terraces with covered walks for rainy weather, and I believe the very lead of the terraces and house is not less worth than £1,500. The Park is well wooded, but none to be spared for sale, yet may be valued at £1,500.

There is one farm which your Grace will find in your particular at £46 a year, that was taken out of the Park, and being now as I understand out of lease will be fit to be joined to the Park again, and the whole land cannot be less worth than £6,500, so that though counting the interest of the money your Grace pays upon the matter £630 a year for your pleasure and convenience, yet you have no such hard bargain, but that if you should at any time be disposed to part with it again I durst undertake to procure you, but if your Grace will lay out somewhat in building and make it a residence for your family, there is land enough near it to be sold. The Park is set out into walks shaded with trees set in rows, and there is a fair brick lodge, that hath the prospect of most of the Park and country, and may be seen at the end of a long walk out of your dining room window, in fine, when you will refresh yourself for a few days with the country air, your Grace cannot do it anywhere better, and the way will hold you but two hours or little more riding. It is an inclosed country and so not the best for hawking or hunting, though passable for both, but there is excellent brook hawking which I think your Grace takes pleasure in; and Sir Richard Franklin likes the place so well that though he hath sold your Grace the best, he is building for himself upon some other ground within sight of your pale. I know the place will please my Lady Duchess well, though there be no such rooms as at Dunmore. I have been this day

*Sheldon.

again to speak with Mr. Phillips about the estate and settlement of the land as your Grace directed me, but he is yet out of town though expected to-morrow; when he comes I shall speak with him also about the £1,000 which Sir John Nea presseth to have paid, and Bonfoye seems to have not just pretence to. The Court is still at Bath. The 17th of this month His Majesty goes to Oxford. The Turk prevails much in Germany, and letters full of apprehensions and fears came last post from Hamburg, Dantzig, and the rest of the Hans towns, as if they should be all over run by them. About half the money is already paid by Alderman Bakewell this week. I hope for the rest, but will not move your Grace for a frigate to Chester till it be upon its march.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, September 9. Dublin.—I have yours of 18th, 22nd, and 25th August before me, and shall say something to all that requires answer in this little paper. The Explanatory Bill is at length agreed on at the Board, and will I hope this day be under the Seal and put into the hands of Colonel Jeffreys, who will go directly with it to the King and leave it in the hands of Mr. Secretary Bennett that it may as soon as is possible receive the approbation or amendment of His Majesty and the council there. I shall say no more of it than that I think the better of it because I find it pleases not the more violent of English or Irish. A copy of it and of our letter accompanying it shall be sent by Mr. Secretary Davys.

The Commissioners think not fit to proceed in setting out any land for the fort of Duncannon as yet; their reasons are too long to be now writ and too hard for my understanding. You may be sure whenever it shall be care will be had of your concernments. 431, 904, is more busy in his intelligence than careful of writing truly or wisely; I am in reference to the matter he writ of just in the temper you left me and will find me.

It is long since I sent the list I told you of to the King with those remarks you advise, and since then there have been alterations for the better. I shall not take notice of the discourse of 898 without your leave, but when I have that I will and perhaps to his trouble. I would the money were here, for I see it will not grow in rolling. As soon as the frigate and yacht can get hither they shall have order to get to Chester, and receive it after the division that shall be appointed by the person that shall have charge from you of it.

The propositions made by Dodson here in behalf of Morris, from whom he produces a letter of Attorney, are under the consideration of a committee of the Board, but they say that unless he shall depart from some of them, that branch of the revenue may be as uncertain as to the proportion and payment when it is farmed as now, and then it will be best to keep it as it is. I doubt whether yours, Mr. Secretary Bennett's

letter, or the attested Order of Council be warrant enough for the farming that duty, and therefore I desire you would send us a letter, formally under the King's hand, wherein the council's advice may be mentioned to do it. You receive herewith the proceedings in my Lord of Antrim's case; I do not see what now can be done to remedy what is done.

I have writ to the King, I hope as becomes me, concerning the intended dissolving of his House. I am sure it is a matter of more moment than to be done without serious deliberation and invincible necessity, and I am sure my own concernment leads me not to this belief.

Some of the commissioners have been earnest with me without warrant from the King to give them leave to go into England, but I have excused myself, and shall; but if there were such warrant there would a quorum be left, and that of those most in the good graces of the English.

I shall take time at Kilkenny, whither I am going to-morrow, to write to you of my affair of Steward, but I shall desire your Lordship to take care of my purchase, that the former owner may have the remain of his money at his day by engaging the place to some other for it, for I know no other way for the present to do it. I hope you may be ready to return with the new bill; I assure you you are much wanted and will be very welcome.

Postscript:—Sir Daniel Bellingham and other good company went hence on Sunday last; the weather has since been so ill that we are in fear of them. He reckons the money laid out by Sir Thomas Vyner to £18,000.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Anglesey, dated the 9th September, 1663.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 12. London.—I have at length spoken with Mr. Phillips, your Grace's counsel, and as for the estate of Moor Park, I do find it so settled that your Grace may convey it in what manner and to whom you please, notwithstanding the incumbrance to Sir Richard Franklin, which the second payment being made will be discharged. I have also searched into the difference between Sir John Key and Mr. Bonfoye concerning the thousand pounds payable by your Lordship, and do not think it safe for your Grace to pay it till it be determined in Chancery (for which end your Grace's bill is ready) who shall have it, and that may be done next term. Mr. Buck, who is going hence, will inform your Grace farther. I hope your Lordship will pardon me if I now become an humble suitor to your Grace concerning my cousin Boyd, understanding that he is one of those now appointed to be tried. I am sorry that he did not ingenuously cast himself on your Grace's goodness and clemency at first by a free confession, but failing therein and discovering nothing till

I persuaded him to open himself fully to your Grace, and having by that means, besides the discovery of other offenders, brought himself within the reach of the law, when I urged him to it as the only way to mercy, though I hate his crime, I have some trouble upon me that my persuasion should seem to have drawn his ruin upon him, and should receive it as a special obligation if I may obtain his pardon and freedom from trial, and do hope he will redeem himself in the service of his whole life to His Majesty and your Grace. I know your Grace is as much troubled as I that any British should engage in such foul designs or conceal them.

Postscript:—I hope the saving my cousin Boyd will do good and no hurt, which makes me the more earnest for your Grace's clemency towards him.

Sir Daniel Bellingham arrived here this evening. I am glad he gave your Grace full satisfaction before he came away.

ROBERT SOUTHWELL to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1663, September 17. Kinsale.—I received yours of the sixth of September from Sir Joseph Throckmorton with order to pay unto him fourscore pounds, which I paid him the ninth day, and do here enclosed return you an acquittance for the same, and the rest of that money being £269 18*s*. 0*d*., shall be ready to be paid at sight whenever my Lord Duke or yourself shall appoint the payment thereof, and I beseech you to present my most humble thanks unto his Grace that he is pleased to accept of this small service from me and to be so well satisfied with it, and I humbly beseech you to favour me so far as to assure his Grace that whilst I live I shall faithfully obey his commands and that nothing can rejoice me more than to receive them frequently from him, and I know my son will be the same [whils]t he lives, and we should be very much forfeited in ourselves if we did not reckon an hereditary right that we have unto his Grace's service, and faithfully endeavour on all occasions to pay the same.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, September 17. London.—I did in my last letter become an humble suitor to your Grace in behalf of my cousin Boyd upon grounds that press me still, and indeed how much soever I abhor such designs and designers against His Majesty and the peace of the kingdom, yet I account it some misfortune upon me in the discoveries that have been made that Mr. Boyd's ruin is fixed upon my persuasions to him to confess all ingenuously, when I told him 'twas his only way to obtain mercy, which I found your Grace not backward to afford him, and he having at my instance discovered all he knew whereby his life and fortune is in His Majesty's dispose, I hope and beseech your Grace will have compassion upon him, his wife

and children, and engage him (who is a sober, fair, conditioned man, however unfortunately made privy to such a treasonable design) to spend all his days in faithful serving His Majesty in the redeeming himself from the guilt of what is past. I beg your Grace's pardon for my importunity, which I am drawn into by the desire I had to serve His Majesty and your Lordship in drawing him to a free confession.

[*Postscript.*] Sir Daniel Bellingham came safe the last week, and shall be hastened back with the money. I received yesterday your Grace's of the 9th, which I shall answer by the next.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 19. London.—Though I have received your Grace's letter of the 9th instant, I intended not to have written anything in answer till Tuesday post, but that Colonel Jeffreys arriving here this evening, and having left his charge at Court, I thought fit to signify so much to your Grace, and that by letter from Captain Rooth I find the *Harp* frigate attends for the money in Chester water, which will go hence within few days, I having taken order for convoys and all things needful, and have directed Captain Rooth in the meanwhile to attend His Majesty's other service, for the money will be fourteen days going.

Endorsed:—Received 30th September, 1663, at Kilkenny.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 22. London.—I received your Grace's letter of the 9th of this month, and Colonel Jeffreys is since arrived with the bill, but I had no copy sent me by Mr. Secretary Davys as your Grace intimated I should, though I have obtained it otherwise. I will not take upon me at first reading to give any opinion of it, but I believe the English will think themselves safer in the Lord Lieutenant and council's hands for their concernment, where the bill lodgeth the interest of the Irish that are to be received to grace, having no more to come under the experimented judicature of the present commissioners.

I am satisfied with what your Grace writes concerning the lands to be set out to the fort of Duncannon, and, if I chance not to be there when it is done, rely on your Grace's care of me.

I think it will not be convenient for your Grace to take notice of 898 discourse, because I contradicted him in it before company, but it is very likely he will be at it again, and then I shall desire instances or intimation of it under his hand, which he said he would give me if need were.

The money goes away this week under the charge of one Greene, whom I send with it.

I wrote lately to your Grace about the farm proposed for by Morris and Dodson, and when the King comes, which will be on Tuesday next, I shall get licences under his royal signet by advice of the council, as your Grace requires.

I gave your Grace notice that the bills for the Castle Chamber, Customs, and Excise were passed here and are engrossing, yet I see your Grace and the council's letters to Mr. Secretary Bennett takes no notice thereof, but it shall serve to quicken the despatch of them, and no doubt all will be there by the 17th of November, to which day the Parliament is prorogued.

What success we shall have at the King's return that advise against dissolving of his household your Grace shall be informed; I am sure it is generally disliked that such a thing is intended.

I am endeavouring to get money for your Grace's second payment of your purchase, that the former owner may have his money at the day. And though I know not how soon the new bill will be despatched, yet when your Grace shall command my return I shall not stay much longer here.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, September 28. Parke Hall.—The money being now gone from London towards Chester and Sir Daniel Bellingham hastening after it, I thought fit to mind your Grace of one thing which will be necessary to be provided for in the contracts to be made with the farmers of the customs and the farmers of the excise, and that is, that the moneys for the customs and excise within the port and city of Dublin and county of the same, be paid in to the Treasury weekly or monthly at least as it comes in, and that none of it be made use of by the farmers; without this be done there will never be any ready money for concordatums or other urgent occasions, or for your Grace's own entertainments. I have charged Sir Daniel to mind your Grace also hereof, and if Sir Paul Davies have charge from your Grace, to remind you thereof when those farms pass it will be the surer done, and indeed it is of absolute necessity. The King is expected at London on Thursday next, and then I shall also return thither.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 6. Drury Lane, London.—About three weeks since, upon the notice we had of Mr. Boyd's trial coming on, I presumed to write to your Grace a few lines concerning him, but intimation being come from Dublin that it's much doubted that week's packet is cast away, I do again renew your Lordship's trouble by remembering your Grace that the morning I left Dublin, upon my earnest dealing with him, and intimating it to be the safest way, I wrought him to an ingenuous confession of persons and things, and it is now some trouble to me if his condemnation arriveth from what he

confessed only at my persuasion and advice. I am therefore an humble suitor to your Grace for mercy to be extended towards him, being confident he will meritoriously redeem his guilt for the future. I am the more solicitous in his behalf because I understand my Lord Mount Alexander, who would have also interceded for him and gave him hope of pardon, is lately dead. I submit all to your Grace with this confidence, that very good use may be made of Mr. Boyd if he be suffered to live, and it's questionable whether his death will be of any advantage.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 6. London.—I have since the King's return attended him, according to your Lordship and the council's directions, about the several particulars of your Lordship's letters of the 9th of the last month. I believe to-morrow we shall take most of them up at council, and 854 (the King) assured me that the business of 431 (Lord), 186, 40, 165, 26 (Antrim) shall be left to the 692 (council) where when it is stated. I doubt it will appear 462 (very) 46, 64, 42, 78 (foul). But to put the fairer gloss upon 211 (it) some have endeavoured too boldly to asperse 961 (your Grace). 896 (Anglesey Earl) gave 962 (you) some hint thereof before, but now 21 (I) 78, 40 (let) 256 (you) know it's insinuated by 186, 41, 165, 27, 39 (Antrim's) friends that 961 (your Grace), though he joined openly with 293 (the) 692 (council) against 280 (him), yet underhand 256 (you) did 139 (his) business, and that 962 (your) letters hither will shew it. 896 (Anglesey Earl) apprehends such intimations are levelled rather to do 961 (your Grace) 138, 35, 40 (hurt) than him 348 (good), though 962 (your) 637 (honour) is too well known for such aspersions to be believed, and yet I must not conceal from your Grace if 21 (I) mistake not, in discourse of this affair yesterday with 855 (the King), he seemed to apprehend as if 961 (you) had been somewhat surprised in this business. I could not tell what to imagine by it unless 854 (the King) had been shewed something either in 961 (your) own hand, which might be strained to their mind, or under 573 (Lady) 186, 41, 165, 26, 39 (Antrim's) 68, 28, 12 (hand) as 896 (Anglesey Earl) did, wherein 239 (she) did too grossly express that 961 (your Grace) advised 140 (her) the way they took, and which succeeded as 539 (yourself) knows, though 961 (you) would not appear publicly 200 (for) 389 (them). I know not yet what will become of the business. I am sure it makes a 80, 42, 12 (loud) 124, 46 (cry) 350 (here) as well as 459 (there). And whatever 962 (your) mind is in it, which 896 (Anglesey Earl) guesseth as well from 326 (your) 510 (own) as 573 (Lady) Duchess 78, 104, 35, 39 (letters), which 22 (I) 351 (have) seen, and those 962 joined with the 692 (council) 212 (in), I think it were good 854 (the King) had it from 540 (yourself), and as 21 (I) have advised 571 (the King) whatever be done in it, I would have it the 49, 41 (act) of

246, 692 (council. 941 (Queen mother) hath drawn on 314 (this) 688 (business), and spoke earnestly to 82 (me) about it, when 239 (she) understood 896 (I) had directions from 996 (you) and 243 (the) 692 (council) about it, which 186, 40, 165, 26, 37 (Antrim's) 484, 39 friends did by information, I believe, from 139 (his) 573 (lady) before 22 (I) did, for some of them told 896 (me) such letters were 106 (to) 194, 13 (come) to 82 (me) before 21 (I) had them. 326 (your) nephew 68, 83, 24, 106, 28, Hamilton hath heard enough of the like reports. 21 (I) charged 280 (him) to write to 962 (you) what he heard and knew, which I hope he did. I have wearied your Grace by this time, I shall defer other matters till the next post. Lord Chief Justice Forster is dead. Newhansell, in Hungary, is said to be taken by Turks. The mote at Tangier goes on apace. My Lord Siviott is now here, he hath gained 300 hundred acres of land about the city by treaty, and laid in good store of hay this summer. Sir Richard Fanshaw is appointed Ambassador for Spain, and is sworn of the council. I am glad my Lady Chesterfield is safe landed after our fears of her. I hope Sir Daniel Bellingham and the money will be with your Grace as soon as this, he went hence yesterday to overtake the money at the water side, where both the *Mary* and *Harp* attended it. My Lord Mount Alexander's sudden death will, I believe, call for your Grace's help in his children's behalf; here are divers competitors for his place, Lord Kildare, Sir Robert Byron, etc. It will deserve an able man, which we should principally aim at; I believe nothing will be done till the King hear from your Grace.

Postscript:—The new bill will, I believe, be entered upon to-morrow. I hear 571 wonders 961 hath not sent 326 opinion upon it.

I have advised about a letter for some of the English arrear land, which will, I believe, come this post to your Grace in behalf of my Lord Fitzharding, who is your faithful servant.

Addressed:—For your Grace, to be unciphered with your own hand.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 13. London.—I have little to say (not having heard from your Grace since the 9th of last month) but that the new bill is at a stand, by your Grace's desire, till some additions you resolved upon at Kilkenny come over, and I find that opposition prepared by the Irish, and such as they can incline to favour them, that neither this nor any other bill that may give hopes of a settlement will be of easy passage unless your Grace do, by your letters to His Majesty and others, urge with some earnestness the necessity thereof, as your Grace upon the place will find most cause to do. I hope mine of the sixth of this month is with your Grace by this time, and the treasure which with Sir Daniel Bellingham went to sea the 10th inst. The Queen hath been

very ill and let blood twice or thrice; it's hoped this day she is upon the mending hand. The tables at Court are now absolutely gone, except ten dishes a meal for the King and Queen. Here is much competition for the General of the Ordnance's place, I wish my Lord of Arran had it, and I believe might durst I have adventured to move it without your Grace's leave. It hath been much doubted by some whether the Parliament would meet again at the day prefixed, but your Grace may be confident it will.

Postscript:—Here is speech of plots and insurrections, but your Grace may be assured there will be none, and I wish there were less speech of them, but a dangerous book like that entitled *Killing no Murder*, was taken last week in the press; the author, said to be one Paul Hobson, a speaker. I send your Grace a taste of his venom, not being able to recover the whole pamphlet.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, October 14. Dublin.—I have several of yours that came to me while I was in my way to Kilkenny and there, and one I have received of the 6th instant since I came hither, which I have deciphered with my own hand as your Lordship desired. You will find by a transcript of part of a letter I writ to Sir Alan Brodrick from Kilkenny, that I had received notice of the reports raised there of my great kindness to my Lord of Antrim, and of the art I had used to serve him and deceive the council. I conceive the less credit will be given to it if it be remembered that I need not have concealed my doing it, having had the King's warrant for it, and if it be considered I had no reason so much to apprehend my Lord of Antrim as to make private apologies and satisfactions to him for my public actings. However, I have by this post taken notice to the King of those reports, and besought him to receive my sense in that affair, out of what I have singly and jointly with the council writ to Mr. Secretary, and not from what may be said by those that take liberty to make me more cunning than I am or desire to be.

There have escaped us at the Board some material omissions as they are represented to me in the Act transmitted, such as I am made believe require amendment. They will be sent over by Sir Thomas Clarges the next post, and that they might not come too late I desired Mr. Secretary, in a letter I writ from Kilkenny, that too much haste should not be made with the bill there, which was perhaps an unnecessary caution if they hold their usual pace there. A committee are hard at work with Mr. Dodson concerning the farm of the customs; if he prove as reasonable as you say Mr. Morris is, it may take effect. In the meantime I have this day signed an order for distinguishing the receipts, and for Dodson's inspection into them by himself or such as he shall appoint.

Mr. Boyd's great fright is at least reprieved. I shall take care whatever becomes of him that he shall have no cause to repent his confession upon your advice to him, though he may his want of ingenuity when I invited him to it in so friendly a manner. For aught I hear neither my writing nor the instances of those that lie under less suspicion of interest, have been able to prevent the dissolving of His Majesty's household. I have now no more to trouble you with at this time.

Postscript:—I desire your Lordship to satisfy my subsidy for me according to the adjoined letter.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Anglesey.

ROBERT LOVELACE, MAYOR OF CLONMEL, to JOHN WALSH.

1663, October 14. Clonmel.—Your brother, deputed to keep his Grace's courts under you, hath notified his intent to keep a court leet within the precincts of the corporation of Clonmel. I find it convenient to mind you of your promises the last year, viz., that what you did then should not be drawn into precedent for the future. A customary manor hath been held out of a manor, but a leet out of a leet was never yet reported. That we have a leet by prescription and charter, I am confident is not your doubt, and if you have it by prescription (which we have diligently enquired after, and cannot find it) we only desire you to make it appear. It is neither our interest nor desires to dispute any things with his Grace, whom we acknowledge the patron of our liberties; I only desire the privileges of this town, whilst our charter remains, may inviolably be preserved. Your knowledge is such in the law, and the continual respect you have always manifested towards this Corporation, assures me you will be so far from intrenching on our rights, that you will lend a cheerful assistance towards the maintaining of them, and send your prohibition to your brother, to desist from any further proceeding therein, whereby you will infinitely oblige the Corporation, and particularly, Sir, etc.

Endorsed:—From the Mayor of Clonmel. Received 20th October, '63.

COUNTESS OF MOUNTRATH to ORMOND.

1663, October 16. ——— I understand that by your Grace's decree I am barred of my dower, and that the sacrificing up my subsistence, which all laws so much favour will make peace. I will not believe I am so used in your Grace's government until I see your Grace's hand to it, and do so much tremble at the thoughts of it, that after I have said that I have brought my writs of dower, and

that nothing any flesh can do but my own acknowledging of a fine can bar me out of it, that whether the will be a good will or not, a good will doth not affect my dower. I shall be left to mourn that ever I came into this kingdom for justice, and do believe the King did not intend me such measure, and give me leave to add that all the lands but my dower will go to pay the debts, and now my dower is taken away; I beseech your Grace I may be left to law for it, in regard none of the late traitors' wives are so used. I humbly remain, your Grace's most sorrowful servant, I. Mountrath.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 20. London.—Understanding by letters from Dublin that your Grace is returned thither, I thought fit to acquaint you, what I intimated before, that the new bill is at a stand here upon the expectation of some amendments and additions concluded on by your Grace at Kilkenny, upon debates taken up since the bill was transmitted hither. I do assure your Grace it is necessary they be hastened, for the bill gets no advantage by this long pause, there being more active to find or make faults than to justify the bill, and I must not forbear to inform your Grace that all the assistance and countenance your Grace can give, both by private letters and an open owning of it, will be needful to carry it through, the opposition continuing here and from thence against it, and how unpleasing a condition your Grace will have whilst that kingdom on design is kept in an unsettled estate, I need not mention, as on the other side, I little doubt but we shall improve the declaration of your Grace's mind for the settlement thereof, to a happy despatch of that which in all probability alone can do it.

The King's letter to the commissioners, upon which my Lord of Antrim was judged innocent and restored, is printed here with wicked observations on it, and very injurious to His Majesty, and the title of the pamphlet is *Murder will out*. The printer nor author are not yet found. I believe to-morrow the whole business of that letter will be examined at council, which had been done before that scandalous pamphlet came out, but that the Queen's extreme sickness hath kept the King this last fortnight much from council, but now Her Majesty is hoped to be on the mending hand.

Sir William Compton, Master of the Ordinance, was at council on Friday last, and died of a dropsy and apoplexy, Sunday in the evening. All the plots talked of here come to nothing, and may they ever do so. I find Mr. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, is diverted somewhat from his study by his perplexity about a debt of threescore pounds which was left unpaid when your Grace paid an hundred pounds towards his being steward during the principality at Lincoln's Inn, and

which he will never be able to recover out of his quarterly exhibition, which I thought fit to signify to your Grace, because I hear he is a hard student and fit to be encouraged.

I believe I shall now get a day weekly at council added purposely for the business of Ireland.

The last news I had of the money was that it was put into Beaumaris. I hope it is by this time safely arrived at Dublin.

We have no news yet of Sir William Petty's vessel since it left Dublin.

PETITION OF SIR ADAM LOFTUS AND ORDER THEREON.

Sheweth that your petitioner having had a grant from His Majesty's progenitors of blessed memory, of the Castle and Manor of Trim, long before the Rebellion of Ireland, and that your petitioner having lately expended a great deal of labour and charges in the repairing of the said castle, and houses of office thereunto belonging, amounting to a great sum of money; now so it is, may it please your Grace, that your petitioner is given to understand that about May last, your Grace was pleased to grant an order unto one Colonel Hamon, who then commanded a foot company at Trim aforesaid, to seize on the said castle and to keep his garrison therein, by virtue whereof the said Hamon accordingly seized thereon and made no other use thereof, only locked up the fore-street gates belonging to the said castle and left the back-gate wide open, whereby all the planks and floor beams of seven or eight lofts, together with the roof and other houses of offices belonging to the said castle, have been ruined and taken away, as well by some of the inhabitants of the said town as also by some of the said Hamon's company, who sold and disposed of part of the said timber to several of the inhabitants of the said town, before their being removed lately from thence into the town of Wicklow to garrison: by means whereof, and of their concealing of the key of the said castle, the same is totally ruined and destroyed, and your petitioner's agent obstructed from having any access to the same, whereby he might preserve what is yet undemolished thereof; May it therefore please your Grace to grant your order whereby your petitioner or his agent may have the possession of the said castle together with the key thereof, and also to require Mr. Robert Sill, Portreeve of Trim aforesaid, to make diligent search and enquire after such persons as were actors in the ruins and destruction of the said castle, and to return their names unto your Grace whereby they may be proceeded withal according to justice, and likewise to require the said Portreeve to seize on the said timber wheresoever the same may be found within his liberty, and to deliver the same over unto the custody and keeping of your petitioner or his said agent. And he will pray, etc.

Undated. *Endorsed at foot*:—

Dublin Castle, 21 October, 1663.

Upon consideration of this petition we are pleased that the possession of the castle therein mentioned, and the key thereof, be delivered to the petitioner or his agent for the petitioner's use, whereof all persons whom it may concern are to take notice; And the Portreeve of the town of Trim is to make enquiry what persons took away any of the timber belonging to the said castle, and where any of it can be found to seize thereon and deliver it to the petitioner's agent, and return a list of the persons names that took away the same.

ORMOND to SIR HENRY BENNETT.

1663, October 22. Dublin.—Sir Thomas Clarges, knight, a member of this Board, being now to repair thither, I have thought fit by him to send you this despatch. Since the joint letters from me and the council of the 19th of September last; directed to you, and accompanying the Act then transmitted hence thither according to the usual form under His Majesty's Great Seal, entitled, "An Act for the explaining of some doubts arising upon an Act entitled an Act for the better execution of His Majesty's gracious declaration for the settlement of his kingdom of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several interests of adventurers, soldiers, and other his subjects there, and for making some alterations of and additions unto the said Act for the more speedy and effectual settlement of the said kingdom," some particulars have been thought of here as necessary alterations and additions to be inserted in that intended Act, and are conceived may be as for the advantage of His Majesty's service and the satisfaction of several interests concerned in the said Act, so for facilitating the passing thereof in both Houses of Parliament here, as will more fully appear to you upon your perusal of those alterations and additions, and the marginal notes thereupon, which contain some of the reasons inducing such alterations and additions; in which particulars the Earl of Anglesey and Sir Thomas Clarges are fully instructed, and it is left to their care to satisfy His Majesty in the reason of them or any other matters that shall occur relating to the Act or those alterations, and I have consulted some of His Majesty's judges and other members of this council, and His Majesty's learned counsel here, concerning these several alterations and additions, which are pinned in several places wherein they may aptly be inserted (if His Majesty shall so judge fit) in the copy of the said Act herewith sent you.

There is also now sent you another copy of the said Act wherein all those alterations and additions are comprehended, which is sent you to this end that if His Majesty shall approve of them the Act may be engrossed and prepared for the Seal there, out of that copy so sent you to prevent any mistaking

that may happen in transcribing the Act there out of the copy wherein those papers are pinned.

This way of despatching the business there I have chosen thus humbly to offer, in regard in the retransmission of the Act from thence hither those things, if inserted, will appear but as alterations and additions by His Majesty thought fit to be made there, as is usually done, rather than to make a new formal transmission from hence of an Act formerly transmitted, which is not usual. All which I humbly submit to His Majesty's excellent judgment.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, October 23. Dublin.—Sir Thomas Clarges carries with him such amendments of the new Act, transmitted under the Seal by Colonel Jeffreys, as we wish His Majesty would cause to be inserted when it shall be returned to us. Sir Thomas having been of all committees to whom the consideration of the Act and of the amendments was referred, he will be able to shew the reasons inducing them, and I conceive will be of good use to your Lordship upon all occasions when you shall find it fit to confer with him. You are very shortly to expect some agents from the aggrieved part of the Irish, to whose going as it was not thought fit to give any interruption, so they go without any countenance. If His Majesty shall admit of argument to be made and answered as long as lawyers shall desire it, and find matter for it, he will find trouble and the settlement of the kingdom delay more than enough, but that there may be danger, and that there will certainly be inconvenience if the settlement shall be retarded, is, I hope, so well understood there that all superfluity of discourse will be cut off, and the Act so transmitted that it may pass.

I have also by Sir Thomas Clarges sent you a new Establishment to be imparted to Mr. Secretary Bennett and presented to His Majesty's consideration and signature. I conceive it is the custom and may be convenient that it should receive the approbation of the Board there. If they can think of anything now that may be saved, I shall be glad of it. I say nothing of the particulars, but leave them to your observation when you shall have read it over.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Duke's letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, October 27. London.—I have received your Grace's letter of the 14th of this month with the papers enclosed, but 'tis so near the post's going away that I have scarce time to say more, yet I must not omit to acquaint your Grace that yesterday His Majesty and council spent the afternoon entirely upon my Lord of Antrim's business, for which it was appointed.

I got all the papers and letters I had from your Lordship and the council upon that subject read, which, with what was added otherwise, gave so clear a prospect of that affair that it was moved strongly that the whole cause might be re-examined in Ireland, and if, as the informations import, the major part of the commissioners judged him innocent upon His Majesty's letter against evidence, they are like to be without excuse for breach of oath and the duty of judges, the King's letter being only grounded upon what is therein mentioned, and cannot justify other actions or done in other times; but the Board being informed that three of the four commissioners that judged for my Lord of Antrim were landed, it was judged but reasonable that they should be heard in justification of themselves and the decree before we gave any resolution against it, and accordingly ordered. Your Grace's certificates for my Lord Dungan, etc., were urged to justify the King's letter, but the differences were cleared to the Board, and 896 (Anglesey Earl) did not spare to vindicate your Grace and the council that evidence was not sooner sent over, the cause depending only properly in the Court of Claims, and your Grace's certificates were shewed to be only matter of fact within your Grace's sole knowledge for the most part, and could not in justice be denied; yet that in cases where other evidence over balanced for matters not within your certificates, the commissioners had judged against them. I assure your Grace, the Board were fully satisfied your Grace and the council of Ireland had done their parts faithfully, and unless the commissioners when they can come can clear themselves from having judged in virtue of the King's letter against positive evidence, the best of the Board will, I believe, hardly think them fit for judicature there or here, and the justice of the rest of their proceedings will be very much questioned. The blemish some endeavoured to cast on your Grace in this affair is now fallen upon themselves, and your Grace appears the person all might know you to be, above reproach.

I shall take care for your Grace's subsidy.

The additions to the bill are much wanted and, now Monday is appointed a constant day for Irish affairs, should be hastened.

Here is discourse of agents coming for the Irish, which I believe will draw over some also for the English. I doubt the bill will hold me here beyond my licence, unless your Grace and the council will have me leave it, which I believe you will not, and therefore before my time expire I desire your Grace, if I must stay, that Sir George Lane may prepare a new warrant to my Lord Chancellor to renew my licence of absence when the present expires.

Mr. Secretary Bennett shewing me the letter sent under His Majesty's signet, concerning the farming of the customs and port excise, I found it was sent very lame, no mention being therein of the term nor security, but he told me he had referred to my letters, and I remember I wrote formerly that the term

was to be six years, and the security is referred to your Lordship and the Board with the conditions also, and your Lordship will have a like power speedily for the hearth money. I beseech your Lordship that commissions and instructions may be prepared in time for the remaining subsidies, for the people are so slow in paying that no time had need be slipt above.

Here is yet no news of Sir William Petty's vessel. The Turks prevail still in Hungary, having taken many places.

The Queen continues still ill though supposed to mend; she raves pleasantly, among the rest tells the King she hath brought him a fine boy, and this day asked him when it should be christened. The King of France sent one of low condition, such as a privy chamber man in ordinary, to visit the Queen, which is a little wondered at when my Lord Mandeville was sent in his sickness.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, October 28. London.—Sir Nicholas Armorer's going saves me the labour of writing more than to let your Grace know that he is a real servant of yours, and as such will, I am sure, be ready to acquaint you with all passages and the state of things here. I am glad to hear by my Lord Muskerry that the money is landed at Dublin. I hope some of it will lie safe in the Castle for all accidents.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, October 28. Dublin.—The two last posts have brought me yours of the 13th and 20th of this month; of all your former letters I have given you an account and some answers to them. I do not doubt but that much opposition will be given to the return of the bill transmitted, as well by the Irish as by those that make advantage of such contentions whilst the opportunity lasts. I could explain myself if I were upon the place and would, but at this distance it would be fruitless, and would create me more ill-will than may be for my quiet. I have earnestly and often represented the necessity of some and that a speedy settlement, but I have not been so positive in defence of all the parts of the bill transmitted, because I know my want of skill to be such as may mislead me, especially in computations in which the reasonableness of the hope of that bill does principally consist, and it is possible that provisoes in favour of particular persons may have been too readily admitted in the other Act, and may justly and fitly receive correction in this. But still the danger and damage of delay is most visible, and will therefore I hope be prevented; whatever shall become of other particulars, I know your Lordship will be watchful that no alteration be admitted to the King's disprofit, but that if on the contrary you can think of anything that may justly and honourably advance it, you will offer it. You know how far the revenue will be short

of the charge after all reducements and improvements, and how little help the Treasury here is to expect out of England, though I conceive we have now as good warrant as can be given us to set the water duties to farm, and doubt not but it will be found best so to do; yet, to be sure that we go upon safe grounds, we hold it fit to make a very strict enquiry how much hath come clear into the Exchequer, all charges and losses deducted, lest we may hereafter be told we had done amiss, and had direction in matters relating to the revenue to suspend execution and represent our sense.

I hope your Lordship is thinking how to pawn Moor Park for the satisfaction of Sir R. Franklin at his day. If any authority from me be necessary, I beseech you let it be sent me and it shall be returned perfected.

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1663, November 2. Bretby.—Suddenly after giving of your Lordship a trouble of this nature from Holyhead, I was much surprised with the hot alarm of Her Majesty's most dangerous sickness, which I thought would have obliged me to go directly for London, but meeting the certain news of Her Majesty's perfect recovery, I think my own occasions will keep me here three or four days, where my little daughter is my best company. I take the liberty by this bearer to send your Lordship a perspective glass, which was thought one of the best in the world. Your Lordship may try it either with two glasses or six, which shows four miles compass at once. If the glasses are misplaced, Sir [William] Petty can easily rectify them. I also send your Lordship a little hand glass made by the same master.

Copy.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, November 2. Dublin.—Since Buck arrived here, I find that of the 5,000*l* remaining due to Sir Richard Franklin only 3,500*l* is to be paid him in present, and that 1,500*l* is to be detained till some kind of incumbrance in reference to the King shall be taken off. He has not well expressed, or I not well understood, the nature of the incumbrance, but I conceive it is well known to Mr. Phillips. This I thought not amiss to inform you of. I desire your Lordship would enquire whether the payment of a pension to my Lord Dillon out of the Exchequer there be not suspended with other pensions placed upon any good fund, because a friend of mine is upon the purchase of it. I hope Sir Thomas Clarges is gotten to you and that the bill is in good forwardness. The Parliament stands again prorogued from the 17th of this month to the 12th, as I think, of January; by that time I hope it will be returned to us so as to pass.

Having given the last week to the cosideration of provisoes, and sat hard at council, I am this morning going to refresh myself at Maddenstown till the end of the week. Having also put the drawing up of articles for the farm of the customs to Mr. Harvey and his partners for 55,000*l* into the hands of a fit committee, and this we conceive we are not only warranted but obliged in duty to do. We were hardly brought to believe it to be best for the King to farm it, when we saw that the whole proceed of that duty came to 57,000*l* the last year, but when we considered the deductions and the great uncertainty of the seasonable coming in of the remain, we were convinced that farming is better, though it was not forgot it is a growing revenue. The security and conditions are all that remain to be adjusted.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, November 3. London.—Within these four days I have received your Grace's three letters, two of the 23rd and one of the 28th of October, to which I shall give such answer as I can for the present, the meeting of the council for Irish affairs having been put off yesterday, but Sir Thomas Clarges being now arrived and the commissioners near at hand, and Mr. Solicitor recovered, I hope all matters which are unfinished will be proceeded in, as your Grace rightly observes 'tis high high time.

Concerning the contents of your Grace's first letter, which I received on Saturday by my Lord Carlingford, I have dealt with Mr. Vyner, but as it is therein proposed for 500*l* to be advanced here, to be repaid there by my Lord Caulfeild out of the money for Charlemont if that contract go on, or payment to be secured for so much by his Lordship if that contract proceed not, I could not prevail, but if your Grace will order it so that five hundred pounds with the exchange may be paid there by my Lord Caulfeild or otherwise to Sir Daniel Bellingham, my Lord Carlingford, according as I know your Grace intends, shall be furnished upon notice thereof with five hundred pounds here as your Grace directs, and in the meanwhile I will take care he shall not be distressed. He speaks fair of Irish affairs, and if his Lordship's actions be not suitable, your Grace shall know it, but I hope he wishes well to settlement.

The second letter, with the new drafts of the Establishment, both civil and military, I received this day by Sir Thomas Clarges' man, and when I have noted the differences or changes from the former, shall communicate with, and proceed by Mr. Secretary Bennett as your Grace directs, and transmit my opinion to your Grace, if there be cause.

As to your Grace's concernment in the second payment for Moor Park, touched upon in your Grace's of the 28th of October, which I received yesterday, I have been so mindful

of your Grace's desire therein, that Sir Thomas and Mr. Vyner (who can make much more advantage by otherwise turning their moneys) have, to continue their forwardness to serve your Grace, consented to lend your Grace five thousand pounds, which is the sum due upon the security of Moor Park for six months, and in order thereunto I must desire your Grace's authority and direction to Mr. Phillips your Grace's counsel, or who else is intrusted with your Grace's conveyances, to perfect a security to them for the money, and because they cannot spare the money longer than for six months, your Grace is against that time to provide to pay the money there with allowance for exchange, or here without. I beg your Grace's speedy direction herein.

Matters are so ill minded here that this day I was fain to go to Mr. Solicitor's and give direction for an amendment in the Explanatory Bill of Customs and Excise, which was passed about six weeks ago, and not at all advanced in when I called for it, to be transmitted with other engrossed bills, which I hope shall go all away together next week.

I shall by the next send some copies of the additional bill here for hearth money as your Grace and the council commands, and hasten all I can the despatch of affairs committed to my trust.

Postscript:—My most humble duty to my Lady Duchess, whose recovery I heartily congratulate.

Dick Talbot's coach with six horses went yesterday to meet the commissioners and bring them this day to town, upon notice whereof, one jested they might have come on foot before an English coach would have been sent to meet or fetch them.

The Turk prevails still in Hungary, and is crossed the Danube, taking in several places in his way towards Vienna, for which he designs, and very little preparation is yet made against him.

Our Ambassador hath not yet had audience at Paris. He writes me word he expects it presently, but the stop hath been upon a new offer of the French to have all the Princes of the Blood's coaches go next the King of France's and before our Ambassador's to the audience, which he will never admit.

During this dispute on the Lord Mayor's day, when all the council were feasted at Guildhall, and the French Ambassador also invited, though 'twas not known to above two or three of the council, of which were my Lord St. Albans and Mr. Secretary Bennett, who never acquainted us with it, Monsieur Cominges had that which he takes, and hath they say represented, as a great affront; for when we were in the second course, Sir Charles Cottrell having stayed over long at my Lord Mayor's show with him, not knowing it seems that the council had resolved to dine before the Lord Mayor

came to the hall, brought the Ambassador up to the table where we were after three of the clock, at which being surprised, very few of us so much as saluted or took notice of the Ambassador, which made him go away in great discontent especially at my Lord Chancellor as I hear. But the King, who it seems occasioned the invitation, saith my Lord St. Albans only was in fault, and I think he is best able to bear the blame.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, November 10. London.—Though we make very little progress in the affairs of Ireland, I know it will be expected by your Grace that I inform you what is done or doing. Yesterday being appointed a council day for Ireland, the Explanatory Act was first called for and Mr. Solicitor present to have reported it, but finding that he had but late on Saturday received the amendments lately transmitted by your Grace, to the end that upon the reading of the bill we might be informed by Mr. Solicitor what alteration or addition those amendments would make in it, we adjourned the reading and debating of it till Monday next.

The next thing offered at council was a petition of Sir Nicholas Plunket's in behalf of the Roman Catholics concerned in the bill, setting forth that he was come over by allowance of the Lord Lieutenant and council to implore His Majesty's favour and care of them in the proceeding of the bill now depending for the settlement of that kingdom. Nothing was done hereupon, but an intimation given that he should be heard in due time.

Next in order my Lord of Antrim's cause was called for, wherein 984 (Lord Chancellor) moved, and accordingly it was ordered that it should be heard on Friday next, and in the meanwhile his Lordship with his counsel, the commissioners lately come over, the adventurers and soldiers concerned with their counsel, and the King's learned counsel in his Majesty's behalf (who indeed is most concerned in this affair), are to be summoned to attend in order to the council's giving their judgment therein. I give your Grace the bare matter of fact being loth to make any observations upon it, though some think the proceeding too formal to produce a proper remedy for the evil.

The rest of this council was spent in reading and receiving an account of bills from Mr. Solicitor.

The bill for wine licences was referred to the committee for Irish affairs, with special direction to expunge the clause against farming it. The Act for rebuilding St. Andrew's Church, and for maintenance for it and other churches in cities and corporations, was much debated and committed also.

The bill for impowering ecclesiastical persons to make leases for sixty years was much canvassed and spoken against and like to have been laid aside, yet some of us prevailed at last to have it committed, and if the clergy whom it principally concerns desire it, some of them shall do well to write to the Archbishop of Canterbury about it.

The bill to prevent the frequency of excommunications was much opposed and censured by some, yet so far justified by others that we got it also committed.

The bill for a bridge at Ballylege, over the Shannon, was laid aside, not being judged fit now the people are under so many payments, and the sum not being named it was conceived impossible to get in Parliament there a power to raise what they please for it to be lodged in the Lord Lieutenant and council.

The bill against stealing of children and for making it felony was passed, there being no exception to it.

Here I must not omit to acquaint your Grace that before the reading of the two last bills, 854 (King) with some reflexion upon the other bills and in general upon bills sent thence, wherein 984 (Lord Chancellor) seemed to concur, used this expression that there was some leaven 212, 243, 692, 298, 641 (in the council of Ireland), and spoke it with some heat; whereupon 896 (Earl of Anglesey) held it his duty, who had been a witness to their impartiality and great care in those matters wherein the Judges are chiefly employed, freely to speak in their vindication, which he did to good satisfaction, and I cannot imagine how this passage should happen unless the 568 (Irish) had been at work and particularly aimed at 994 (my Lord), who in the 718 (Marq.) behalf is much railed at here by some, and I must tell your Grace 855 (King of England) dined yesterday with 941 (Queen mother), but that which troubled 896 (me) most in this affair was that 984 (Lord Chancellor) so far yielded 854, 37 (King's) reprimand, just that he undertook by private letters to 961 (your Grace) to warn 256 (you) of more caution in 329, 39 (acts) hereafter; but his Lordship being 961, 38 (your Grace's) professed friend, I hope no reflexion on 961, 38 (your Grace's) government was intended. I am sure when it shall be tried no other will be found that can hold the balance so even and preserve peace. By the promised letter, when it comes to 961, 256 (your Grace, you) will judge best what is intended. I am sure 896 (Earl of Anglesey) was asked by some of the 692 (council) upon this passage whether all were well between 539 and 984, which I spared not to assert. If I have been more particular than your Grace expects, impute it to the faithfulness of my friendship and service, which would have your Grace know transactions as clearly as if you were here.

There being little cipher I desire it may be unciphered by your Grace's own hand.

Endorsed:—Received 20th November, 1663.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, November 17. London.—Your Grace's of the 2nd of this month I received the 11th, and shall take care that there be only 3,500*l* paid to Sir Rich. Franklin. I was to have found Mr. Phillips to-day for direction about it but missed him. To-morrow I will seek again for him, and by the next shall inform your Grace concerning my Lord Dillon's pension.

Sir Thomas Clarges hath been long here, but the bill was not read at council till yesterday when the Irish and English were admitted to be by, which I never saw before, and all heard the report made by the Solicitor, which Sir Nicholas Plunket approved so well of that he said openly the Solicitor had hit upon most of the exceptions he had to make, yet he gave in his paper of observations in writing upon the bill, which I understand are the same presented to your Grace in Ireland. The adventurers also gave in their petition, which is against parting with a sixth, and for the lands taken away and granted in custodiam, to be resumed and restored to them, etc. The commissioners, viz., Mr. Coventry, etc., were also present, but Sir Rich. Rainsford is like to be there no more, being this week to be called to the Exchequer Bench.

I find I shall have a hard task of it. I shall take Sir Tho. Clarges' help along, and do my best to justify the industry and wisdom of your Grace and the council shewed in thi bill.

1006 (Earl St. Albans) and 898 (Berkeley) are great sticklers for the 21, 35, 22, 37, 20 and 898, being gotten to be of the 568, 621. 104 is very troublesome and capable of giving no help at all. 896 (Earl of Anglesey) wisheth he were at his 194, 399.

It's well the Parliament is prorogued till January 12th. I doubt much the bill will not be despatched by that time, and I am of opinion it's to little purpose to propose any other till that be made satisfactory and sent also.

I am glad Mr. Harvey and his partners are advanced to 55,000*l*, but it must be looked to that they gain not more in the form of the articles than the addition they have made, for which end, if the draft be sent me before it be agreed, I will get the best advice I can upon it. Howsoever I must again remember your Grace how absolutely necessary it is that they be bound from disposing any of the income of the city and port of Dublin, so as that receipt may be monthly paid into the Exchequer, without which there will be no money in the Treasury for the civil lists (wherein your Grace's entertainment is) or daily emergencies, but they will pocket up much of that and assign others to receive in the country, whereby the King's guard and life guard will be also straitened.

My Lord of Antrim's business being appointed for Friday last was put off, no side nor the commissioners themselves being furnished with the decree, nor was it sent me in your Grace's

and the council's letter; and when Sir Rich. Rainsford said in excuse that they had it not, that he knew of no appeal nor expected it, he was told that was very strange, when it had been the discourse of city and country these three months almost.

The Queen is well recovered. I long to hear of the money's safe arrival.

Postscript:—My Lord Fitzharding told me lately he had heard nothing of the King's letter sent to your Grace concerning 2,000*l* a year for him, and asked me whether I had heard anything of it from your Grace. Sir Henry Bennett's bill is passed.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, November 18. Dublin.—Though I think I have a former of yours unanswered, yet not finding of it on the sudden and having very many other letters on my hands, I shall at this time only answer that of the 3rd instant, which is the only letter I had from you in three packets that came together.

The bargain with my Lord Caulfeild is not fully concluded, the King's council advising that a commission should issue to fit persons to examine and return the value of the things bought, which will be to the King's advantage and to my security. As soon as that commission is sped, order shall be taken that 500*l* with the allowance shall be put into Sir Daniel Bellingham's hands; till then my Lord of Carlingford must have patience.

I conceive you had not considered the establishment when you were writing yours of the 3rd, but that you had and discoursed with my Lord Chancellor of it before he writ his of the 7th, wherein he says you thought some unnecessary charge was by it like to be perpetuated upon the crown. I have not looked it over since I received my Lord Chancellor's, nor can remember what charge that can be unless it be that of a guard of horse to be called the King's, which I conceive, if well ordered, to be of great security and ornament to the chief governor, but I shall say nothing of it till I receive your sense and observations. I am much obliged to your Lordship for your care of the affair of Moor Park, and to the two Vyners also. I send you herewith a letter to Mr. Phillips to the effect you desire, and if before the post goes I can find whose names were made use of in trust for me, they shall have direction to do their parts towards the securing of the 5,000*l* to the Vyners, and I will be careful that they shall be repaid it by the six months end. The bill explanatory concerning excise and customs, with two hangers on, are gotten hither, but they must lie by the walls till the Act of Settlement shall be returned, for till then it will not be advisable to let angry men meet in Parliament. I hope that bill will come so to them as to make good way for any

other that may be of advantage to the King, and upon this occasion I desire your opinion why an act of repeal of or dispensation with Poynings' Act, at least during this Parliament, may not be thought fit, so it be limited only to grants of money, or of something that may make money to the King. The reason why I propose it is, first, that notwithstanding all the computations we have made of all the branches of the revenue should hold to the height, yet it will fall short to answer the charge by near 20,000*l* a year, and that defect, unless it can be remedied, will eat every year into the revenue, and grow greater for all shifts for money are chargeable; in the next place it is possible the House of Commons may in a nick of time be found in so good humour as to pass that, which if all the formalities of a transmission and return must be stayed for, may meet with more difficulty. Let me have your sense. The returns of the hearth money comes so shamefully short, and we are so to seek how to help it, that unless it be forthwith farmed it will be a year longer than was cast up before it can be accounted upon to answer any part of the charge.

I hear some, that think they could do everything better than they that do them, make it their ordinary discourse that the King's revenue here, if well managed, would be trebled at least. By this description you may know the man, it is he that has so ill an opinion of the Army and so good a one of himself. The money will be all lodged in the Castle this night.

Postscript:—Though I now mention 5,000*l* to be paid Sir Richard Franklin, yet 1,500*l* is as I am told to be kept for the security of discharging some incumbrance. I writ of this to you in mine of the 2nd, but Mr. Phillips will fully inform you.

I have just now received yours of the 10th instant, but cannot decipher it before the going of the packet. You say nothing new of Moor Park, perhaps Sir Richard Franklin, if it were moved to him by Mr. Phillips, would take interest and let the assurance stand till May.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663, November 21. Dublin.—I have now read over all yours of the 10th of this month, giving an account of the progress of all things there concerning Ireland. What reception the Explanatory Act will have had upon the first opening by Mr. Solicitor is what we expect to hear by the next. If it shall indeed be found so void of justice as many have successfully, as they write hither, represented it there, it is fit it should die there or suffer a reasonable change.

Later letters than yours say my Lord of Antrim hath gained much advantage by the negligence of his opponents, who were not furnished with a copy of the decree they complain of. I thought my Lord Massereene more provident and dexterous.

Mr. Secretary writes to me that at the time of the commitment of some bills, His Majesty said he observed in many of the late bills clauses derogatory to the prerogative of the Crown, but tells me not in what bills nor what the clauses in those are understood to be so. I should be sorry to have any part in hurting that I have ventured so much to assert, but know not what to say till I am told my error.

I wish Mr. Temple, who is there upon the place and is a discreet person, may be consulted with in the matter of the Act. He hath always gone very right in the House of Commons, and understands their temper as well as most that sit there. I have had no letter from my Lord Chancellor since the 7th of this month, but Sir A. Brodrick writ me his excuse.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, November 28. London.—This day I received your Grace's letters of the 18th and 21st of this month, which are the only letters from your Grace since the 5th of this month, which I mention to clear the miscarriage of letters if any happens, as upon observation of a word in your Grace's of the 18th intimating that mine of the 3rd instant, to which that was an answer, was the only letter your Grace had from me in three packets that came together, I presume to mention to your Grace that as I have scarce failed one week since I left Ireland, so I did particularly write to your Grace October 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th, and if any of those have failed to come to your Grace's hands, some have been more presumptuous than was fit.

I shall acquaint my Lord Carlingford with your Grace's direction concerning the 500*l*, with which it's reason his Lordship should be satisfied.

As for the establishment I had not considered it further, when I wrote mine of the 3rd, than by a cursory perusal I was able to do, upon which speaking after to my Lord Chancellor I remember I told his Lordship I was particularly noting the differences thereof from the former, and could only then tell his Lordship that there were some charges made perpetual which I thought might remain temporary, but resolved to speak further with his Lordship thereof before it came to the board, and though I have since stated all the alterations and additions apart, yet that I may the more fully answer your Lordship in other particulars, I beg your Lordship's forbearance till Tuesday's post, when I will present your Grace with all I have observed or think fit to offer concerning it, that I may have your Grace's final direction in the offering it to His Majesty and the board. In the meanwhile I assure your Grace my discourse with the Lord Chancellor had not the least reflexion

upon the charge of a guard of horse to be called the King's, which I am of opinion with your Grace, if well ordered, to be of great security and ornament to the chief Governor, and at this time I may add very necessary.

I shall deliver your Grace's letter to Mr. Phillips, with whom I spoke the beginning of this week before the gout took me, which hath since and still doth keep me at home; by him I found out since where the deeds of mortgage of Moor Park are, and spoke with Dr. Giles Allen's brother, Mr. Wm. Allen, a silkman, who is trusted by the Dr. (who is mortgagee) to receive the money, and he expressing a willingness to let your Grace continue the money six months longer, paying the interest, and finding the expressions of your Grace's last letter to be indifferent in the case whether it be paid or continued if they will, I shall upon speaking with them and Sir Thomas and Mr. Vyner, do what shall be most convenient and safe for your Grace, remembering the 1,500*l* that is to lie in deposit till the incumbrances be cleared.

I believe, as your Grace writes that the Explanatory Bill concerning customs, etc., and those which accompanied it, must lie by till we send some other to give them passage, yet finding the proceeding in business here very slow and much upon our hands, I was desirous to hasten away what I could, the rather upon the intimation of your Grace's and the council's letters of the 29th of last month, which I have answered this post.

As to what your Grace writes concerning the repeal of or dispensation with Poynings' law for this Parliament upon the grounds mentioned, though upon the first thoughts of it I conceive something in that kind may be fit to be done, as was in the time of Sir Wm. Russell's government, yet I shall respite the giving any positive opinion therein till my next letters.

I am sorry the hearth money falls so short. I doubt it will not mend by farming till a new bill pass to remedy the defects of the first, for which I have sent the council a copy of that passed in England, as I enclose one also to your Grace.

If the man your Grace describes so well that I easily know him, were capable to make good the tenth part of what he discourses of trebling the King's revenue, he would deserve a much better place than mine, and to advance His Majesty's service so considerably I should part with it upon the terms my Lord Strafford offered my father, when it was not near so good as it is now, but by his discourse, which I have too often heard, I guess his design would be to increase the King's revenue by forfeiting the estates of most of the Protestants and making them crown lands, which were a likelier way to lose the King's subjects and the rest of his revenue than to make it more, and might perpetuate an insupportable charge on the crown or hazard the loss of Ireland, which the advice of such politicans tend more to than to a safe, honourable, and

just settlement, which I hope others will have the honour to stand for and obtain. I am glad the money is safe lodged. I doubt the revenue there comes in but slowly. I will hasten a despatch of affairs here, that I may spend as little as may be of my second licence before I attend my charge there.

Before this time your Lordship hath an account of Mr. Solicitor's report. The last Monday nothing was done but to receive the Adventurers' petition of delay because they had not received copies of the bill and other papers till Saturday before, and to receive Sir Thomas Clarges' answer to Sir Nichólas Plunket in writing, to which adding some discourse quick enough in the close thereof, he resembled the Irish following the King beyond sea (of which they boast too much) to those who followed Christ for the loaves, but His Majesty casting in a word that some of them had left their bread for him, Sir Thomas touched no more on that thing. All parties were then appointed to bring in all they had to offer next Monday, from which time His Majesty and the council would have them so modest as to trust them to make the bill such as was fit to pass without other help.

It is strange that any should write thither that they have successfully represented here the bill to be void of justice, it is the practice of some when they have satisfied themselves with an earnest though empty discourse, to fancy they have convinced others. This is a new sort of fanaticism in politics which will in time vanish like the former; yet I will not conceal from your Grace that some (whether yours or Ireland's friends time will show) speak more liberally than decently of the bill in a general way of dislike and clamour, among which the before-mentioned great undertaker for trebling His Majesty's revenue is not the least, but all that I have heard objected with any show of reason or calmness, is the leaving the nomination of persons to be received to grace and favour to your Lordship and the council, which is called a giving away the King's prerogative, and the repealing the clause concerning those who have either broken the peace or opposed the King's restitution and some other small matters. These particulars, though they were added since I came away, so that I am not fully possessed of the grounds thereof, yet I hope I shall satisfy His Majesty and the council the advice is good, being satisfied your Grace and the council best know what stock will be for the Irish, according to the proportion whereof persons must be nominated, besides you best know who served the King best in Ireland, and no persons will buy their nomination if it be left to be done by your Grace, etc., but I am confident if the King will have the nomination and proportion it to the stock, your Grace will be glad to be rid of it, or at least be ready to send him names to be approved or corrected here as he shall think fit. And for the other particular, as it is of inconsiderable value more than to quiet minds (already too much disturbed), so it is that which the

yielding of a sixth part for reprisals may well call for into the bargain. I shall say no more of this till Tuesday when your Grace, by the account of Monday's proceedings, will be able to guess at the course we shall steer.

As to what Mr. Secretary wrote to your Grace that His Majesty, at the time of the commitment of some bills, said he observed in many of the late bills clauses derogatory to the prerogative of the Crown, but tells not in what, which certainly he should have done. I suppose before this time your Grace hath considered what I wrote my Lord Chancellor had undertaken to intimate to your Grace upon all I heard the King say upon the commitment of some bills, which in the same letter I expressed, and though the bill of settlement was not then reported, yet I conceive the King had been by some so possessed with its trenching upon his prerogative as in the particular before-mentioned, that when in the bills for wine licences there was some exception to the proviso against His Majesty's farming it which was therefore altered, and to the making grants thereof void as to pensions, which yet is suffered to stand, yet His Majesty upon the whole cast out some expression of reflection upon his council in Ireland, whose painfulness and duty to him I did not then fail to indicate; and if Mr. Secretary know more of the matter I wish he would declare it, for I am of opinion the bills from Ireland since His Majesty's restoration have been as full of care and duty as ever, and more for his profit than all that have passed since *primo Elizabethæ*, I may say much higher; and since your Grace apprehends by Mr. Secretary's letter you are touched in it, it were no amiss to call for instances of particular clauses understood to intrench upon His Majesty's prerogative, the very motion for which will clear your Grace and the council and beget more wariness hereafter; but this puts me in mind of a quick letter written to your Grace and the council, presently after Mr. Secretary Bennett was made Secretary, about reasons desired thence why some public bills did not pass here, which was then interpreted little less than a saucy demand, to which Mr. Secretary Davis had prepared a fitting answer, which perhaps it had been good to have sent, but your Grace sees that exceptions to bills are sent without asking for them, and reflecting enough; how is it possible at this rate for those who govern there to satisfy.

I am of your Grace's opinion concerning Mr. Temple, and do confer with him as I advise others to take his assistance in business of Ireland. Though my gout continues I will creep abroad on Monday, God willing, and if your Grace pardon this and interpret the length of it to my zeal for your Grace's service and the good of that poor kingdom, I will not offend so much again at once.

Postscript:—Some have spoken with reflection upon a custodiam granted me by your Grace upon my petition in order to my reprisal, for what the Court of Claims gave away

of mine, the custodiam consisting of some waste things in His Majesty's hands or not before yielding him any profit. I have made their envy ridiculous here, and that your Lordship may be justified there, I do assure your Grace I have been at charge about it, but never got two pence by it, and so I be cleared of the chequer rent I shall not value it two pence, though if it fall to the stock of reprisals I know your Grace will judge it as reasonable I have a share in it as others, this being the case to a tittle. But I wonder little at my receiving this measure, when I find your Grace nibbled at by vermin in the dark, for though I have hunted for them none will appear openly against you.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, December 1. London.—This is to supply what my last of the 28th of November was defective in, though I then wrote to your Grace of most matters touched in your letters, yet want of time made me imperfect in some, and something hath occurred since.

First concerning the establishment now proposed, upon full consideration thereof I do not find much to be contradicted more than what I intimated before, that almost all the temporary payments of the last establishment are made perpetual, which will fix them past recovery, whereas remaining temporary the King will be eased of them by degrees. I could wish also if your Grace judge fit that now the troops are at 45, the quarter masters and one trumpet in each troop were taken off which will be a considerable ease of charge.

Some new additions also there are of charge for the muster-master general, Governor of Dublin, etc., which I find will be of difficult digestion here, where a resolution is taken up to make Ireland bear its own charge.

In order to which, therefore, concerning your Grace's proposal concerning the suspension of Poynings' law with the limitation and restriction your Grace mentioned for laws only concerning the revenue, as was done formerly, but whether in Sir William Russell's time (as I thought when I wrote last) or in which other Chief Governor's time I cannot recollect, (but Sir Paul Davys will easily find in the statute book), I conceive upon the grounds your Grace gives, and many others, it is absolutely necessary; yet being a matter of great weight and putting for the time and subject so vast a power and prerogative into the Chief Governor, though it cannot but be for His Majesty's advantage, my humble advice is that the thing with the reasons be first proposed to His Majesty before any such bill be prepared or submitted.

As to your Lordship's concern of Moor Park, finding Dr. Allen willing to continue the money in your Lordship's hands for six months, I judged it every way most convenient

for you, and less charge than to remove or change securities; and have so agreed it, and the rather because if the 15,000*l* had been taken up, 1,500*l* must have lain dead in expectation of Sir Rich. Franklin's taking of incumbrances.

I shall now acquaint your Grace how far we have proceeded in the new bill. Yesterday, though my Lord Chancellor was ill of the gout and absent, thinking it the more needful to strain a point with my gout, I went to the council board as I was, and still am, where the Adventurers gave in their paper which consisted of divers points, but such as we shall easily overcome. Then the commissioners, after a grave speech made by Sir Richard Rainsford, which I forget and omit because it was not delivered in writing, delivered in three papers answerable to the three particulars enjoined them by His Majesty and council, viz.: 1—to show the reasons why they proceeded not after the 21st of August in execution of their trust. 2—To offer their opinion wherein the new bill varied from the declaration and instructions and Act of Settlement. 3—To present the board with such expedients as they conceived might settle Ireland; a great task, but no way declined, as your Grace will find by those who know themselves able to go through it, and in their short sitting in the Court of Claims are come to understand Ireland as your Grace may perceive better than the Lord Lieutenant and council, for they differ from you *toto coelo*, and it's well if what they have offered agree with itself, for unless the glory of their knowledge have darkened my little understanding of matters (not to mention more), I think one passage of their third paper is diametrically contrary to one in the second, for whereas they object against the new bill that it takes away a sixth part when the parties ought to have the whole made good to them, which your Grace will find in the second paper. In the third paper their first proposal is to take away above a third, for they would have the soldiery have the acre by English measure, which is to take 61 out of a 161. But I forbear troubling your Grace with my descants. This will suffice, as I observed at the committee (which met this day and were all there but my Lord Chancellor), to show that the commissioners are men and may err themselves as well as find fault with others.

I could not speak with His Majesty to-day to get his leave to send their papers to your Grace, yet got them copied by my servants last night, and adventure to send them to your Grace as fittest for your and the council's view, who I doubt not will justify me if you make use of them before you have them as sent by order to you.

Having these and Sir Nicholas Plunkett's paper, which was the same he presented to your Grace in Ireland, you have all upon the matter before you, though I will send also by the next the Adventurers', '49 men's and Sir Thomas Clarges' answer to Plunket, upon all which your Grace will find ground to

transmit something further thence, wherein my thoughts shall not to be wanting upon the whole if your Grace require it, for you see your Grace and the council are not complimented with. The committee are these: the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, Duke Albemarle, Marquess Dorchester, Earl of St. Albans, Earl of Anglesey, Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, and the two secretaries.

Our whole morning's work this day concluded in doing nothing but to debate what method to take; in conclusion, at my motion, we agreed to meet to-morrow at Worcester House, and to have the commissioners and King's counsel attend us there. Some touched to-day, an Earl and a Baron, your Grace will easily guess them, as if we might now enter upon the whole settlement *de plano*, as concluding all was in His Majesty's power.

This doctrine I doubt not by our *papa alterius orbis* and all his associates will be to-morrow declared heretical, though it be a pleasing fancy at court among some that I doubt not aim more at increasing their own revenue than the King's, and perhaps little consider that whilst some would build high they endanger kingdoms falling low, forget engagements and promises passed in trouble, and are not tender of the King's honour nor your Grace's quiet. I have been open and large to your Grace and shall so continue if your Grace think fit, that you may be as fully informed as we are here of what passeth, and not want such reflections as occur to me in the way, who I am confident your Grace will believe have the same and no other ends in this affair than your Grace, His Majesty's honour, justice, and profit, and the settlement of his kingdoms upon lasting foundations.

I had half-an-hour's private discourse with His Majesty yesterday before council, and shall attend him frequently whilst this business depends. Speaking of your Grace and the too great freedom some take in corners to discourse of your Grace and government of that kingdom, His Majesty was pleased to tell me he had lately written to you that which would satisfy you concerning his resentment thereof, and indeed they carry it so craftily and wound so in the dark that I cannot yet fix on any, but in the meanwhile your Grace's honour is the more triumphant.

Postscript:—Mr. Coventry was among the commissioners in all.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, December 4. Dublin.—The last of yours in my hands unacknowledged by my former letters are of the 17th and 28th of the last month, if you have written any between those, they are otherwise disposed of than you intended.

I am much obliged to you for the care you take in my affair of Moor Park, and would make compliments in excuse of the trouble I give you in it, but that I am prepared to undertake the like for you when you shall require it, and in the meantime I approve of continuing the mortgage as it is, and will pay the interest.

I perceive it is my Lord Chancellor's sense that our settlement must be upon the foundations laid and method prescribed by the first act, by trials of innocency upon proofs, and not by nomination of persons to be restored. If I could truly say I am of his opinion, I would, because of the deference I have to his judgment, but it is enough that I suspect and depart with my own sense when it agrees not with his. It will be worth your pains and struggling with your gout, as far as is reasonable, to vindicate the act transmitted from the board from being unchristian, as it hath been styled from thence by one that I believe never read it, and if he had would understand it no better than one of us; especially it will be fit to vindicate the council here from the arrogance of invading the prerogative charged on them in proposing to have the nomination of restorable Irish. The motives of that part of the Act, and the arguments to free us from such a presumption will easily occur to you. We are now very near, I think, a good conclusion with Harvey and his partners, having driven him from all unreasonable things and reserved the incomes of Dublin to His Majesty, the necessary charge of the officers of that port deducted, which is not to exceed 500*l* a month, over and above which they are to assure 5,000*l* a quarter out of the port to the King. They have now the Articles drawn by the King's Attorney in their hands, and a few days will fit us to give a full state of it.

The King will be at a great loss if the hearth duty cannot be found till the Explanatory Act shall be passed here, but of that you shall hear more from the board.

I have already called for instances of Acts, or clauses in Acts, wherein we have been so careless of the King's prerogative and our own duty, but can yet obtain no return. It is enough with some men boldly and sharply to suggest calumnies, those they are sure will spread and gain belief somewhere, but the vindication is sometimes deferred, sometimes laid quite aside, but never reaches so far as the calumny. If the proportioning what the unrestored Irish should have were assumed by us, the presumption were great, but when an indefinite share is left for them after other interests are provided for (which His Majesty and his council there may alter), and the distribution only proposed to be left to the council and to me who must best know and remember who deserved best of the King, methinks the pretence is at least excusable; but I am not in love with the employment, as I have told my Lord Chancellor, though I am very certain the honestest Irish would be sorry to see it put into another way, but if the thing be wholly laid aside the dispute may very well be so too.

I hear my Lord Ranelagh is the great searcher and informer into His Majesty's loss by custodiums. It is to show how able a councillor he would make, but this is the chief talent of Jack Davys, and I have known but few informers prove very good councillors.

I am glad you think of returning hither, there are many things that might be done to get in money due to the King, which I cannot drive on fast enough for want of you. I shall not complain of the length of your letters, so you will not of the shortness of mine.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Anglesey.

Ormond to the Earl of Orrery.

1663, December 5. Dublin.—I have yours of the 20th and 27th of the last, and that of the first of this, all unanswered, but what concerns my Lord Chancellor's money, and for the refunding of what has been taken out of the counties designed to him, I have now signed a warrant and sent it to my Lord Massereene, by whom I do not find that the want of [it] hitherto hath been the cause of my Lord Chancellor's disappointment, or that his having it will for the present advance it.

To those particulars recommended by your Lordship in favour of Sir James Shaen, all I can say is that for the arrear claimed from him in the Exchequer, I will inquire what it [is and] how grown due, and then upon consideration of the King's letter in his behalf do what I may safely [and] justifiably, for I find I [have] to be very circumspect in matters of His Majesty's treasure and profit, very watchful eyes being upon me and some misinformations given of me in that particular, and that also makes me unable to do any more for him in the other particular of his 350*l*, than to be ready to assign it out of anything falling due and yet unpaid in the time of his service.

Your Lordship could in nothing more oblige me, or give me a more pleasing proof of your friendship to me, than in giving me early and free notice when any injustice or even hardness is exercised, under pretence of warrant from me, or advantage to me towards any, and especially towards English, but it is not enough to acknowledge the obligation and profess a detestation of the practice, of the truth of both which a sudden remedy is the best manifestation. I stopped here till I inquired of one Connell, who is best acquainted with my concernments, if he knew any thing of the proceedings complained of so contrary to my intentions and as I [obliterated] my instructions. He told me he thought it impossible the complaint could have any truth in any part of it, but said there was a gentleman newly come out of those parts who he believed was able to say something of it, with whom I gave him time to speak, which when he had done he brought me

the inclosed paper as what the said gentleman was ready to take his oath of, but that way [of] justifying in a matter so scandalous to me and oppressive in itself, seemed too officious to be satisfactory. I have therefore required Mr. Crosby and Mr. Chute, who were recommended to me as Protestants and honest men, forthwith to attend your Lordship and give you an exact account of what they had done by virtue of the authority and instructions they had from me, whereof I think I shall be able with this to send you copies. If not, they shall be ordered to produce them, and I earnestly recommend it to your Lordship that the matter may be thoroughly examined and the true state of it represented to me, whereupon I assure your Lordship any person, English or Irish, that shall be found to have suffered loss under the colour of commission from me shall have ample reparation, and those that have done it such reproof as they deserve, and lose all credit with me for ever. On the other side, if the complaint be not in some measure made good, I shall look upon the informers as designers of as much mischief to me as they could devise, and as such desire to know who they are.

I have been assured from a good hand that my Lord of Carlingford assured the King from your Lordship that whatever His Majesty would have done in the settlement of this kingdom should be done without difficulty, which, though [he] might well undertake in regard of the confidence [he] may have, His Majesty will desire nothing should be done but what is honourable and just and for the good of [his] people, yet the construction made of it by him from whom the information came to me, seemed to import something you did not I am sure intend.

The bill transmitted hence is severely censured by some, and as it should seem by the objections of all parties against it, approved of by none; there must sure be much skill or much ill-luck in such a contrivement. I do heartily wish your health and occasions would permit your coming hither. If the first run no hazard by it, I shall little consider the last, though I am more concerned in them than you are.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Orrery.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, December 9.—I send your Lordship herewith a draft of a letter concerning the Lord Massereene which I wish may be obtained for him, and do therefore desire your Lordship to take an opportunity to recommend it to Mr. Secretary Bennett in such a season as you shall judge his request may be granted without difficulty. I also send your Lordship a draft concerning Charlemont, to the end you may make such amendments in it as you shall think necessary, and then deliver it to Mr. Secretary Bennett to be offered to His Majesty's signature.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

1663, December.—It is ordered that the three Irish Commissioners and Mr. Henry Coventry do prepare the draft of a bill out of these following materials, viz. :—

1. The Act of Settlement.

2. The Explanatory Bill which was sent from Ireland some time since. (This is the bill rejected in Ireland).

3. The bill lately transmitted from Ireland.

4. The heads and papers presented by the commissioners for a new bill.

5. The papers of the several interests now lying before the committee.

Taking the Declaration and Instructions for the foundation of their work.

I may inform your Grace that to the fourth branch they have added, since the copies I last sent your Grace, about forty sheets more, worse than the former.

And the fifth branch consists of the contrary papers of the Adventurers, Soldiers, '49 men, Roman Catholics, Sir Thomas Clarges, etc.

And without agreeing upon so much as one head or proposition or resolving one doubt, a bill is to be drawn up, a difficult work in my judgment.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663, December 12. London.—On Wednesday last the committee for the bill met again, but after much debate, finding great difficulties and concluding that a good entrance would be half the work, they adjourned till Friday, resolving then to meet at my Lord Chancellor's if he were well enough to sit up, that we might have his assistance in the business, but understanding that his Lordship had little rest the night before, upon notice whereof my Lord Privy Seal also, and my Lord Ashley and Sir George Carteret were absent, and some of us proposed that the committee might adjourn to another day (finding less help now than we had the last meeting), but 1006 (Earl St. Albans), 898 (Lord Berkeley), 399, 99, 9, 51, 86, 40 (and Sec. Bennett), with 77, 57, 35, 56, 78, 399, 126, 35, 123, 270, 129, (Lauderdale and Dorchester) seeing 388 (they) had 186, 933, 21, 41 (an opportunity) notwithstanding all the 734, 39 (reasons) 896 (Earl Anglesey), 399, 669, 4, 237 (and secret. M.), who only joined 322, 280 (with him), 197, 48, 64, 80, 44, 14, 176 (did as followeth) :—

The committee after long debate passed the enclosed resolution with this only difference, that the Attorney General and Solicitor with the assistance of the Irish Commissioners, etc., were to draw up a bill.

But when the report was made in the afternoon the King's learned counsel, absolutely excusing themselves and showing the impropriety and impossibility of the work to be undertaken by them, they were left out, and after some debate it passed the council as it now stands, but whether the commissioners will undertake the work I cannot yet tell.

It appeared 187, 692 (at council) that 246, 688, 110, 37 (the business was) laid 200, 854, 399, 408, 298, 610 (for the King and Duke of York) were earnest 106, 91, 37, 38, 211 (to pass it), notwithstanding weighty 734, 37, 275, 198, 614, 167, 211 (reasons given against it). And it was plainly said the 568, 836, 129, 39 (Irish Commissioners) were 304, 46, 38 (parties) interested. Among other expressions when it was objected that to prepare a new 120, 24, 25 (bill) was against 94, 22, 46, 28, 354, 39, 77, 44 (Poynings' law), 408 (the Duke), 298, 610, said the corporation 120, 24, 25 (bill) had showed a way how to change a whole 120, 24, 25 (bill) leaving 246, 105, 40, 78 (the title).

My Lord, I have done my part towards the procuring a good and safe settlement for Ireland. What the issue will now be is past my divining. Your Grace and the council's bill hath yet been cried down without perusing, for it was never so much as read at the committee nor most of the other materials referred, and yet, upon a fair debate, I undertook to justify it in most part of it, and I am confident none will be proposed half so indifferent or safe. Besides, we all know all is labour in vain, if not worse, if it receive not perfection in Ireland.

Yesterday, at council, Sir Nicholas Plunket was so bold as in a petition to arraign the qualification in the Act of Settlement concerning living in the rebel's quarters, saying it was against common right and reason. I believe he durst not have said more in the supreme council, and did not say so much when it passed before at council upon good reason, notwithstanding all he could say against it. It seems 'tis forgotten that in the beginning of the rebellion all were required by proclamation to desert the rebels and give no assistance to them. I was since with 984 (Lord Chancellor) who saith all this 180, 194, 106, 508 (will come to nothing) though 69, 210, 157, 4, 99, 11 (he is amazed) at 211 (it). He told 896 (Earl Anglesey) that 855 (K.) did not understand 243, 688 (the business), and he believes the 836, 129, 39 (commissioners) have more 112, 41, 317, 106 (wit than to) undertake 211 (it). Yet I hear 388, 898, 51, 86, 41 (they, Lord Berkeley, Bennett), etc., 82, 40, 258, 314, 56, 46, 187, 1006, 38, met all this day at Earl St. Albans', and 896 (Anglesey) believes 389, 121, 24, 11 (them bold) enough 106, 126 (to do) any 460 (thing).

May it please your Grace 896 is loth to make observations but finding with what boldness 961, 210 (your Grace is) aspersed 140, 14 (here), and how uneasy 139, 564, 222, 41 (your

government) is like to be rendered 243, 97 (there) by the practice 89, 383, (of some), I should fail 212, 273, 28, 12, 170, 21, 32 (in friendship) if 896 (I) did not 179, 86, 961 (warn your Grace) to look 117, 371, 256, 399, 385, 148, 552, 129, 325, 106, 126 (about you and timely consider what to do) both in your own behalf 399, 854 (and the King's) who will be damnified most in conclusion, and whether 961 (your Grace) quick appearing 209 (here) with 855, 429 (the King's leave) would not be 292, 685, 542 (most advisable). Pardon me if I write foolishly. I am sure what I say is 345, 186, 566, 69, 4, 35, 40, 106, 855, 399, 961. And upon the same account I must acquaint your Grace that James Hamilton, your nephew, who is very faithful and vigilant and active in your concernments, had the ill hap to be too confident of a 97, 77, 105, 229, 89, 961, 368, 187, 264 (relation of your Grace now at Court), and showing him 961, 149, 129, 39 (your Grace's letters) as to one who should further what was 961, 83, 28, 12 (your mind), he hath made so ill use thereof, though showed under secrecy, that he hath vented them to 1006, 399, 51, 86, 40 (Earl St. Albans and Bennett), etc., as if 256 (you) aimed 187, 389 (at them), so that 51, 86, 41 (Bennett) came to 326 (your) nephew 68, 83, 24, 106, 29 (Hamilton) and showed a resentment of an expression in one of 961, 199, 129, 39 (your Grace's letters) to this effect, that there were some who would 99, 40, 1 (set a) 5, 3, 208, 99 on 63, 97, 106, 3, 166, 167 their 13, 17, 18, 39, which though 961 (your) letter applied to none may true enough be said of those who make all this pudder to get some 77, 28, 11, for themselves, for that is in the bottom of all and they think to bring all into 855, 3, 68, 28, 12, 37 for that end, not understanding the impossibility of it. I suppose 918, 3, 101, 28 will write somewhat hereof, but 961 (you) may see hereby how few may be trusted.

I wish I could be but one hour with your Grace, your wisdom will supply what I come short. Having already tired your Grace and myself, which I hope I shall not again have so much occasion to do, I take leave for the present.

Postscript:—I hope I shall have your Grace's excuse for me to the council if I cannot bring things to that good pass I would. I am sure I am careful to follow instructions.

I beg your Grace would uncipher this yourself though it be long.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, December 19. London.—Your Grace's letters of the 9th of this month, with the two drafts enclosed concerning Charlemont and the Lord Massereene, and your letter of the 4th, I received together the 16th, which are all of your Grace's that came to my hands since yours of November 21st, which I answered by mine of the 28th, which, with that of the 17th (for I wrote none between them), your Grace acknowledges the receipt of. And all I have written since, were of the

1st, 8th and 12th instant, the last whereof at large in cipher, which I mention that your Grace may know how you are used concerning the passage of letters, which some complain fall now and then into hands they should not, and since I understand 961 (your Grace) is not befriended in the 51, 11, 3, 123, 26, 51, 35 (bedchamber) by those who have most reason, I shall be glad to find that letters go safe from those who are your faithful servants.

I have hitherto wearied your Grace with my long letters, but now there will be less work for me and trouble for your Grace, for 243, 213 (the King), on Wednesday last, 187, 692 (at council), after Sir Henry Bennett had made known 106, 243, 692 (to the council) that the 568, 836, 129, 39 (Irish Commissioners) desired they might have the assistance of the 243, 214, 37, 692 (King's Counsel), and nothing was ordered, thereupon 243, 214 (the King), I say, told the 121, 35, 11 (board) that he would be answerable for a 120, 25, 24 (bill) to be prepared, so that now 854 (the King) hath 621, 104, 12 (committed) 243, 120, 24, 25 (the bill) 106 (to) himself, the first precedent of that kind, and clearly against 94, 212, 354, 37, 3, 77, 44, 243, 692 (Poynings' law. The council) sat all amazed and said nothing, and 896 (Earl Anglesey) did not thing it fit for 280 (him) to interpose 4, 80, 86, 3 (alone), 961 (your Grace) sees 854 (the King) in 314, 346, 688 (this great business) waives 139, 692, 38 (his councils) of both 214, 126, 82, 39 (kingdoms), and hath put 211 (it) into 161, 21, 108, 104, 3, 68, 28, 11, 38 (private hands). What will be the success I cannot tell, but expect and apprehend the worst imaginable. It's past 896 (Earl of Anglesey's) power to remedy, and I must deal plainly with 961 (your Grace), (though *sub sigillo*), 21 (I) hath not those evening opportunities and familiarities which 31, 243, 35, 37, 3, 351, 3, 399 (others have, and) abuse. Besides, I find the whole affair is not thoroughly considered, but taken up and carried away by snatches, without any reference to 641 (Ireland), and neither 571, 37, 637 (the King's honour) nor 424, 21, 53 (justice) considered, but private advantage reached at.

My Lord, it will concern your Grace, not only as the present Chief Governor of Ireland, but in relation to your posterity, that the present opportunity for securing that kingdom to His Majesty (which our ancestors longed for, but could never attain) be not now lost. It is not fit for me, nor can I at this distance, say all that were necessary upon this occasion. Your Grace's wisdom will prompt you with considerations and consequents enough, and though I dare give no advice in the case, I cannot in dutiful affection to His Majesty and zeal to the good of these kingdoms but wish that at such a time His Majesty had the assistance of your personal counsel and integrity, which I am sure he would credit before any others. Whilst the committee were possessed of the bill, they did not so much as read it, but whensoever (as I believe it will

yet come to pass) it shall be heard speak for itself, I doubt not to justify it to be the result of more wisdom and impartiality than any we shall receive from hands not of the council here or there.

My Lord of Strafford 466, 225, 51, 101, 249, 59 (would not be so used), and the sooner 961, 166, 42, 172 (your Grace courts) this little sort 89, 726 (of people), the more firmly will that kingdom and 961 (your Grace) be established, whereas I know not what long absence and the opportunities which some enjoy, accompanied with 121, 24, 11, 86, 37 (boldness) which they want not, may not bring to pass, though I know 571 (the King) hath a great affection and esteem 200, 256 (for you). I wish I may prove a false prophet, but my affection and friendship will not suffer me to conceal my fear from your Grace, nor though I know 571 (the King) of all other would not employ 408, 89, 610 (the Duke of York) there, and it may be spoken at random without design, will I omit to let you know that 127, 3, 108, 24 (Duval), one of that 408, 39 (Duke's) servants, discoursed to a friend of mine as if he were to go 925 (Lieutenant) thither.

Your Grace's large discourse to 854 (the King) in writing, hath given great satisfaction. What would it have done *viva voce*, seconded with daily attendance? If your Grace pardon what I write, and receive it as it is presented, without any design but to inform you rightly, I have my aim.

I hear no more from the party concerning Moor Park since he yielded to continue it till May, so that your Grace is safe as to that point, if principal and interest be ready then, for there was no interest now due.

My Lord Chancellor never yet expressed himself to me as your Lordship mentions he hath done to your Grace, concerning the trial of innocency by proofs, and not by nomination of persons to be restored. I think it's demonstrable that course will never settle, but further unsettle Ireland, but I shall say no more of the bill till we see what shall be offered. And for my gout, though it yet continue, I have not failed yet, upon all occasions, to limp to Whitehall, though now I may take a little rest to drive it away, which, by going abroad, hath continued longer upon me than ever.

I have not failed to vindicate the bill, and doubt not but I shall after Christmas be more patiently heard to it again. It's like to be christian enough to keep Christmas, and that season, perhaps, may put us in more charity with that which is good. For the encroachments on prerogative, 'twas but a sudden fancy, and I can hear no more of it, though I have enquired after it and openly asserted the contrary, but we must bear worse than this, as long as matters of council are mistaken [?] discourse and debate abroad, which will not be remedied by the frequent addition of new councillors.

I am glad the business with Harvey and his partners is so near a conclusion, and upon so good terms.

The business of custodiums is all the Irish have now left to discourse against, since your Grace's large letter to the King hath given so full satisfaction in all other points, and as I have silenced them here in my own case, which was one instance by which my ambition is but to be no loser, so (with reverence to my Lord Ranelagh's new and honourable employment) I am sure your Grace may confidently write that a double proportion of advantage accrues to the crown, in the time of your Grace's government for custodiums, to what did in any time before the King's restitution, and I am sure you have much increased the rent since the Justice's time.

Your Grace expresses yourself pleased with the thoughts of my return, but give me no command therein, and till I see what will become of the bill, and get some other matters, yet depending, despatched, I think it not advisable to stir without your Grace's direction.

Sir Henry Bennett promised me the warrant for farming the Inland Excise should go to your Grace this night, if it do not, I shall take care it be despatched, Tuesday next, and the two letters I received in your Grace's of the 9th, as soon as may be.

I hope my Lord Chancellor hath perfected the assurance of Chappell Izard.*

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663, December 22. London.—This is to accompany the inclosed, which His Majesty hath passed for Sir Henry O'Neill, upon consideration of what your Grace wrote, that none of his former intentions for his advantage had taken effect, and the King expressed himself to be very earnest that he would have some care taken of him, as I doubt not your Grace will do now you have so good a warrant, upon the foundation of the proviso in the Act, to which this letter refers, though I doubt affairs there will hardly spare a 1,000*l*, yet he may have his share in value of those custodiums, which are so groundlessly spoken against, and, indeed, I doubt his own, as well as his wife's pressing necessities, call for it.

I understand the commissioners, after near a fortnight's breathing upon the bill and other materials, are endeavouring to free themselves of it. I doubt not, in a little time more, they will come to be of opinion that your Grace and the Council of Ireland, and the Privy Council here, understand the affairs and condition of Ireland much better than they or any other, and that it's a great deal more easy to find fault with, and object against the work of others, than to mend it or make better.

* The Manor of Chapelizod or Chapel Izard had just been purchased by the Crown from the Lord Chancellor, Sir Maurice Eustace, to form portion of the Phœnix Park.

In the last discourse I had with my Lord Chancellor, upon some passages in your Grace's letter to me of December 4th, he assured me your Lordship had utterly mistaken him, for he never wrote you word that the way of nomination of persons was laid aside, and resolution taken to lengthen the time for trials of innocency, neither is his Lordship's opinion fixed that way; on the contrary, both his Lordship and I do conceive that though some things in the bill sent over are liable to exception, and will undergo change, yet this is the fairest offer to go on upon the foundations already laid, which have yet or are like to appear; and his Lordship wished your Grace had written as much to His Majesty as was in that letter to me, of your own opinion, which, it's not to be doubted, will be of great weight to His Majesty, and as to the nomination, I wish your Grace would timely prepare a list for His Majesty's view, which might answer all objection against naming these after a bill passed, which I know your Grace will take no great pleasure in, and by your naming them first, and sending them hither, the best Irish will be most secured.

It is necessary that 961 (your Grace) write often to 571 (the King), but whether to himself always or to some 484 (friend), who may shew 854 (him) what 256 (you) write, consider well, because else 961, 39, 3, 149, 129, 38 (your Grace's letters) come to 1003, 51, 86, 40, 37, 3, 19, 399 (Secretary Bennett's hand), and more 99, 13 (see) them, 896 (Earl Anglesey) doubts, than should or make a good use of them. And though 571 (the King) and all indifferent persons are satisfied fully by 961, 37 (your Grace's) large 196, 55, 35, 99 (discourse) in answer to all objections, yet some, I doubt, see it that should not, and will strive to countermine in matters they should not be trusted with, but Mr. 1003 (Secretary) saith there was no need of any answer to such flying reports. It's well, if 69 (he) were never willing, such 97, 94, 35, 172 (reports) should have been, or did not 124, 59, 211 (credit) them too much.

431, 3, 80, 57, 35, 56, 78 (Lauderdale) is a dangerous practis- 354 (ing) 81, 28 (man), and appears too earnestly for 246, 568 (the Irish). I doubt he drives at more than kindness 106, 389 (to them); he saith he means to write 106, 961 (to your Grace), but I would 351, 961 (have your Grace) upon 326 (your) guard, for 69 (he) doth no good office to 996 (Duke of Ormond) in his station.

Here hath been great labour by the 568 (Irish) to get 431, 96, 85, 77, 17, 19 (Lord Ranelagh) of 243, 692, and 992 (Lord Muskery), with much earnestness, useth 996 (Duke of Ormond) and 997 (Duchess) their 85, 82, 38 (names) to promote it, as that which is much desired by them, and it's whispered privately that 961 (your Grace) would as soon leave 280, 681, 57, 233, 46, 459 (him your deputy there) as any 81, 28 (man), so highly 256 (you) esteem 280 (him). But this is so much contrary to 961, 38, letter and 896 own knowledge, that 69 hath put a spoke in the wheel for the present.

I think it not yet seasonable to put on the warrant 961 (your Grace) sent 896 concerning 994, and have written so much to that 431, as 961, 39 letter gave 82 a latitude in choice of time.

My Lord, 21, 3, 99, 28, 11, 961 (I send your Grace) notice of 258 (all) according to the best information, not willingly varying in a tittle from 173, 42, 176, whosoever is concerned, but under the tie of 961, 39, 484, 309, that it shall never prejudice 82, which some would too gladly receive occasion for. I am sure 896 writes nothing which 'tis not fit, if not necessary 961 (your Grace) should 427.

Postscript:—I beseech your Grace to uncipher with your own hand. There is not much of it.

Captain Andrew Adair to Lord Aungier.

1663, December 24. St. Johnstown.—This day I have got some intelligence that there is some dangerous plot intended this night, or soon after, to the British nation, and meeting with my friend, Mr. Paterson, I have desired him to impart to your Lordship, and if I get any more, if not surprised, you shall know speedily.

However, we ought to take all alarms as truths, from such as we ought never to trust, since the 23rd October, 1641.

Examination of James Grant.

1663, December 24.—This examinate saith, that being at mass several times, and having discourse with one, Edmond Ferrall, the Priest of the Parish of Clonbrony, did say to this examinate, that this night, the 24th of December, 1663, there was a plot to cut off all the Protestants by the Irish, and that they had a commission from the King of Spain come to them by one, Captain Ferrall, that came lately from Spain, and that there was several Irish officers that came from Spain, and was to gather together betwixt the borders of the counties of Longford and Leitrim, in the woods, for performance of the said plot, and if they did miss the aforesaid night, they were to perform it ere long, and that this examinate was conjured by oath, by the said priest, to keep secret.

An. Adair.

Will. Langford.

Endorsed:—Received from the Lord Aungier the 26th of December, 1663.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1663, December 25. Culwyn.—Having received the enclosed letter from Captain Andrew Adare (one of His

Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the County of Longford) so late last night that I was not able to make so particular an inquiry into that discovery he therein makes, of a plot intended by the Irish against the Protestants, as was fit for your Grace's knowledge, I did immediately despatch a letter to him, wherein I desired, not only conference with himself, but also with his intelligencer, and both of them coming to me this afternoon, I did, upon oath, take the enclosed examination. The person who makes this discovery, Captain Adare assures me, is a very honest man, though but of mean condition. He is by religion a Papist, and by country, a Highlander. By the former, he had the opportunity of being acquainted with the design, and by the latter, he esteemed himself obliged to prevent the mischief intended to his countrymen, who he thought would be sharers in the common calamity. The person I have sent away well contented with a reward, and he has engaged, within a week, to give me a further account of the design. He was told by a priest, as he was coming to me, that the plot was laid aside till this day sennight, but if he finds new resolutions taken, he has promised to give me timely advertisement of them. He discourses very much of some Spanish officers, who are lately come over, and lurk in Leitrim, whose names he is at present ignorant of, but within a few days, he assures me, I shall have them. He intends, on Sunday next, to be at their meeting, which is appointed at one Captain Dowdall's, who lives not far from St. Johnstown, where I would spoil their sport, but that I fear thereby I should spoil my intelligence. In the meantime (my Lord), I have imparted this affair to Sir Arthur Forbes, and have given order, both to his troop and mine, to be upon their guard, and I had been now at Longford myself, but that I am unwilling to alarm those gentlemen (who I find have very strict eyes upon all my actions) too soon. However, the beginning of next week I intend to be at Longford, and if I find the Irish resolve to stir, I do not doubt, but with Sir Arthur, his assistance, and the conjunction of those few English in these parts, to prevent the intended mischief here. I am not (my Lord), in my own nature, apt to be jealous, but when I reflect upon the late Rebellion, and the miraculous discovery of it, I cannot but esteem it the best prudence not to be too secure.

Most of those arms which were taken from the English in these two counties are still in the store, few of the owners having yet made their application to me for them, but (unless I receive your Grace's commands to the contrary) I shall deny none of the English in these parts their arms, for though I have made strict inquiry, I find no turbulent spirits here. But in the barony of Moycashell, which borders upon the King's County, I am informed there was, at one Major Loes, his house (who is an arch-fanatic), about six weeks since, a rendezvous of forty fanatics, who after they had stayed there all night, they went next morning to one Lieutenant Hawkins',

his house, who not long since removed from hence into those parts, but what was the occasion of their meeting, or their business therein transacted, I cannot yet learn.

I had also information that Anthony Geoghagan would be in these parts this Christmas, but having not seen my intelligencer this week, I have now no certainty of it. If he come within my reach, your Grace may expect the strict performance of my duty, not only in this, but also in all other things that concern His Majesty's service, and that I may be the better able to do it, I most humbly beg, with all expedition, your Grace's commands and opinion upon the several particulars of this letter, and whether I ought, upon this information of this person (he giving no further discoveries of the design), to proceed to the disarming of the Irish, who are now better accoutred than they were at the beginning of the rebellion. I must therefore, once more, beg your Grace's commands, by which only I shall always steer my actions.

Postscript:—The enclosed examination, taken by Captain Adare and Lieutenant Langford, were delivered to me since I despatched away the Highlander.

My Lord, after I had sealed up this, the Highlander returned and assures me that nothing will be attempted sooner than New Year's eve, at night. Upon further examination, he deposes that Harry McToole, O'Neale, Henry Mc A. Gaiell, Captain Harry Steward, Sir Phelim O'Neale's eldest son (who is to marry Harry McToole's daughter, and is now lurking upon the confines of the counties of Longford and Leitrim), Lieutenant Kernan, Faghin beg Ferrall of Newtown, in the county of Longford, and Richard Ferrall of Mastrim, are the chief ringleaders, and did all take the oath at Lammas, and were not only at several meetings since, but were all together in arms at Sorne, near St. Johnstown, last night. He also says that one, Mr. Plunkett, who lives at Rive, in the county of Longford, being present at the association at Lammas last, was the only man that refused to take the oath, using these expressions, viz.: I was a young man at the beginning of the wars, and had one hundred cows then, and denied the Irish first and last to join with them against the English, and yet I lost my land; but now having got it again, I will have no hand in your business, nor meddle with it. This I give your Grace an account of, because he may prove a good witness. I have examined the Highlander ten times over, and have used all arts to find whether he would trip in his story, but he still repeats the same words, and says he will justify this discovery with his life. And really (my Lord), I had sent him up to Dublin, but that I have no other means, than by him, to get intelligence. I send this messenger on purpose, and, therefore, I humbly beg your Grace's commands, which shall with all industry and faith imaginable, be executed by your Grace's most faithful devoted servant, F. A.

I could wish (my Lord) there were a good garrison of foot at St. Johnstown, which borders so near upon the county of Leitrim, where all these gentlemen nestle themselves.

Examination of James Grant.

1663, December 25th.—The examination of James Grant taken before me this 25th day of December, 1663.

Who being duly sworn, saith, that upon Lammas day last, being with about three hundred persons more (who were Irish Papists) in the county of Leitrim, ready to hear mass, one called Teige Boy, of Hasselad [?], a priest, administered an oath to him the said deponent and the other persons, to be against all men whatsoever that were not Roman Catholics, and calling to this deponent to come and take his oath, this deponent asked him, after he had taken his oath, what he had sworn him to, the said Teige Boy told him that there was something to be done about Christmas next, against the English, Scots, and all others that were not of the Roman Catholic religion, and this deponent saying, that having been formerly a soldier under His Majesty, he would never bear arms against him or any of his good subjects, though they were not of the same religion with himself, the said Teige Boy did then, by virtue of his oath, conjure him not to discover what he knew.

The said deponent saith further, that about Sunday was a fortnight, there met near Mastrim, in the county of Longford, at least eight hundred fighting men, and the most of them armed with swords and pistols. They had four priests that said mass unto them, whose names he knows not, but at this meeting they did not discourse anything of the aforesaid plot, but he did then observe the chief man amongst them was one Captain Reilly, who came last summer out of Spain. This deponent further saith, that the last night there was eight hundred men in arms, commanded by the said Captain Reilly (who was also assisted by the said Teige Boy, of Hasselad, in person), and that their intention was to have fallen upon the Protestants in the county of Longford, but finding some in St. Johnstown in arms, and upon their guard, they immediately dispersed themselves, and have no resolutions of present action, and further, the said deponent saith not.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1663, December 26. Culwyn.—Within a few hours after I had despatched away to your Grace my express of the 25th instant, I changed my resolution of staying here till the beginning of the next week, and immediately repaired to my garrison at Longford, where finding my troop in the posture I had ordered them, I from thence rode over to Sir Arthur Forbes,

that I might compare notes with him. He, and those Protestants in his parts, had been upon very severe duty two nights before, and were resolved, when I parted with them, to spend this night so too. Sir Arthur had, upon the first alarm, repaired to his troop at Mullingar, but that he found he could not stir from his own house without giving great disanimation to his neighbours. However, I can assure your Grace, his troop is in very good order, and ready upon a minute's warning for any service your Grace will please to command. It is (my Lord) at Sir Arthur's instance, that I at present presume to give your Grace this second trouble, before I have received your Grace's commands in answer to my first, for he, finding his own intelligence concurring very much with what I have, in my former, imparted to your Grace, is equally impatient with me till we know your Grace's positive directions in the present conjuncture. He desired me to acquaint your Grace that he has received information from several hands, that Ludlow and the Primate O'Reilly are both together (but where, his intelligence has not yet imparted), in order to a conjunction between the Nuntio-popish party and the Fanatics, and though there is no seeming probability of such an association, yet when it is considered that both are alike desperate, and cannot propose a more hopeful way for their own advantage than by fishing in troubled waters, it is not altogether impossible, notwithstanding the distance they seem to be at in profession of religion, but that they may agree *in aliquo tertio* to create new troubles in these kingdoms. Sir Arthur desires me also to communicate to your Grace that he is certainly informed, that whatever design they have on foot is formed in the county of Leitrim, about the confines of which, bordering with the county of Longford, there has of late been a great concourse of Irish armed, who have at present dispersed themselves up and down those woody and mountainous parts, but they are so near together, and keep so good correspondence, that in twenty-four hours' time they can draw into a considerable body. And these particulars he had written himself to your Grace sooner, but that he expects this night the return of an intelligencer, whom he sent away early this morning into the county of Leitrim, to observe the motion of those dispersed gentlemen, of whose actions and designs he hopes, within a day or two, to give your Grace a particular account. In the meantime (with all submission to your Grace's better judgment), we are humbly of opinion that, for the prevention of a surprisal (in which only we apprehend danger, and which the Irish may easily accomplish, if they intend their business heartily, because not only our troops now are at too great a distance for the timely relief of one another, if there should be occasion, but also the English are dispersed in small parties) both our troops should join, and draw down to the confines of the two counties (from whence the danger is expected), and that the English dispersed, now might gather together into a body. But this

being not to be done by us without your Grace's positive commands, we are at a great stand, and can at present only secure ourselves by being upon a continual guard, but how long we are able thus to hold out with perpetual watching, we leave to your Grace to judge. But if your Grace think fit that we should join our troops, and embody the English, I am confident we should be able, in less than two days' time, to make up a party of four hundred effective men, with which, though the Irish never so much exceed us in number, we make not the least question of being able to give a check to their present design, if they proceed to action on New Year's eve. This (my Lord) is Sir Arthur's humble opinion and mine, to which we beg your Grace's speedy resolution. In the meantime, we have given order to the Sheriff of the County of Longford to apprehend those persons (whose names I gave your Grace in the postscript of my last), and we hope by this time to-morrow night to have as many of them as are within his jurisdiction. I have also engaged Captain Adare to have the Highlander forthcoming, who had never parted out of my clutches but upon an engagement of further intelligence, for which he desired no longer time than till to-morrow morning, when he promised to return again to Captain Adare, who is the person he pitched upon to manage our correspondence with the more privacy.

I forgot, in my last, to acquaint your Grace that the Highlander, at parting, told me of one (whose name he knows not at present, but resolves to worm it out) that is very active in the county of Leitrim, in this design. He came the last summer from Rome, and now pretends himself to be employed by your Grace as your Falconer.

This being the sum of what I have at present to impart, I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon, in the first place, for the length of this letter, and in the second, for the absurdities of it, which I hope your Grace will the easilier excuse, since by three nights' watching, and this day's hard riding, my head may be allowed to be a little out of tune, but my heart I assure your Grace is very good, and when I have the honour to receive your Grace's commands, my vigorous putting them in execution will demonstrate how cordially I am, etc.

Postscript:—Sir Arthur and I have written to Sir Francis Hamilton's troop, with quarter in the county of Cavan, not far from Leitrim, to be upon their guard.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, December 26. Dublin.—The last post brought us five packets, and in them your Lordship's of the 1st, 8th and 12th of this month, which now lie before me to receive such answers as the solemnity of the time, which interrupts meetings upon business, will admit of.

When the establishment transmitted was sent, it was with purpose to submit it to all such thrifty alterations as should be thought requisite there, and I agree with your Lordship that temporary offices and payments should be reduced to the same state again, and I agree to all other the retrenchments mentioned by you in yours of the first of this month, which I am now answering, all which I shall signify to Mr. Secretary, and both to him and you my desire that it may be returned to us with all convenient speed. Your Lordship advised well concerning Poynings' Act, and it shall be accordingly proposed.

All I have to say, in answer to the informations you give of the proceedings there in order to our settlement shall be in this section. I conceive your sending the three papers delivered in by the commissioners can be no fault, but a justice to His Majesty's council here, and a diligence in the King's service, that merits thanks, nor can it, I think, be intended that things relating so naturally to our places should be kept as secrets from us. Yet to avoid any misconstruction, I shall only prepare what may be fit to be said from us upon them, and expect such a transmission of those papers as upon motion I believe will not be refused, and as may warrant the delivery of our sense upon them, wherein if you afford us the help of your observations, we shall make fitting use of them. I have read the papers but once, and that hastily, yet I dare say the fundamental exceptions to the last bill will find easy answers.

I have seen nothing yet that changes my opinion, but am still persuaded that the readiest and most equitable way of settlement is, or may be, by nomination, and not by trial of qualifications and innocency, but I have wearied myself, and perhaps others, so much with the arguments that prevail with me, that I will not now trouble you with them. I will not say but that some things offered by the commissioners to enlarge the stock for reprisals, deficiencies and nominees, may carry reason and weight with them, but then it would be considered whether they be such as will pass here, as if they intrench too much upon any general interest, I doubt they will not.

That the Parliament here were glad of the first Act, founded upon the declaration and instructions, is not I think doubted, their complaint and grief is (I will not determine how justly) that it hath not been punctually pursued. If your ten questions shall be satisfactorily answered, I conceive that complaint will be so too.

The last of your questions, in my judgment, requires mature consideration and a positive solution, for if His Majesty shall return the bill a just and fitting one, and it will not pass, I doubt not he may (because that for the good and peace of the kingdom he must) betake himself to some other way of settling the properties of his subjects, at least for the present.

I had that gracious letter from His Majesty, which he told you he had sent me, and another since, upon occasion of a paper I sent him, answering all the objections I had heard were cast

out against my way of serving him. The mischief is that when one contends with such dark reports he seems ridiculously to fight with the air, for when such fellows find themselves answered and discovered, they shrink away as unconcerned, and yet some of the sting may remain.

I can but thank you for all you wrote in cipher, having nothing to return that requires the same way of expressing. I have not so many relations at Court, but that I fear I guess right who took upon him to apply my borrowed sentence, a liberty I ought to be allowed as having the best, if not only, right to it. I have not been without some thoughts of making the journey you mention, upon something my Lord Chancellor wrote to me of it. There are in it some inconveniences in reference to my private, and it may be said, some danger in regard of the public, but neither so great, but I am ready to obey if I am commanded.

It is true I am not willing to be so far answerable for what may happen, as to propose it. You are at liberty to discourse of it with my Lord Chancellor, by whose opinion I will be governed. If it should be thought fit, you know what leave and directions will be in that case necessary.

When I have assured you that your letters cannot be too long, and desired the continuance of them, and if your friendship, it remains only that I profess myself to be as I am, etc.

Postscript:—Being desirous this should go with other letters, it hath stayed till now that yours of the 19th hath overtaken it, to which I find little to answer, nor can I say anything more to the main business, which now seems becalmed till it shall be again in motion, and that I know whither that motion tends.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663, December 26. Dublin.—I am so confident that this letter will be safely put into your hands by Colonel Thomas Howard, that I shall venture upon a freedom in it, I should not trust out of cipher by the post, and that manner of writing is tedious to me. I have according to my belief, and suitable to my experience of and my friendship to your Lordship, upon all occasions to the King and to others, represented you as a person I knew to be of great ability to serve the crown, and who, I believed, had inclinations equal to those abilities, disposing you with all faithfulness to do it. I have in no measure changed my opinion, and of that I can give no better proof than the liberty I take to let you know I have often found, and am now of late informed, that the King and the Duke of York are, and have been, much unsatisfied with your deportment in Parliaments and Councils,

and have observed that upon all questions wherein Nonconformists are concerned, you have always inclined to their favour, and cast difficulties in the way to all means that have been proposed to reduce them to conformity, or to secure the peace of the kingdom against them.

If I should conceal from you that even in my own observation you have laid yourself too open to this objection, I should not deal so clearly and ingenuously with you as the friendship I profess to you requires. I know this may, and I am confident does, only proceed from a charitable desire to do good offices, or from a belief that moderation and lenity is the likeliest way to gain dissenters and to establish tranquillity, but it may also bear a worse construction and create jealousy of you, especially when you are single in the opinion, or supported by very few, and those only such as have been notedly of the party; this brings a prejudice upon the most reasonable things you can say, and that many times in matters of a differing nature from that you are believed over much to favour. I shall not need to enlarge myself. Your Lordship understands enough by this little animadversion, and I am sure will not suspect it can proceed from any other root than that of friendship and kindness.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Sir William Scott to Sir George Lane.

1663 [-4], January 4, Rouen.—Monseiur, J'ay receu celles qu' il vous a pleu m' escrire, et veu comme mon Seigneur le Duc d' Ormond et vous ont receu le vin que je vous ay envoyé; je prie a Dieu que le puiriez boire avec santé. Sir Thomas Vyner a payé mes letres de change avec honneur et je vous remercie du soing que vous en avez eu. Je ne mancqueray pas d' envoyer par la première comodité a son Altesse neuf tonneaus de bon vin de Mante derriere saison, et je suis bien aise de voir que ceus que je vous ay envoyé cy devant sont encore bon. Je ne mancqueray pas aussi d'envoyer pour vous un Tonneau de mesme vin de garde, s'il y a quelque autre chose icy qui vous soit agreable, je vous prie de me commander librement.

Suis mari de voir que les arbres sont si mal conditionnez, il est vray qu' ils ont esté arraché un peu de bon heure, a cause que le navire ne pouvoit point attandre, mais quand ils sont venus a bord il estoient frais et bons, je tacheray de vous envoyer d' autres, que je feray accomoder a ma mode n'ayant pas esté en ville quand on a embarqué les autres. Je vous prie de faire mes tres humbles recommendations a son Altesse et luy remercier du present, qu' il luy plaist me faire d' un gelding de quarante pieces, j'ay escript a Sir Nicolas Armorer qu' il ne se hastà pas a l' achapter d'autant que j' espere faire un petit tour en Engletere au Printamps et alors luy aideray a bieu employer cet argeant.

Puis que le transport des laines est si hautement defendu, il n'y faut plus penser, et par ma premiere je vous manderay, si en

autre marchandise, nous y pourons trouver nostre conte. J'ay veu par l' imprimé qu' il vous a pleu m' envoyer, la liberté que sa Majesté donne aus Estrangers pour les animer a venir demeurer en Irlande, et en ay donné communication a mes amis. Si je n'estois pas si advancé en age, je serois bien resolu, d' entreprendre ce voyage avec plusieurs autres familles je prie Dieu de benir les desseins de son Altesse et vous tenir en sa sainte guarde, avec Madame vostre chere moitié, vous sonhaitant un bon commencement d' année avec plusieurs autres. Je demeure, Monsieur, vostre tres humble serviteur, GUILL^ME SCOTT.*

Addressed:—A Monsieur Mons^r G. Lane, Chevalier, secretaire de mon seigneur le Duc d' Ormond, vice Roy d' Yrlande à Dublin.

Endorsed:—Sir Will. Scott, received 10th January, 1662 [-3]. [French].

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], January 5. London.—On Saturday, the 2nd of this month, came in together a month's letters from Dublin, but neither I nor any other that I hear of received any from your Grace. I wish here were anything worth your knowledge to send to you.

The bill hath kept as idle a Christmas as any of us. I reminded His Majesty yesterday of it, who hath directed it shall be speeded, but in what way that may bring it to a good issue I cannot yet see, and therefore do presume to offer to your Grace's consideration, whether since the Roman Catholic Irish have their agents here and want not powerful assistance, it will not be fit at the day to which the Parliament is now prorogued, which I hear is to the 3rd of February, to permit them to meet, that they may in an humble and dutiful way apply themselves hither before it be too late. I am confident the Protestants depend so much upon your Grace's good will towards them, that if your Grace give or intimate your advice to them, it will be followed, and for that end I wish your Grace would summon the Lord President, and some others which your Grace will foresee useful, to Dublin by that time, for whatever becomes of things, I would not have it in the power of any to say that whilst the Irish Papists had leave to come over and address themselves to authority here, the English had no means afforded them to meet and consult their own settlement, or send agents to intercede for them, which I assure your Grace is already spoken of and lamented here.

Though all the reasons I and others gave against putting the bill into the commissioners' hands could not hinder the doing of it, yet the inconveniences since appearing, His Majesty hath caused the orders touching that affair to be taken out of the council's book, and all papers are now, I hear, lodged in my Lord Chancellor's hand, the commissioners being grown weary of their undertaking before they had put pen to paper in it.

* The orthography of the original is followed in this transcript.

I forgot in my former letters to acquaint your Grace that His Majesty hath forbid Sir Kenelm Digby the Court and his presence, the reason is said to be because he interposed too far in favour of my Lord of Bristol.

My Lord Lauderdale hath clearly run down my Lord Middleton, so that both his commission of General and Governor of Edinburgh are taken from him by His Majesty, the crime not yet published, but said to be his exceeding his authority, which matter of fact I find not agreed by my Lord Chancellor and divers others of His Majesty's most intimate councillors, yet the thing is done, and my Lord Chancellor and Lord Lauderdale I believe little satisfied one with the other.

Your Grace hath before this time, I doubt not, received His Majesty's warrant for farming the Excise of ale and beer and ale licences for six years, for His Majesty absolutely refused to grant it longer. I am now to signify to your Grace that in favour of Father Patrick Margin, one of the Queen's priests, both their Majesties injoined me that some friends of his might have the farming of the excise in the county of Down, or at least some baronies thereof, giving as much as others, and for that end he hath named Patrick Russell of Comanstown, in the barony of Lecale, and Michael Garny of the Newry, both in the said county, to take the same, and if your Grace think fit it will be easy when the farm passeth for to reserve this liberty for Father Patrick, whom their Majesties would shew some kindness to therein.

I changed what was needful in the warrant for Charlemont, which is now passed and will be sent away this post. I beseech your Grace to cause the 500*l* to be paid to Sir Daniel Bellingham for my Lord Carlingford, who hath already received it here.

I understand the affairs of the Treasury go a little backward in my absence. I beseech your Grace that my deputy may be permitted to attend you therein, and that you would please to quicken the Lord Chief Baron in sending pursuivants by order of Court for offenders or failers in payment, or that it may be done by order of council, for unless they be so awakened the people will grow every day slower in payment, which will be mischievous in conclusion, and Hilary Term will be a good time to be prefixed by a quick proclamation for all His Majesty's accountants, farmers, tenants, and officers and debtors, to bring in what is due. Sir Paul Davies will easily find precedents, and unless they be stirred up sometimes by proclamation, they will think there is no need of money when it's most wanting.

Postscript:—Mr. Davyes was removed last Saturday in the evening from the Tower by water, it's not yet known whither.

The French King hath refused our King's expedient of his Ambassador having audience without public entry, but we have found good precedents for the right of our Ambassador's precedence to the Princes of the blood, and I was with His

Majesty yesterday, who in discourse privately of this affair, assured me he would not bate them an ace of what his predecessors enjoyed. If France persist, I believe my Lord Hollis will speedily be recalled.

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], January 5. Culwyn.—Since I had the honour of receiving both your Grace's letters of the 27th and 28th of the last month, I have used all industry imaginable to find out by other hands the truth of Grant's information, but through the ill conduct of Captain Adare, by whose oversight not only the particulars of the examination, but also the informer himself have been made public, those in the county of Leitrim are so upon their guard that neither Sir Arthur Forbes nor I can get any further information of Grant's intelligence, but that the gentry of Leitrim have frequent consultations with the priests in private, of which the common people are very apprehensive and fear the result of it, though they are wholly ignorant of what is in debate amongst them. This information we had from one Larkan who is accused by Grant to have been present at the mass at Lammas when the oath of secrecy was given, but both the oath and confederacy Larkan wholly disavows. Grant and he have confronted one another, the former as stiffly avowing his information as the other denies it. Larkan, we have committed to the goal at Longford as a felon, having had several complaints against him for horses stolen by him, and we have directed the gaoler to use him with the more severity, because we hope thereby to draw him to a further confession. But whatever becomes of him as to the plot, we have enough against him to hang him as a felon, for he is a very notorious villain.

As for Grant, because by his being discovered, I found there was no further use to be made of him as an intelligencer, I have secured him at Longford, partly to secure him from danger from the Irish (who before he was secured were very inquisitive after him, and observed to lurk about his house early and late), but chiefly to have him forthcoming to justify his information, in which he is so confident and resolute that he presses much to be brought face to face with those whom he has accused. But because I have no further evidence than from himself, I have not thought it fit to apprehend any other persons, or proceed any further in this affair without your Grace's particular directions, which I most humbly beg with as much expedition as may be, because I find it troublesome to keep Grant, whom (that I may not by his example discourage intelligencers) I have directed to be kindly treated, and not in the nature of a close prisoner, having recommended him to the care and oversight of some of my troop till I receive your Grace's orders concerning him. On Monday last I had some discourse with Mr. Plunkett, who

with bitter execrations denies every syllable of Grant's information concerning him. And yesterday morning Teige Boy, the Priest, came to me at Castle Forbes just as I was taking horse for this place, and I finding his errand was to clear himself of Grant's information, I waived all particular discourse of it, and treated him only as a visitant.

As to the restitution of arms, I shall most strictly pursue your Grace's directions.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663 [-4], January 9. Dublin.—Yours of the 22nd of the last is, I think, the only letter of yours that I have not answered, and there is little in that requiring more than the acknowledgment that I have received it with much satisfaction.

Now that the holidays are over, I doubt not but our Irish affair is again resumed. I am glad I was mistaken, and that my Lord Chancellor is not for the way of trials, but sure the words of his letter were apt to lead me into the mistake. I am reasonably well prepared to give a list of persons fit for the King's nomination, but not knowing what proportion will be designed for them, it will not be possible to make it certain. Some have deserved more eminently than others His Majesty's grace, and if there must be preference it is fit they have it. In this I shall employ some part of my time and pains to make myself more capable of satisfying the King, if he shall think fit to call upon me.

My son Richard will I doubt not have seen you before this comes to your hands, he was weary of this place and I was not willing he should totally surfeit of it. He is now a man of a certain estate, if there be any such here, and says he will look out for a wife and make himself a settled man. Let him have your good advice. I have of late written often and very freely to 571 (the King), and I conceive what was fit for him to know and think seriously of.

On Monday next I go for some refreshment to Maddenstown, and to fit myself to endure a longer journey if I should be called upon, as 'tis possible I may be.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Duke's letter to my Lord of Anglesey.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], January 12. London.—Your Grace's of the double date of the 26th and 31st of December, I received the sixth instant, which is the only letter of your Grace's which I have by me unanswered, and therein your Grace takes notice of the receipt of all my letters to and of the 19th of the last month. (I have, since I received your Grace's, had large discourse with 984 (Lord Chancellor), to whom I shewed

yours, he telling me that 961 (your Grace) had written but a few lines to him last post, 111 (we) concluded it best for 961 (your Grace) to 194 (come) for 843 (England) in all respects. The difficulty was how it might be done with safety to 641 (Ireland), and be set on foot by 854 (King of England), and made use of for the satisfaction of the 842 (English), whereupon 984 (Lord Chancellor) and 896 (Earl of Anglesey) agreed to proceed in this manner.) First, the 120, 24, 25 (bill) and all the papers being now in 984, 68, 28, 11, 37 (Lord Chancellor's hands), the 836, 129, 38 (commissioners) having been so wise as to discover the 688 (business) a weight above their strength, as easy as it appeared before 388 (they) lifted at it, and thereupon 554, 354 (desiring) to be 273, 12 (freed) of it, 854 (Lord Chancellor) consented, and the orders concerning that reference are by 855 (King's) direction taken 371 (out) of the 692, 121, 30, 23 (council book). I think I foretold 961 (your Grace) this would be the issue, and a month's time lost. We conceive that it's fit first a 149, 129 (letter) be prepared and written by 571 (the King) to the 938, 298, 641 (Parliament of Ireland) taking notice of the difficulties unexpectedly arisen, and to 571, 37 (King's) grief in the settlement of Ireland, after 854 (His Majesty) had consented to pass whatsoever was proposed to 280 (him), and out of tenderness to 139, 726 (his people), taking notice that the Parliament having been from time to time prorogued whilst there was hope of preparing something to pass which might remove obstructions, by means thereof none have been sent over to attend proceedings, and it becoming now necessary both for 571, 38 (the King's) information and 139, 726, 39 (his people's) satisfaction that some members of 938 (Parliament) should come over and assist in this affair, that therefore he had directed 961 (your Grace) to continue the 938 (Parliament) for some time, that at their meeting they might agree to send a 621, 40, 13, 14, 3, 106 (committee to) attend 280 (him). This rise being given will be so pleasing to 938 (Parliament) that then 961 (your Grace) may come also and leave all your concernments in great safety 459 (there) for which end a letter will be written also by 571 (the King) to 961 (your Grace); in the meanwhile 961 (your Grace) may be thinking who to leave 424, 21, 53, 37 (Justices), and all things considered 896 (Earl of Anglesey) is of opinion 985, 998, 399 (and) Sir Henry Tichborne may be the fittest to make choice of. And 961 (your Grace) need not doubt but if what is intended to be done this way succeed, which I hope shall be carried with such secrecy that it shall not be known here till acted there, 984 (Lord Chancellor) and 896 (Earl of Anglesey) will take care to have all so done and by such warrants that 961 (your Grace) nor the public may suffer in the least. My Lord, ciphers make me I doubt write but a broken style, but I hope your Grace will understand my meaning.

Concerning the establishment, I shall advise with Mr. Secretary Bennett as soon as I understand your Grace's letter comes to him in the way your last mentions.

984 (Lord Chancellor) agrees that it be moved that the papers be all sent 961 (your Grace), upon which there will be good ground to proceed, as 961 (your Grace) mentions, and I assure 996 (you) he hath good reasons to persist in his opinion that what 69 (he) and 243, 692 (the council) there have done is best, for most begin to be of that opinion 350 (here), and 243, 836, 129, 37 (the commissioners) are much sunk in the esteem was 298, 389 (of them), and have been so wise as neither to answer nor discourse any of the ten questions.

The reports are now grown dark indeed since your Grace sent the paper you mention to His Majesty, yet I am of opinion your Grace did wisely not to slight them, and now the authors see your Grace is awake, you will be less troubled with them. Something 961 (your Grace) hath written to one here hath a little alarmed those who were cold friends, if not enemies. 896 (Earl of Anglesey) is certainly informed that 992 (Lord Muskery) being reproved by 139, 61, 243, 36 (his father) upon a letter of 961 (your Grace) for appearing too much to 69, 118 (heed) the 568 (Irish) and some other particulars, that 431 (Lord) casting about who should correspond with 996 (Ormond) concerning what passeth here, concluded it must be 896 (Earl of Anglesey), though I am sure 21 (I) never mentioned that of his 69, 118, 354 (heeding) the 568 (Irish), though I must now say it's too true, and I am glad 961 (your Grace) gave him notice of it. 918 (Sir Geo. Hamilton's) son is also much jealoused by 389 (them). By which 961 (your Grace) may see who they take to be 996, 484, 37 (Ormond's friends) now, though I doubt not many more will be so when 961 (your Grace) appears 350 (here).

(I wish 99, 9, 51, 86, 40 (Sec. Bennett) were 4 (a) thorough 484 (friend) to 996 (Ormond). I am sure if 896 (Earl of Anglesey) may believe 918 (Sir Geo.) son, he endeavoured lately to persuade him 961 (your Grace) did not care for him, and would never do anything for him. He answered discreetly he could not serve 961 (your Grace) enough for what 996 (you) had done for 280 (him) already.)

New and extravagant proposals have been lately made to 896 (Earl of Anglesey) about putting the settlement of Ireland in another way, and I was assured from those who think they can do much that if 896 (he) would in with them he should guide all and have what advantages he pleaseth. After time taken to consider, he answered, being 4, 692, 129 (a councillor) to 571 (the King) he durst not but keep himself free to do as should be advisable on debate 212, 692 (in council). Out of what design this was made, I cannot tell. It might (if it could have taken) been made use of either to promote their designs or blast 896 (Earl of Anglesey's) integrity, which 69 (he) hopes ever to preserve.

431, 96, 85, 77 (Lord Ranelagh) his design is stopped.

I will not write how few here promote what 961 (your Grace) desires; when 996, 194, 37, 69 (Ormond comes, he) will be fully informed of all, and I doubt all things will settle to 961, 83, 28, 11 (your Grace's mind).

Your nephew Hamilton, when he was last with me, seemed to wonder 961 (your Grace) had made known nothing of his mind to Mr. Attorney General concerning 246, 688 (the business) of 641 (Ireland), which he told me he acquainted 996 (Ormond) he was desirous to know, and though 984 (Lord Chancellor) and 896 (Earl of Anglesey) will inform him as there is occasion, yet it were not in my opinion amiss he knew 961 (your Grace) had directed it so to be. I believe I shall soon have occasion to write again to your Grace, and shall therefore cease for the present further wearying myself or your Grace.

Postscript:—I entreat your Grace to uncipher yourself.

Endorsed:—Received 24th January, 1663 [-4].

ORMOND to LORD AUNGIER.

1663 [-4], January 12. Dublin Castle.—We received your Lordship's of the 5th on the 8th of this instant, and as to Larkan we need give your Lordship no directions concerning him, but as to Grant we think fit that he be set at liberty to follow his occasions, if there be no other matter appearing against him, which being all we have to say in answer to your said letter, we bid your Lordship very heartily farewell.

Endorsed:—A copy of his Grace's letter to the Lord Aungier.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], January 16. London.—I received yesterday your Grace's of the 9th of this month, and my Lord of Arran is expected in town this night, to whom my advice and utmost service shall not be wanting.

Since my last I had much discourse with 984 (Lord Chancellor), and am to have more on Monday next, and though I will not yet positively conclude anything, yet because I hold it necessary for 961 (your Grace) to know apprehensions as well as certainties, 896 hath desired me to acquaint your Grace that he doubts 246, 568, 836, 129, 37 (the Irish commissioners) by 387 (their) frequent discourses, which are now carried on more dangerously in private since 388 (they) openly seemed to excuse 389, 99, 24, 109, 38 (themselves) from meddling 322, 246, 120, 24, 25 (with the bill), have made some impressions on 984 (Lord Chancellor), which will not so easily be removed as they might have been prevented, had the course now taken been apprehended; for 896 (Earl of Anglesey) finds that 984 (Lord Chancellor) hath been strongly pressed with the expediency of casting all the 101, 24, 11, 21, 129, 46 (soldiery) that are 225, 368 (not now) of the 613 (Army). I mean with reference to the time of the declaration, and to do that upon the point of 399 (and) and 88 (or), against which so much will occur to 961 (your Grace), that I will trouble your Grace

no further with it at present. The pretence is to find more reprisals, but what need will there be of any if 258 (all) that are not of the 613, 51, 52, 167 (Army be cast). All will then almost fall of course 106, 243, 568 (to the Irish). The King will lose his rents, and that kingdom remain very insecure. I hope nothing will be concluded till 21, 99, 13, 3, 961, 140, 14 (I see your Grace here).

Colonel Jeffreys is preparing to go settle with his family in Ireland, and I find him so much your Grace's servant that I cannot but remember your Grace of him, that in the removes that happen he may rise above a Lieutenant, unless your Grace continue in your intention of having him Adjutant General with the pay of a corporal of the field, which I see are now added to the establishment.

The Court goes into short mourning to-morrow for the Duchess of Savoy.

(Eighteen are found guilty at York of the late Treason, among the rest one Ralph Rimer, a kind of fifth monarchy man of about 400*l* a year estate.)

(969 is in more favour than 239, 120, 39 (she was) and 167, 42, 119, 40 (Stuart) is thought 106, 51, 322, 123, 21, 29, 12 (to be with child).)

I beseech your Grace to uncipher this yourself.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], January 23. London.—Your Grace's letter of the 26th of December, by Colonel Thomas Howard, came safe to my hands the 19th of this month, and as I was before under great obligations to your Grace for your favour and friendly representations of me to His Majesty and others, so I am by this letter of your Grace's engaged beyond as well possibility of acknowledgment as return, insomuch that I should injure the efficacy and kindness of it if I did not confess that, though I knew my own weakness too well not to believe I had given some cause in Parliament and Council for those to find fault whom I most desired to observe and please, when I found them unsatisfied with me, yet I had never knowledge of the particular till your Grace at once informed and convinced me with so gentle and charitable a hand, that I have little more to say for myself than your Grace's kindness hath prevented me in.

Your Grace, I am sure, will believe me when I aver that I have industriously avoided to be or appear of a party or faction, and though I might err in judgment, I never failed in affection to His Majesty's service, and accordingly delivered my counsel at all times with faithfulness, and do heartily wish there may never be cause to return to some of those counsels wherein I intended service to His Majesty, though they produced only prejudice to myself and to what I might reasonably offer in other things.

That which I most wonder at is that your Grace should be informed that of late there hath been dissatisfaction at my deportment. I cannot accuse myself to have deserved it, and His Majesty and his Royal Highness their increasing favour to me and profession of satisfaction makes me hope your Grace will hear no more in that kind, as you may rest assured I shall hereafter shew myself to have profited so well by your Grace's friendly animadversion, that when true mention shall be made of my words or actions, your Grace shall be satisfied you have not flung away your noble and good advice. And since I find by your Grace's esteem and care of me that you would not only fix me entirely to His Majesty's service, but take occasion from thence to do me good, I have only further to beg that I may never want your Grace's instruction and reprehension whensoever you shall apprehend it needful, and till then your charitable belief that I am your Grace's real proselyte.

My Lord Chancellor was for three days almost freed of the gout, but is a little relapsed, which obstructs our Irish affairs. I had lately long discourse with him and have fully satisfied him from the Act itself, etc., that *and* in the vesting clause for the soldiers ought to be understood *or*, wherein some had taken too much pains to persuade his Lordship otherwise. As soon as he can speak with the King, matters will I believe be put into the way I mentioned in my last letter but one, and I doubt not all will go at length to your Grace's mind. The Irish themselves are now I hear for nomination there as fiercely as it was decried at first. His Majesty received my Lord of Arran with high expression of kindness and favour, and I have advised him to keep constantly with His Majesty, which he finds to be the best course.

The French King inclines to give us satisfaction concerning the entry of our Ambassador. Our fleet of eleven ships is despatched for Algiers, and Sir Richard Fanshaw, Ambassador for Spain, began his journey on Thursday last, Sir John Berkenhead being sworn Master of Requests in his place. One Bacon, the son of him who was called Plush Bacon, is sent to Newgate for offering a 100*l* to one to pistol or stab the Master of the Rolls, being displeased it seems with a decree made against him.

(*Postscript*:—My Lord Bristol is confidently reported to have been twice at Church at Wimbledon last Lord's day, and after evening service to have ridden thence again.)

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663 [-4], January 27. Dublin.—The post bark last arrived brought six mails together. In them I had yours of 5th, 9th, and 16th of this month. You will not wonder or complain if we on this side be not so frequent in our letters, there being so little to be written hence and so much to be expected thence.

I am not fully satisfied with the method and expedient fallen upon by my Lord Chancellor and your Lordship. I have given him my objections to them and shall not need to repeat them.

The farmers had their lease under the great seal before I received yours mentioning the King's and Queen's pleasure concerning Father Patrick's friends, so that it is out of the King's power to resume any part of it without their consent. The warrant for the purchase of Charlemont is not yet come, but all things are ready against it shall. Care shall then be taken for the 500*l* assigned by my Lord Caulfeild to my Lord Carlingford, that it be paid to Sir D. Bellingham.

Your deputy has as frequent access to me as he desires, and shall have all the assistance and compulsories, ordinary and extraordinary, to bring in the King's dues, which he shall propose, for Sir Paul Davys says much of what you desired is already done from the Board. If anything remain to do, it shall be supplied.

I have by this post written to Mr. Secretary Bennett to hasten the return of the establishment, with such alterations as His Majesty shall think fit to give it. Till it come, the Marshal's men, warders and other charges will continue.

I expect the arrival of the next post bark with more impatience than I did the last. It is uneasy to be upon so much uncertainty as these last letters have left us, though they look more tending to a good conclusion than the former.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord Duke's letter to my Lord of Anglesey.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], January 30. London.—Having nothing worthy your Grace's knowledge to write this post, my Lord Chancellor's relapse keeping the bill yet at a stand, Mr. Archer your Grace's old servant, brought me the inclosed, earnestly desiring me to accompany it with a word or two to your Grace for a favourable despatch thereof, without which he saith he is quite undone, and truly I believe he is much put to it and altogether unable to carry his family into Ireland. His Majesty hath also despatched a letter this post for a custodium to Captain Roose, who hath that interest at Somerset House that I take the freedom to recommend the passing thereof to your Grace.

The Irish are much crestfallen of late, and I hope the King's resolution is so well set for making a lasting settlement of Ireland that I believe they will insult no more.

This day was celebrated with great solemnity, the anniversary of the late King's martyrdom. It's said the King of France and the Pope are agreed.

I understand your Grace is upon reducing payments to the old way of being half-yearly, which I think will be best for the Treasury and Army. And if, besides the diligence of my office and the Court of Exchequer, pursuivants may be sent for the greatest defaulters, I hope to bring it so about that the Army and Civil List may be punctually paid half-yearly as before the rebellion, which will also bring great quiet to your Grace.

I have not yet received authentic notice of the new farmers entering upon the farm of customs and excise at 55,000*l* a year, yet being by a sure hand informed thereof, I have called upon Sir Martin Noel and the two Bences to enter into forty thousand pounds security here for performance, which is ordered by His Majesty in Council, and I held it my duty to take this care because I doubt they have overshot themselves in bidding, and it's no reason since they took it out of other hands that offered to secure payment, that His Majesty should be at an uncertainty for his rent.

Postscript:—The '49 men have gotten their security out of charge in the Exchequer, insomuch as the King's chief rent is not paid by them. I beseech your Lordship to give order herein for they are to pay the same chief rent for the lands in their security as adventurers and soldiers, and they are now three years in arrear. I have directed Sir Daniel Bellingham to attend your Grace about it.

ORMOND to EARL OF ANGLESEY.

1663 [-4], February 5. Dublin.—Since my last, which acknowledged the receipt of three of yours, no packet hath arrived here, to the greater trouble of others than of me, who had rather be assured our business is done than how it is doing.

I forgot in my last to observe to your Lordship that the authentic copies of the commissioners' papers promised were not then come. If there shall be a full agreement upon the amendments to the bill they will be of the less use, for if things do yet go well forward I am not for looking back upon the rubs that are laid in our way. Your Lordship hath of late said nothing of the proceeding to recover the subsidies of the Irish Lords residing in England. You know that, though the sum should prove but small, our occasions for it here are not so, and that we need all helps to make ends meet.

Upon consideration of the Act giving the King the revenue upon fire-hearths, it is found not only so defective for the bringing it in, but such strict provision made against the farming of it with such indispensable penalties upon farmers, that till the Act shall be mended and explained by a new one it must remain as it is in collection as the law appoints. It will be therefore till then needless to send any authority from the King to farm it; it is referred to a committee to

consider of a new bill when it shall be brought them by the King's council. I have since my last, and not before, considered of the account given your Lordship by Sir James Shaen of money laid out by him to facilitate the sending of the money sent by His Majesty for the service of this kingdom. Some of the persons I am confident would not take money upon that account, and others I am sure could not contribute to the getting it. In short, I like it not, nor can allow of it since it is such as cannot be passed when the account of that money shall be taken.

Will. Legg tells me of some provisions that are to be sent to our magazines here. I know not the nature or proportions of them, but nothing can come amiss; if it be necessary that anything be undertaken for payment of the freight, your Lordship will take care of it.

Postscript:—Whatever shall be determined of my going into England or stay there, my wife intends, when the spring is a little more advanced, to make a journey over, partly to return her daughters to their families, and partly to take better advice for her health (which she finds much impairing) than she thinks she can have here. She does not wish to be in the town nor far off it, and likes Chelsey best of any place for such an occasion. If your Lordship would employ some fit person to take her up convenient lodgings, or some small house, whether furnished or unfurnished, you would do her a great favour. The times she stays will not be long, which will make the rate of hire dearer, but that she will willingly undergo.

Endorsed:—A copy of the letter to the Earl of Anglesey.

Copy.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], February 9. London.—Your Grace's of the 27th of the last month I received the third instant, but have been of late so ill of the gout that I have been in no case to write, and indeed I know of nothing to write concerning the main business more than your Grace hath already intimated to you, neither have I through indisposition been able to go of late to my Lord Chancellor's, who is also yet tied to his chair.

The last time I was at council, Mr. Secretary Bennett assured me he would speedily bring on the establishment, which I urged to him the necessity of despatching.

I expected Sir Paul Davys or my Lord Chief Baron would have transmitted me a copy of the contract made there with the farmers of the customs and imported excise, or at least of the bond entered into by them there, that I might take security here from Sir Martin Nowell and the Bences, since I understood they entered upon the farm at Christmas last, yet I counted it my duty, since I was not furnished with the contract (doubting much that duty will not come in to answer

the King's rent), to get security from them here in general with reference to a contract made there with them, which accordingly I got ordered at council for my Lord Treasurer or the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take in 40,000*l* recognizance, but if I had the contract, I should get it done more formally.

I find your Grace mistook my letter concerning Father Patrick Magin, which was for his friends having the farm of the inland excise in the County of Down, which whosoever are farmers general will not I believe refuse to give them preference in since the King and Queen desire, and that if it be under the seal is but for one year as I understand, though the other farm be for six years, but if it be past recovery for this year I hope your Grace will charge Sir George Lane, and give me leave to remember you of it next year.

I humbly acknowledge your Grace's favour in the free access which my deputy acquaints me he hath to your Grace about revenue matters. I hope after the Parliament hath met and sat awhile, I shall come away and attend my duty myself, for sure the commissioners having told all their story, matters will now come to a conclusion. I shall say nothing of my Lord of Arran because he hath written at large by his own servant, only that he flies at a fair game, and none shall more wish and assist his good success than myself.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], February 13. London.—Your Grace's of the 5th current I received the 11th, and though several of mine were then upon the way I doubt not they are since come to hand, and by this time I hope your Grace hath received my Lord Chancellor's large letter concerning the bill, etc., by my Lord Arran's man, which spares me the troubling your Grace with any account of those matters, and though I am not fully satisfied with laying aside the course first discoursed of by my Lord Chancellor and I, concerning the Parliament meeting and the King's writing to them, etc., yet I acquiesce in your Lordship's better judgment. But hope all will be made by your Grace's coming, which I conclude is the only way to crown the work, and therefore I beseech you to be not shy of it.

In the meanwhile, according to the command of your Grace's letter, I have employed others and been at Chelsey myself to find a convenient house for my Lady, and have pitched upon that which was Sir Arthur Gorges', if I can prevail with the owner to let it for the summer time only, which he hath taken time to consider; it will fit my Lady Duchess, but her Grace must furnish it. I intend to take it if I can from Lady Day to Michaelmas, or if her Grace would have it longer I desire to know her pleasure with speed, because now country air will be sought after, or if my Lady will have lodgings only

furnished, I desire to know the number and time her Grace will use them. Until her Grace can have time to fit herself, she may have the use of my house furnished, fourteen miles from London. I desire her Grace's resolution, and I shall serve her to her mind.

I hope your Grace will have no need now of any more of the commissioners' papers; they are grown much more pliable and conformable to others' reason, but if I see need they shall be yet transmitted. My Lord Ashley will take over the certiorari for the Irish Lord's subsidies who live in England to be sent.

Sir James Shaen is much damped at your Grace's answer, and says he never did business for himself to occasion his laying out that sum, but employed it according to the account thereof sent.

I shall take care of the freight of any ammunition or provisions that Mr. Legge will despatch if it be required.

(*Postscript*:—There is some danger of our breach with the Dutch, and the French do not yet come as well with us.)

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], February 22. London.—I received your Grace's of the 10th of this month, since the receipt whereof I have been so indisposed of the gout, which yet continues, that I have been tied to my bed and couch; only upon Saturday last, in the morning, being appointed by His Majesty for the meeting of the committee for Irish affairs to receive an account of the bill which hath been so long under consideration elsewhere, I adventured by the help of a staff as strong as a crutch, big indeed with expectation of finding something suitable to the great expectation Sir Alan Brodrick hath given your Grace of the work being ready for us. I met there many of the committee upon the same hopes, and Mr. Solicitor with some of the commissioners of Ireland were present, but when we demanded of the commissioners (Sir Richard Rainsford being absent) whether they had anything ready for the committee's consideration, they answered they had not, neither was anything reduced to writing in all the debates they had at the Lord Chancellor's; Mr. Solicitor being called upon to offer what he had ready, made the same answer, and did protest it was so long since they had met at my Lord Chancellor's that, nothing of their debates or resolutions being reduced to writing, all was out of his memory, and that hearing the King the day before appoint the committee to meet that morning occasioned his coming, hoping to hear some news from Ireland; in fine, the committee finding nothing ready for them, yet that if anything was resolved upon there might be time to frame it in writing, adjourned till Thursday morning next, and appointed Mr. Solicitor and all the Irish commissioners then to attend, that so they might give account that afternoon to

His Majesty and the council (who have appointed then to sit) in what state they found matters. Coming home, I called at my Lord Chancellor's, and acquainting his Lordship what had passed, he wondered they were ready to offer nothing, yet did not gainsay what they had asserted that nothing was reduced to writing, but confessed, as I had told the committee and my Lord Chancellor had formerly discoursed with me, that the chief aim in this calling the committee together was to possess them again of the bill which came from Ireland (and which it's concluded can only be the foundation of settlement), that thereupon and upon what should be offered from the commissioners and Solicitor out of the debates occasionally had at Worcester House, the council might themselves debate and resolve what to pass and what to amend in the bill, and unless (as I am apt to believe) there have or shall be meetings since Saturday to agree upon something in writing, we shall on Thursday receive the naked bill again as it came from Ireland with verbal considerations thereupon. So that your Grace may perceive that Sir Alan Brodrick in what he wrote to you let his fancy outrun his own or his brethren's actings or resolutions; and your Grace may conceive me very negligent, as ill in health as I am, if matters were so near a close as they were represented by him to your Grace and I should give you no particular account of them; and after all, Irish things may be so well despatched here that there may be no need of your Grace's coming over (which is much discoursed of here as like to be sudden, though I tell all that speak to me of it I believe no such thing, but think it a mistake upon my Lady Duchess her intention to come). In short, your Grace, notwithstanding what Sir Alan wrote, may rest assured my Lord Chancellor's last large letter by Lord Arran's man, and what I now write, is a full account of all that is proposed or in motion concerning the bill.

I shall only add that I am so doubtful in divided counsels what will be done in this affair, that my resolution is to procure your Grace and the council, if I can, a view by order of what is like to be, that it may finally settle the better by the assistance of your reasons and opinions. I have resolved as soon as the bill is ready, which I am confident will not be till the Parliament hath sat many weeks, to come away with it as your Grace thinks expedient, and by that time I shall have done His Majesty what service I shall be able in the Parliament, if any can be done. And if your Grace will be pleased to respite Captain Kesse his return till then and preserve his custodium to him, I doubt not to make good use of him here and that he will deserve your Grace's favour therein, which I have given him hope I shall receive in your Grace's next to me.

I doubt that not only the three months' pay now due, viz., to the end of January, but the next three months ending in April must be paid before your Grace can settle to half-yearly

payments which are to be desired afterwards, and I hope I shall compass against Michaelmas term and thenceforward. I have therefore written to Sir Daniel Bellingham to bestir himself in order to the paying the Army the last and the three months current, that we may have the whole summer free to get in the next half-year's payment, by which time I hope the new men shall be better settled. I have written in pain to great weariness and I fear shall trouble your Grace to read my scribble. I therefore take leave at present and remain.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], February 27. London.—The Lord Baltimore having communicated to me some certificates of Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Francis Hamilton, Sir Paul Davies and others, concerning Mr. James Talbot's of Ballyconnell, his demeanour during the Rebellion of Ireland, which will also be showed your Lordship, whereby it seems to me (if nothing to the contrary be known to your Grace or shall be discovered there) that he will be fit to be one of those to be named in the new Act as an object of His Majesty's grace and favour, since having taken lands in Connaught he was postponed from having his innocency tried within the time limited without any failing on his part. And being a brother-in-law of my Lord Baltimore, for whom I have a great honour, and who merits civilities from all that knows him, I have presumed, since his Lordship is pleased to conceive it may be of use to his brother-in-law, to trouble your Grace with a line or two to accompany what his Lordship intends to write to your Grace in the behalf of Mr. Talbot, who as I remember, when he applied himself here upon the passing the Bill of Settlement, was esteemed so innocent as not to need any particular provision in the bill, which now by elapse of the time for adjudging innocency is become necessary to his preservation, which I recommend to your Grace's justice.

Lady Wentworth to Sir Geo. Lane.

1663 [-4], February 18. London.—I am newly come to London to look after that little pension I had given me, of which I have not yet seen one shilling, but at my coming to town I received a letter from Mr. Leeson, who lets me know that Mr. Flaningham is in waiting in the Duke's guards, for which I give you my humble thanks and shall acknowledge your great kindness in this business as long as I live, you being the only person that has performed his word to me since the irreparable loss of my dear Lord. I hope your blessings will be doubled for it; I am sure it shall ever be the prayers of, Sir, your faithful, humble, and obedient servant, Philadelpha Wentworth.

Postscript:—Sir, if you think it fit, pray present my most humble duty to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, with my humble thanks for this great favour to Mr. Flaningham. I would have writ to his Grace myself, but for fear of giving him too great trouble. Sir, one thing more I shall desire. We hear Mr. Bolstrode is got into Ireland; if you do light on so great a rogue pray charge him with five hundred pounds of plate he has stolen from me, and you will do me a great kindness, for I hope he will be taken in Ireland.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1663 [-4], March 8. London.—When I acquaint you that I write this in my bed, where an extreme fit of the gout hath made me a prisoner many days, I know your Grace will not expect I should say much, and indeed the slow progress of affairs here gives me little occasion but to lament your Grace's absence, and the unsteadiness of our resolutions and ungroundedness of discourses concerning the settlement of Ireland, which I must acquaint your Grace is still in the condition you transmitted it to us, for though His Majesty had appointed yesterday to meet at my Lord Chancellor's to put the wheels a-going, yet upon his Lordship's and my indisposition (as I am informed) it is put off till Thursday next, afternoon, and whether we shall be then in case to meet is uncertain, and I believe the business will hardly proceed without one of us present, unless your Grace had been here.

I received yesterday your Grace's by Mr. Buck, and shall obey your commands therein for lodgings for my Lady Duchess, and by the next, doubt not to give you a certain account thereof. I send this letter by Sir John Boys, who hath upon all occasions shewed himself so much your Grace's faithful servant, that though I know he needs no recommendation to increase your Grace's esteem of him, I cannot but give your Grace notice thereof in a time when so few appear faithful to any, and I take him to be so loyal a subject to His Majesty, and so discreet, that he will deserve countenance and encouragement in Ireland, where he is now going to settle himself and family, and I shall never interpose with your Grace but for those of that sort.

Here is great discourse of the approaching Parliament, but nothing can be fixed on worth acquainting your Grace.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1663 [-4], March 8. London.—'Tis not only my own satisfaction to let my friends know of my safe arrival at London, but the discharge of that duty his Grace was pleased to lay upon me, for upon Wednesday last, about ten o'clock, we set sail from the Ring's End, not in the pleasure boat, but the first that went off, and landed the next day at Chester about five o'clock. The pleasure boat got in the same tide. The Sunday night following I got hither and called upon

Moor Park in the way, where I thank God I found all well, and yesterday being Monday I waited upon my Lord Chancellor where very fortunately I met my Lord of Arran, and delivered their letters with my own hands, as I did those to my Lord of Anglesey and Mr. Secretary Bennett, and all within two hours after the post came in which put to sea long before us. My Lord Duke of Albemarle is at my Lord of Lindsay's, but the packet I delivered to Mr. Lock, your letter to Mr. Fox, and those others sent by me of my Lord's and your own are likewise delivered, except those to my Lord Chesterfield, who is yet out of town but daily expected, which I entreat you to let my Lady Chesterfield know, and that I have not been wanting in any duty in his Grace's commands, which may possibly be no dissatisfaction to his Grace or my Lady Duchess to know, but till the next post I shall not be able to give her Grace an account of her commands or more of your own concernments; but this done, I waited upon Jemmy with your tokens and his grandfather's letter, who seemed to be overjoyed at the name before he received the letter. I could not forbear asking him the reason of the particular joy, whose answer was that he never had the happiness to see his grandfather, and did always fear he could not deserve to hear from him because he desired it so much. He is grown very fat and tall since I saw him last, and I am confident your dear Lady, to whom you must present my most humble duty, will, with yourself, receive so handsome an account from your son that you may think me a great clown I gave him no better a character.

Those other letters which was designed for other places, as that to Colonel Pigott, I have this night sent by the post, and whenever you please to lay any commands upon me pray direct them to the Standing Wardrobe at Frank Rogers' at Whitehall, and they will come safe.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1663 [-4], March 9 and 12. Dublin.—I received yours of the 22nd and 27th of the last month at Maddenstown. From the account you give of the state of the bill transmitted hence it cannot be hoped it will be despatched thence before the Parliament meets, and then it may be well doubted it will for some time be laid aside or proceeded very slowly upon. In the meantime, though the result of the several conferences had upon it at my Lord Chancellor's was not put into writing, yet many from thence take upon them to write of many alterations resolved on, much to the disturbance of men's minds and something to my trouble, who am sure to hear of all their alarms. During this delay, industrious men are hard at work to raise advantages to themselves from what they conjecture will fall out, and speedy intelligence becomes as valuable here as upon the Exchange.

Sir Alan Brodrick in his of the 23rd February, took notice to me of reasons they had given why it was not fit for them to make answers to the ten queries, but told me withal that proper answers were prepared and given, or to be given, to my Lord Chancellor and other Lords of the council in manifestation of their duty and for their information. I have desired to have copies of them, wishing as I really do that they may be found such as will vindicate the regularity and integrity of their proceedings. If those answers be so distributed, you will certainly have seen them, but whether it be in revenge for those questions or out of zeal for the King's profit we say the commissioners or somebody else have made it appear that you hold lands to the value of £9,000 a year at the rent of ten, and though if it should be so, that information is no very pertinent answer to the questions, yet it gains credit with some and will be fit for you in the most public way you can to refute, if in truth such an information there be and that it is false, which as I remember you once told me it was. And now I am upon custodiums it is fit you know that yesterday Mr. Burniston, the Duke's agent, asked me if I had not received a letter or warrant from the King commanding that out of any lands in custodium His Royal Highness should have so much set out to him as was given from him by the Court of Claims, which, when I had denied to have received, he brought Mr. Elliot the Deputy Surveyor to me, who read to me part of a letter he had received from Sir Alan Brodrick, wherein it was said that such a letter was sent me by that post, and requiring him to make out particulars to that end. Whether they be any such letter or no, or if there be, what is become of it I know not; sure I am it never came to my hands. Your last letters mention not the sending over the certiorari my Lord of Ashley promised; it were well we had it, the sum would serve to fill a gap.

12 March. The easterly winds have continued till now, and brought us letters of the 1st and 5th of this month, amongst which I am sorry to find none from your Lordship, doubting it proceeds from your relapse into your gout, which though I should be sorry should afflict you at any time, yet I confess it more troubles me it should seize on you when there is so much use of your assistance. At my return from Maddenstown, I found my Lord of Kildare dead, and his troop fit to supply the place of that I lose by giving mine up to be His Majesty's guards. The King saves the pay of a Captain of horse by it. I desire your Lordship would now fit the establishment to this change, to which end I have also written to the Secretary.

Endorsed:—A copy of my Lord's to the Earl of Anglesey.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], March 19. London.—That I may not fail in the duty I profess to owe your Grace, I shall give you an account of what hath occurred since my last. On Monday

we met again at Worcester House, as was appointed, about the Irish bill, wherein some further proceeding was had; but the chief thing resolved on was (which I had started the day before and offered again to consideration that day) that by the great Act of Settlement all persons restored or reprised or confirmed are to pay quit rent to His Majesty, and when I pressed that the commissioners might deliver their judgment therein they yielded it His Majesty's due, and so it stands, and is like to do, whether the new bill pass or no, which I hope will be for the great advantage of His Majesty and the security of Ireland, though for but moving the business according to my oath and duty of my place I endure much enmity and reproach, but His Majesty having accepted my service and owning me therein, I bear all patiently.

The Parliament being then to come on, the business of Ireland was left *sine die*, but I shall endeavour to retrieve it within a few days. (I shall now, because what makes much discourse here may be misrepresented to your Grace, acquaint you that, some days before the Parliament was to meet, my Lord of Bristol wrote a letter to me enclosing one of submission to His Majesty, sealed with a copy thereof for me to peruse. I was then sick in my bed of the gout, yet not daring to return it without His Majesty's knowledge of it, I got, lame as I was, out of my bed and attended His Majesty with the despatch, giving him advice as a faithful counsellor and doing as a friend to my Lord Chancellor. I do not send your Grace copies because none but His Majesty hath seen them, and I will be able still to say so till I have leave to do other, but His Majesty returning the letter sealed again to my Lord Bristol with his resolution to have nothing to do with him till he did that which should befit him, which I took to be to render himself absolutely to His Majesty.) (On Wednesday last the Parliament met, Serjeants at Arms having been all that morning at the several avenues supposed to wait for my Lord of Bristol, and his house in Queen's street and at Wimbledon were searched for him, but he was not found, though it is said he was at Wimbledon ready to go to dinner when Sir Thomas Sands searched for him, but got away. So both houses were adjourned till Monday next and nothing done.) Though what I have written to your Grace concerning my part in the business was only known to His Majesty from me, yet those that wish me ill have gotten some general inkling of a letter sent to me, and would blow it up to my disadvantage as if I were no friend to my Lord Chancellor, but his Lordship as well as the King is satisfied of the contrary, and if your Grace be so too (who by what passed in the Lord's house between me and my Lord of Bristol, in your presence, can easily judge whether I am likely to hazard my Lord Chancellor's friendship for my Lord Bristol's compliment) I am at quiet, and to prevent any wrong impressions of me I have written this, adding the assurance to your Grace that in this or any other affair I will never forfeit the opinion your Grace hath

of my integrity, nor do anything which shall not shew me faithful to the uttermost to our great master and the friend I have professed myself to my Lord Chancellor, and which he owns me to be, though perhaps when all's done, I should rather have advised the open calling for my Lord Bristol to justice in Parliament than to take the course that is now held.

Postscript:—Sir Henry Bennett and I have considered together of the establishment, and I hope it will be presently despatched to your Grace's content.

ROBERT LYE to ————.

1663 [-4], March 19. Whitehall.—Sir: Since my last to you I have been with Baron Rainsford about your securing in this Act (for to him is much of the whole settlement now referred, commonly, to give his approbation therein), but tells me plainly, though he be my very good friend, and is so to most patentees, that patents granted since the Declaration (being so contrary to the Act of Settlement and so many of them), that he will be absolutely for the annulling every one of them, and doth hope that it will be so agreed to; that his advice to me was I should by no means press in a thing of so great consequence as to make a precedent for others to desire the like, but that seeing you have Sir Francis Butler's right and are in possession of all, to say nothing nor make the defect known, and that in some time a better expedient may be found; notwithstanding all this, if others get theirs confirmed, I hope to get yours.

As for my own of O'Connor's, I am so indifferent that if be annulled it shall not much trouble me, since it leaves me a just pretence to desire something in lieu of it. I pray you send me by the very first occasion an abstract of the several letters patents by which you hold your lands, and of those grants made to Sir Francis Butler with their several dates, that I may the better know what proviso or other security to desire for you. I think it were very fit you took an occasion to acquaint Mr. Attorney and others concerned in grants of the aforesaid, intent to make them void, that somebody be employed here (as is from other interests) to speak to the allegations that shall be made against the said patents, for though many think to have theirs confirmed, upon a particular account, I can assure you, they will be deceived for all will be opposed.

Upon Monday next the Parliament sits again, but there is no day yet appointed for the hearing of the Irish business. I am, your most faithful brother and humble servant, Robert Lye.

Sir George Lane writes me word he gave my uncle Knight his warrant to be one of the Attorneys of the Star Chamber there according to His Majesty's desire, which I obtained for him. I wonder he tells me nothing of it himself.

Endorsed:—Copy of a letter from Mr. Robert Lye.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1663 [-4], March 22. London.—(Though I have nothing to write of the Irish bill, the business of Parliament having stopped the course thereof, yet I must not omit to let your Grace know that the two Houses met yesterday upon their adjournment, to whom His Majesty made a gracious speech, taking notice of the late plot which was yet going on by the incurable malice of those whom no mercy would reclaim, but he doubted not by his and their vigilancy their evil designs would be prevented and prove ruin to themselves; His Majesty took notice how the subsidies fell short by half of what they were in Queen Elizabeth's time, by ill execution of the Act, and that the chimney money duty already decayed, but he hoped they would leave the collection thereof to his own officers, and then he doubted not it would answer what they intended him; he took notice of the triennial bill to be a strange law, wished them to read it but over and do therein as they should think fit; he concluded desiring them to take care that no evil and factious spirits might divide between the Houses or raise jealousies of him.)

(The same morning, in the Lords' house, my Lord Northampton delivered a letter sealed to the Lord Bridgeman, the Speaker, intimating he received it from the Countess of Bristol; it being late after the Speaker had acquainted the House therewith, they adjourned, resolving to take it up this day, which was accordingly done, and my Lord Northampton having spoken to the manner of it's coming to him and his opinion what it concerned, and who it was from, which he produced a letter to himself from the Earl of Bristol to justify offering it to be read, and the Lord Lucas seconding him for the opening the packet and reading it, yet at length it was resolved upon the circumstances appearing whence it came that it should be delivered unopened to the King; but no order is entered; this fault will be mended to-morrow, for else no footsteps will remain of this kindness of the House to the King.)

(The House of Commons have appointed a committee in order to renew and amend the Triennial Act. I doubt not this Parliament will continue very serviceable and faithful to His Majesty. Your Grace shall hear still what passeth; His Majesty, in his speech, intimated there should be a sessions in two months and therefore desired despatch.)

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1664, March 26. London.—The 23rd of this month I received your Grace's letter of the 12th, to which a sudden indisposition that hath seized me this day will not permit my giving answer at present or to write much. Of the bill I have nothing to say but that Monday next is appointed to proceed in it. I beseech your Grace to acquaint my Lady Duchess that, finding no other place fit for her and none being willing to set there houses for less than a year, I have taken the house

that was Sir John Daner's at Chelsea, for a year, at the same rent as my Lord Privy Seal paid, which was a hundred and fifty pounds, and the charge of keeping the gardens, which I understand will be fifty more, and I have directed Mr. Buck to furnish it speedily so that now her Grace may depend upon a fitting accommodation, come as soon as she will. I confess it's dear, but there was no remedy, and the convenience of the water will ease the charge. I have written this in great pain and must beg leave to conclude.

1664, March 26:—A List of the fortifications and the sums of money they cost in building and repairing:—

	£ s. d.
The Black Castle of Wicklow, in the County of Wicklow, cost the building the sum of	
The Castle of Wexford cost in repairing and making the out-work thereof the sum of	
The fort of Duncannon, in the County of Wexford, cost in repairing the sum of...	
The fort of Passage cost in repairing and building up part of one of the flankers the sum of	
The fort of Waterford hath cost in repairing the sum of	
The Citadel, in the Town of Clonmel, hath cost in building the sum of	
The fort of Cork hath cost in repairing the sum of	
The fort of Kinsale, called Castle Park, hath cost in repairing the sum of ...	
The fort of Bantry, in the County of Cork, hath cost in building the sum of... ...	
The fort of Villency [Valencia], in the Island of Villency, in the County of Kerry, hath cost in building the sum of	
The Castle of Ballyknaw, in the County of Galway, hath cost in building the sum of	390 : 00 : 00
The fort of Banagher hath cost in repairing the sum of	
The Citadel in the Town of Galway hath cost in building the sum of	
The fort of Ardkin, in the great Island of Arran, hath cost in building the sum of...	
The fort of Innis Boffin, in the Island of Innis Boffin, hath cost in building the sum of	1100 : 00 : 00
The fort at Ballymoe Bridge, in the County of Galway, hath cost in building and repairing part of the Bridge, the sum of	2050 : 00 : 00

	£	s.	d.
The Castle of Termonbarry, in the Island of Termonbarry, in the river of Shannon, six miles from Jamestown, hath cost in building the sum of	390	: 00	: 00
The fort of Ballyleague, in the County of Longford, hath cost in repairing the sum of	055	: 00	: 00
The fort of Bellaghy pass, on the borders of the County of Mayo and County of Sligo, hath cost in building the sum of...	2200	: 00	: 00
The fort of Sligo, in the County of Sligo, hath cost in building the sum of ...	1620	: 00	: 00
The Castle of Rathfoe [Raphoe], in the County of London Derry, hath cost in repairing the sum of	025	: 00	: 00
The Citadel, in the City of London Derry, hath cost in building the sum of			
The fort of Coleraine hath cost in building the sum of			
Castle Doe, in the County of Donegal, hath cost in repairing the sum of	100	: 00	: 00
The Castle of Carrickfergus hath cost in repairing the sum of			
The fort of Charlemont hath cost in repairing the sum of	080	: 00	: 00
The Citadel, or the Willmount, in the Town of Drogheda, hath cost in repairing the sum of			

Endorsed:—A list of the fortifications, received from Captain Webb, the 26th of March, 1664.

Sir Maurice Eustace to Sir George Lane.

1664, April 1.—My dear Cousin: I send you the copy of the warrant drawn by you for the payment of £1,000 unto me, whereunto exceptions are like to be taken by the commissioners appointed to take the Vice-Treasurer's account, for that no mention is made therein that payment was to be made by virtue of His Majesty's letters, and by reason the warrant doth bear date before His Majesty's letter. And therefore I send you the draft of a warrant drawn by Sir James Ware, which he saith will do the business, which I pray you to send me signed by the first, for the accounts will be speedily taken. And give me leave upon this occasion to mind you of what I did formerly write to you concerning this matter, viz., that his Grace do procure His Majesty's warrant for the issuing of so much money as he is to pay for the lands enclosed within the Park, for by the letter which he hath already

procured he is not to exceed ten thousand pounds, and this much I am to have, besides several sums which his Grace hath undertaken to pay to others, for which he is to procure His Majesty's warrant, whereof I long since sent you a draft ready prepared, and the commissioners did likewise write to his Grace to that effect. And so, with the remembrance of my duty to my supreme Lord, I remain, your most affectionate kinsman, Mau. Eustace, Canc.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1664, April 2. Moor Park.—Dear Sir: Since I writ last unto you (and in it an account of that most excellent youth, who has gained more friends and admirers than I know any in the world has enemies, and I am confident he has before this given both you, your Lady, and his grandfather, acknowledgments of the favours you sent him) I have spent my time in the country where I am now, and can therefore say little of the affair you know of, but the former discourse is off, and the saddle put upon the right horse, which never travels far from the town. I have not heard from my Lady Duchess herself since I left Ireland, but by a second hand; for God's sake send me word how she does and how your dear Lady and all your family is in health.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 2. London.—My last did scarce more than acknowledge your Grace's letter of the 9th March, since which time I have received yours of the 26th, to both which I desire leave now to make answer.

Those who, from the conferences had upon the bill at my Lord Chancellor's, have taken upon them to write of many alterations as resolved, which prove to the disturbance of men's minds and something to your Grace's trouble, had more presumption than ground for what they did, and, your Grace will find before the end, reckoned without their host, and though by their intelligence they may abuse unwary people into entangling contracts, I hope care will be taken in the bill to make them disgorge such acquisitions, and if your Grace hath not mislaid a proviso, which I drew up in your Grace's closet, upon full debate of that practice, I wish a copy thereof might be transmitted to me because I shall hardly, I doubt, recollect my thoughts to draw it so exactly as I think upon discourse with your Grace I then did it.

Sir Alan Brodrick hath not yet made good his intelligence to your Grace of February 23rd, for I upon inquiry, I cannot find by my Lord Chancellor or any of the council that they have prepared or given in any answers to the ten queries, or are like to do it, for I believe they do upon the free discourse they have met with here grow every day less conceited of

the regularity or justice of their late proceedings, which they are now so modest as to desire a power to review and reverse. I am glad your Grace hath desired copies of what answers they pretend to have prepared, and wish they may be still called for, though I never expect to see them, since they took the pains to give five reasons to excuse themselves from so hard a task.

The scandal concerning my holding lands in custodium to the value of £5,000 a year, at the rent of ten, is now grown as ridiculous as it was ever false, and the King is now so well aware of the authors' practice that they have increased His Majesty's good opinion of and confidence in me, and I doubt not but your Grace will so fully believe what I have written and do now write of this affair, viz., that I expect no other advantage by them, as I have yet made none, but that I may be possessed of them in order to reprisals for what hath been taken from me, and that therefore your Grace will be pleased to give order that neither Sir Theophilus Jones (who should have treated his fellow-officer of the Exchequer better) nor any other, may obtain, as they have endeavoured, to get your Grace's order to pass any of them from me till upon hearing me at my return, which I hope is not now far, if your Grace shall find cause. I humbly thank your Grace for the notice you are pleased to give me of His Highness Royal's warrant obtained from His Majesty for a custodium in order to his reprisal. I had some inkling of it before, and I hope there will be enough found without entrenching upon mine, but I shall not be unwilling that some of mine go to His Highness' reprisal, being more concerned therein than any of his tenants for most of the lands I held of him are decreed away, and I doubt not your Grace's favour as far as may be admitted I have His Highness' covenant to be reprised for them, where His Highness' pretence interposeth, and more I cannot ask of your Grace.

The officers of the Exchequer cannot yet find the certiorari in my Lord Strafford's time for the Irish Peers' subsidies, but I shall not fail to pursue them till they do it.

I thank God I am now very well recovered of the gout, and fail not to attend all meetings for Irish affairs more diligently than some would have me, and shall take care to have the establishment settled as your Grace desires, when the King will give a day at council for it, Mr. Secretary Bennett and I having prepared it all.

On Wednesday last, the great point concerning *and* and *or* was heard by His Majesty and council, and notwithstanding all that Sir Richard Rainsford and Mr. Coventry, who spoke sharply but much at random, could say, it was so cleared, and your Grace and the council's explanation so fully justified, that it passed unanimously after long debate, and it is also entered as the act and judgment of His Majesty and council in the council heard that it may be no more a question with

any commissioners or judges. I shall say the less of this to your Grace, because I had rather what passed therein came from other hands. I am sure I failed not to let His Majesty and the council see that your Grace and his council of Ireland understood the affairs of Ireland better than any other pretenders, and doubt not but it will be believed hereafter, and those who have been so busy with His Majesty in this affair lose much of their credit with him for being so earnest upon so little or no ground.

The business of Innocents' quit rents was again heard, but settled more firmly, and from the very Act I cleared the Protestants, but for more assurance it is to be particularly provided for in the new bill as your Grace was in the last. Letters are directed to your Grace from His Majesty about the nomination of the fittest persons to be restored. I am glad your Grace is so ready for it and so methodical and punctual therein; that being despatched, I hope the rest will not be long, for I am continually pressing for meetings and despatch.

(There is now no news of my Lord Bristol; I think he gives over the design of applying to the Lords' House. His Lordship addressed himself by divers others as well as by me to the King, and I know not why he should offer to use me in it, but because your Grace shall be as fully informed as I am, I intend next post to send your Grace copies of all I have in that affair.)

Before I had received your Grace's last letter, I was sent to, that your Grace might have notice payment of the money for Moor Park was expected and depended upon in May at the day appointed, but having your Grace's mind I shall labour to serve you as you desire, and give you a speedy account of my diligence other ways if they will not be prevailed with to forbear it longer. I am afraid to lose this post and therefore must abruptly conclude.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 5. London.—Yesterday, His Majesty and council met again and went through the Irish bill, and directions are given to Mr. Solicitor upon the whole to make a new draft or book, leaving out what is rejected and amending what was so resolved. I have not failed in my utmost diligence to obtain it so to pass as may do the work, but the sixth part being waived and no other competent reprisals visible to me, and many clauses being left out as new and variations from the old bill, yet perhaps necessary to be inserted in this by reason of the general vesting clause, I know not how far the bill will ever be adequate to the work intended, and the rather because to-morrow is appointed to consider the Irish commissioners' proposals to increase the stock of reprisals, etc., which what alteration they may occasion I know not. That

which I press for privately, and which His Majesty will grant, is that whatever draft shall be agreed on here may be sent to your Grace to consider of with the council there, before it be concluded and engrossed here, that so we may have your opinion upon it. The stock of reprisals for those already ejected by Decrees, and for the Irish yet to be named, will fall very short, and there will be the difficulty of the work, and numbering of names more than can be provided for will but occasion clamour instead of settlement. I have little hope to see a good issue, unless the Decrees since July 3rd be voided or at least subjected to renewal in the Courts of Dublin, for I believe the veriest knaves by tricks have carried away land, whilst the best of the confederate Catholics and those who repented soonest, are like to be as ill provided for as the English. His Majesty passed the Act for repeal of the Triennial Act, and appointed it another way this day, and the Lords have adjourned till Monday sennight after Easter; the Commons I believe will adjourn also to-morrow. Mr. Ludlow intends to be upon his return on Thursday, and if anything occur further, your Grace shall have it by him.

Postscript:—His Majesty is pleased to write a letter to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Dublin, to prevent their choosing Sir Daniel Bellingham Mayor the next year; if it shall not be despatched this post, I hope your Grace will interpose if need be, because till the revenue be better settled, his attendance in my office cannot well be wanted, and to be Mayor must wholly divert him.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 7. London.—Mr. Ludlow returning, though my next letters by the post will overtake him, yet I would not omit to accompany him with a line or two to acquaint your Grace that His Majesty and council sat yesterday upon Irish affairs, when the commissioners, after all the brags of their uprightness, came off to the judgment of most very poorly, but of that more on Saturday. I cannot prevail with Mr. Allen for continuing the second payment of Moor Park, he having contracted for a purchase which will make use of his money. I will by other ways endeavour to serve your Grace, and to my utmost, in all things.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, April 12. London.—On Wednesday last, being the sixth of this month, His Majesty and council met again about the Irish business, and the day was for the most part spent upon the commissioners' proposals. They appeared so much against the interest of England, and so contrary to the Act of Settlement, that they were most of them rejected. The particulars most debated, and which only deserve the giving

your Grace an account of, were first a proposal of theirs that the soldiery might be satisfied in English measure, but upon opening the clauses of the Act that refer thereunto, His Majesty and the council were clearly satisfied their lands ought to be in Irish measure, and one argument was unanswerable, viz., that even the doubling ordinance men, though their lands are not confirmed yet their principal money is to be satisfied in Irish measure, but my Lord Chancellor holding it so clear a case that he thought it might be referred to the commissioners' own ingenuity, Sir Richard Rainsford thereupon saying that in his judgment by the Act the soldiery were to be satisfied in English measure, which he grounded only upon wresting the words false and undue admeasurement, it was left as a question for the Judges' resolution here, which I think there is no reason to doubt will be contrary to the commissioners.

This reference in a clear case gave me occasion to move one more, disputable in some men's opinion (though not in mine), might be also referred to the judges, as by most interests was desired before, viz., the validity of the Decrees since July 2nd, but against this the commissioners bent all their might. The sum of what they urged, besides passion, was, (1) that it would reflect much upon their reputation that their proceedings should be questioned and endangered. (2) That they should be forced to refund their acreage money if judged against them. I easily answered these objections (with which indeed none of the council nor the King seemed satisfied) by saying to the first that it would clear their reputation, which was now under question (for those proceedings), if the judges found for them, and if they did not, there was the more reason to have them referred, but howsoever their reputation was not to be put in balance against justice and a sure settlement, which could hardly take place if, where the generality thought themselves injured, they should neither be heard nor have the satisfaction to be concluded by the judges. To the second I denied the objection to have any foundation of truth, for if the judges should adjudge against them, yet whosoever the same lands that were unduly decreed should be hereafter decreed to were to pay the acreage, wherewith they might repay the other and lose nothing themselves. But they took on with so much lamentation that though the council were generally satisfied it ought to be referred to the judges, and the King inclined the same way, yet, desirous to do it by the commissioners' own consent, which none thought would be denied, the King said he would leave it to them, whether they would willingly have it referred; but they unexpectedly persisting to implore the contrary, it is not referred, I believe, leaving the council very ill satisfied with the commissioners. And it's generally much wondered that they who carried it so high before, both in Ireland and England, fell so low in this, and by it your Grace will see they had

one better reason than the five they gave, why they did not answer the ten questions, and notwithstanding Sir Alan's writing to your Grace that they had answers ready, it appears now they will give none if they can avoid it.

But this evasion of theirs gave me good occasion to vindicate the whole Council of Ireland, whom they had often represented as interested, and therefore under suspicion of partiality, by telling them that whatever had been said of the council reflecting upon them, I durst undertake, never a one of them, from the highest to the lowest, were so interested or partial that they would refuse to refer any their concernments in the Act to all the judges of England. And so I leave that point till I see what further time doth with it.

I have sent your Grace enclosed a paper which shows the establishment of His Majesty's Horse Guards here, and if the same were for the Guards there, your Grace perhaps might have an opportunity to do something for Colonel Vernon, who hath been a long follower and servant of your Grace's, and I believe well esteemed by you, but I shall not vary from your Grace's former direction without particular order.

If your Grace's list of names be not come away, I offer the enclosed paper concerning Henry O'Neil to your Grace's view and consideration, which Mr. Daniel conceives may speed the better for my addressing it to your Grace.

The other paper is an authentic copy of the partners here, their security for the custom and imported excise farm, which they have offered often before to enter into, but by the Clerks of the Council spoiling and mistaking two orders drawn long before, and my Lord Ashley's want of leisure, it hath been deferred till now; though the Articles required the acknowledging before the Chief Justice of England, His Majesty and council ordered it as fittest to be in the Exchequer, and now we think the rent secure, which none did upon the security taken in Ireland.

I cannot prevail with Mr. Allen to stay any longer for his money due on Moor Park, he having contracted for a purchase. Colonel Pigot told me he would return as much money as he could by the day in May. I desire your Grace to write two or three lines to Sir Thos. Vyner, to supply that which shall be wanting till your Grace can return it, and I hope to prevail with him therein. (Here is an *Envoyé Extraordinaire* from the Emperor for assistance against the Turk, but I believe nothing will be done. Much discourse of war with Holland, but I hope no such thing will be. God send all better at home, few being so well pleased as they were three year ago.)

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1664, April 19. London.—The 15th and 19th of this month I received your Grace's several letters of the 9th of this month, and in the last a duplicate of the letter proposed for His Majesty to sign for the Lord Caulfeild's £3,500 for Charlemont,

which I saw long since signed by His Majesty, and which Mr. Secretary Bennett assured me he had sent away, though after I found it forgotten in the office, but hastened it away before this duplicate came to my hands many days, and I doubt not it is now with your Grace.

On Wednesday last we met again upon the Irish bill, and went through all the commissioners' proposals, most of which I shewed sufficient reasons for the King and council to lay aside, and direction was then given to the Solicitor General to draw up the bill according to the orders and directions agreed upon at council, which he did in the Easter holidays, and I shall take such care that when the council hath revised it, your Grace and none other shall have a copy of it before it be transmitted. Amongst the proposals of the commissioners which they carried that day, that about custodiums was one, against which they made grievous complaint, wherein your Grace and Barons of the Exchequer, who alone have the granting and passing of them, were not a little reflected on, for it was alleged by the commissioners that the custodium lands in His Majesty's hands were worth thirty thousand pounds a year, and yet were granted at £6,000 rent, and Sir Richard Rainsford was so bold as upon bare information to assert that I in particular had forty thousand acres in the County of Cork let to me in custodium for £10, of which I made four hundred pounds a year, and the commissioners were so confidently extravagant and unjust as to press that all custodees might be accountable for the full value towards the stock of reprisals.

The defence I made was, first that your Grace and the Barons of the Exchequer were to be heard in the case before so ill a management of affairs for His Majesty was upon clamorous (and I am confident ungrounded) reports to be presumed, that I verily believed here would appear great cry but little wool, but suppose what was let for £6,000 a year was worth £30,000, yet it must be considered that the grants were but during the King's pleasure, and so not to be at any considerable rent upon so uncertain estate, that notwithstanding the lands were let at a greater rent than heretofore any custodiums, that such grants were ever accustomed as boons to deserving persons, and many of them granted in order to reprisals to those who had lost much more than was granted by Decrees in the Court of Claims, that howsoever it would be as unjust for the full value to be exacted *ex post facto* against the King's seal, as if His Majesty should pass an Act in England to revoke all beneficial grants which he hath passed here to his subjects since his restitution, which sure no sober or conscionable man would advise. And as to the assertion against me, I openly declared it so false (wherein His Majesty and the council fully credited me to the shame of the commissioners) that I offered to make His Majesty heir to my whole estate if there was a tittle of truth in it more than

that the land was let to me for £10 a year, for at the very same rent I set it to Mr. de Lané, my Lord Orrery's secretary, who held it the year before at £10, and I believe he hardly gains threescore by it, but whatsoever he makes, I wish it were examined, and that it may be certified with the rent, and I believe the commissioners will not rejoice in the return. The commissioners would gladly have had the setting of custodiums for the time of their power depending, but therein I opposed as being derogatory to your Grace and the Barons, who I affirmed had served His Majesty as faithfully as any before them or that would come after. In conclusion, your Grace will see by the order resolved upon at council, to which I did not sign, that it is necessary for your Grace and Barons to have some vindication, which the mere true stating of the business will afford you; and for my own part, though I opposed and carried against the commissioners the doing that injury to any others of making them pay the full value of their custodium lands, yet for good example I offered if His Majesty pleased to do it in my own particular, so inconsiderable was the advantage of them to me, but it wa not thought fit to be accepted, and therefore in the renewal of custodiums this May, all my desire to your Grace is that I may but hold them which I have at such rent as shall be offered highest. I will not repeat all the confidences of the commissioners, this gives task enough, and I am sure most of the council disapprove their pragmatical boldness. This day we sat again and spent it upon provisoes; my fear is this bill will be almost as bulky as the last, I wish it return passable. Your Lordship's expression of your hope that I will be there rather before than after the bill, is a warning to me to beg your Grace's positive direction when you will have me return, for I am ready to obey your command therein if His Majesty give leave, though without vanity I may tell your Grace that I donbt it will be expedient that I see the last hand of the bill which will yet require much debate and polishing, but herein I beseech your Grace's pleasure by your next, for if you do not command my return by the tenth of June, my license of absence must be renewed, wherein I entreat your Grace's order. I humbly acknowledge your Grace's favour and care of me. I hope I shall ever by my faithful service to you and your family shew myself thankful.

Postscript:—Colonel Thomas Howard is gone towards your Grace, with intention, as I am finally informed (he having got a command here), to hold his troop there in commendam or to get your Grace's leave to sell it. If your Grace give way to his parting with it, I humbly remember you of Colonel Jeffreys, who is coming over to settle wholly there, and be at your Grace's devotion, and I believe he will be ready to give Colonel Howard content for his troop, and your Grace may please to afford him the same liberty for his Lieutenant's place, to which he

will offer such a one as your Grace will not disallow. I durst not but intimate this to your Grace that you might be prepared for what Mr. Howard shall offer, wherein your Grace may please to forbear mentioning whence you had your intelligence. It is so late I cannot enlarge this post, and therefore take leave.

LUCAS DILLON to ORMOND.

1664, April 26. Twomore [?].—I think it more pardonable to do my duty there by letter than to seem altogether forgetful of it; I had done it long ere now in person had I been in any indifferent condition to come in your Grace's presence; the cruel measure I have received from the late usurped tyrannical Government, and the iniquity of the times past, quite disenabling me to perform that which I was bound to in another manner than this and willing to discharge. It is not my drift hereby to weary your Grace with complaints, though I be not conscious to myself of ever having offended any British or acted ought against the English interest, for sure I am that I have done many of the stript distressed many good offices in their extreme miseries, which not being my present purposes to trouble your Grace with I omit. I once had a brother who highly honoured and truly loved you; I must not so degenerate as to forget contrary to all the laws of gratitude your many former favours to our family and in particular to myself, and seeing I am not serviceable to your Grace in any worldly affair, I will not slacken in my poor devotions to praise God for sending you to us again, and pray for your and your posterity's advancement in this life and continuance in the same, as also for your fruition of the true felicity in the other.

EARL OF ANGLESEY to ORMOND.

1664, May 3. London.—Your Grace's of the 25th of the last month I received the 30th, but so late that I could not then return an answer, and indeed there was nothing to write, the bill not having been proceeded in since my last, and indeed since we have gone through the body of the bill and find that we are only pressed with provisos of private concernment, we are at a willing delay till the draft shall be sent your Grace or you come over or both, which I am glad [to learn] by your Lordship's said letter, and His Majesty's ready consent to your desire, is like to be very speedily, and your Lordship knows it was always my opinion we should make no good conclusion without you. The Secretary is to seek for the forms necessary in order to your Grace's coming thence, and 984 (Lord Chancellor) hath therefore spoken to 82 (me) to prepare such letters for His Majesty's signature as shall be needful to be despatched on Saturday next; for this post your Grace will have notice only of what I now write. 896 confesseth that being at a distance from his papers, he cannot so exactly conclude of the old forms, but he will endeavour it;

and for more caution, if your Grace hasten a transmit of what you desire His Majesty to sign, I shall speed them back to arrive, I doubt not, timely enough to find your Grace there; in the meanwhile all I apprehend necessary is a letter from His Majesty authorising and requiring your Grace for special service of his own, to attend his Royal presence with all convenient speed, and another letter authorising and directing you to appoint a Deputy or Justices for the government in your absence, and warranting letters patents to pass the Great Seal for that purpose. These will be prepared time enough to be sent your Grace by Saturday's post.

I do not doubt your Grace's coming very easily provided to answer all objections against or reflections upon the government, because, as I well know, affairs have been managed beyond exception, so I am assured upon the first news of your coming (which yet is kept very private), the race of whispering informers will so vanish that there will be no footsteps of them left.

I am very glad your Grace is hastening to me materials to make it appear that the commissioners could not proceed to sit after the 2nd of July upon any ground given by your Grace and the council's order, which I remembered very well was cautious to the utmost. I am pretty well provided already to clear that point which is again reviving, and had rather it should be set on foot again before your Grace's arrival, for which end I long for such materials as are providing there, and the truth is, I see little hopes of a good settlement without a renew or vacating of that extravagant seven weeks' proceedings, from the 2nd of July to the 22nd of August, which I can find no manner of ground to warrant them in.

The custodiums will be easily cleared against the loose clamours made against them by those who would willingly have had them at lower rates, if your Grace do but bring a list of them with the grounds of their granting, the values they were set at when your Grace arrived there, and the values custodiums were set at in the beginning of the war, and what those which remain are severally worth to be let at a rack during pleasure, and it will be needful, I think, to bring a copy of the form of a custodium in the Exchequer, and that the number of acres be in the list, and I believe if Sir George Lane search he will find letters from His Majesty to your Grace, or the late Lords Justices, for most of the custodiums that are now in being, and to have granted the rest to the Irish proprietors for little or nothing.

I have sent for Mr. Vyner, and expect him this evening, about your Grace's money matters. Colonel Piggott hath yet returned none, but I shall not fail in my utmost service to answer your Grace's occasions, and shall speak with Mr. Temple (who is yet here) about the payment to Sir John Dingley, and shall be careful to take up the deeds, and get such release as shall be fit.

I humbly thank your Grace for your favourable intentions towards Colonel Jeffreys, and for the proviso against bribery for nominations, which I shall offer in due time. I shall trouble your Grace no further, but to desire you would uncipher the enclosed with your own hand.

Postscript:—My Lady Duchess, her house is ready at Chelsey, come when her Grace please.

Enclosures (1).—I desire this may be unciphered by your own hand.

(I am come to the knowledge of that which under secrecy, (though I wish 995 (Lord Orrery) very well), I cannot but communicate to 961 (your Grace). 139 (his) Lordship is resolved to 194 (come), 13 (e), 260 (for), 843 (England) within a fortnight. I know not whether 69 (he) 279 (hath) made known 314 (this) to 961 (your Grace), but I find by 139 (his) friends that 69 (he) conceives 539 (yourself) 126 (do) not befriend 280 (him) as 69 (he) expected. I shall say no more hereof till I see 961 (your Grace), and then 256 (you) shall 643 (know) 460,37 (things) more 870, 24, 46 (particularly). In the meanwhile this hint may be of use 106 (to) 996 (you).)

Enclosure (2).—To be unciphered by yourself.

431, 904 (Lord Chancellor) hath written to one of the 51, 11 (bed) chamber that the new 329 (Act) is like to come to 508 (nothing), because 246 (the) 692 (council) of 641 (Ireland) refuse such reasonable provisoes as 961 (your Grace) would make for 243 (the) 568 (Irish). I know not for what design this is given out, when at the same time too many accuse 962 (you) for having been too 775, 117, 78 (favourable) to the 568 (Irish) already, whereas I am sure 539 (yourself) desireth nothing more than an equal settlement to secure 315 (that) 214, 126, 82 (kingdom) to 854 (the King). I am sure such reports can do 962 (you) no good; and as little can come from 898 (Lord Berkeley) asserting here, and which I may not conceal from 962 (you), 69 (he) openly said, 69 (he) would give it under his hand 243 (the) 613 (Army) 89 (of) 641 (Ireland) was so rotten and bad, that 855 (King) could have no assurance of them, and that there was no danger of 568 (Irish) but only of them, and yet 898 (he) could not, though 69 (he) had desired it from 961 (your Grace) in writing, get leave to change the dangerous 82, 28 (men) 89 (of) 139 (his) 510 (own) 814 (troop). 896 (Anglesey) contradicted 898 (Berkeley) positively, but he was the more resolute in his assertion, and 896 (Lord Anglesey) doubts 69 (he) vents more to others. It's fit 961 (your Grace) clear this matter to 855 (the King), and perhaps to the 692 (council) by a list of the 653, 35, 37 (officers) and their qualifications, and by desiring a change here if any dislike, as I know 961 (your Grace) once told me 256 (you) intended, when the same 431 (Lord) spoke so once before; and yet sometimes 69 (he) gives out 243 (the) 613 (Army) is in no order nor condition 106 (to) 126 (do) 808 (service), though it may be dangerous as aforesaid.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1664, May 14. Chelsey.—Dear Sir; Your favour of the 30th of April I received the 7th instant, and must in the first place rejoice at my good Lady Lane's recovery, and for ever love the limping Doctor for that and the good effect he has wrought upon her Grace, who is expected here upon Thursday next, where I and my wife are preparing for her reception, who is still at my Lord Chesterfield's. I much wonder that my namesake has not as yet returned you, his grandfather, or his dear mother, thanks for the tokens you sent him by me, who did promise me he would do it with great care, and for his sake I hope you will find that his letters are miscarried; the last time I saw him the clothes that were made him at Christmas are now by inches too short for him, and not a suit he has that is fit to wear. I am, and will be, still so much concerned for him, which I hope you will pardon, that I spoke to Mr. Roch concerning it, who tells me he has writ to you of it, but receives no answer. I hope I need make no farther complaint of this kind, since I have fought some of your battles of late, and I thank you for arming me so well at my coming away that I have gained the field, and, I think, tied up some of their tongues for ever, but I know you have received long since a full account, both of the persons and passages, that were informed your master here, which related to one, Eustace; the name I honour, but I could wish the person or the informer had been some thousand miles off. I hate an ill office, but if I know how to do good in this I would run greater hazards than I have attempted yet, and if I could but receive your instructions, the effects should not be long after, though in an unskilful hand, yet with the most affectionate and hearty desires.

A BREVIATE OF THE PATENT GRANTED TO SIR THOMAS VYNER, MR. ROBERT VYNER, AND SIR DANIEL BELLINGHAM, FOR MINTING SMALL MONEY IN IRELAND.

1664, May 16.—*The consideration of the Patent itself, and inducements to it.*

To be past without any return thereof.

The advantage and general use of small money.

The consideration of the Lords Justices, and their representation, the many services done by the said persons.

The said patent to be confirmed and strengthened at any time.

Pardons issued to said Patentees at any time.

Proclamation hereof.

The said Patent good in law notwithstanding any defect, notwithstanding any former grant or grants.

Manner of carrying it on directed.

A Mint house conceived necessary, and commanded to be erected.

Passing groats or 4*d.* pieces and under.

Officers of Master Worker, Warden, Comptroller, and Assay Master of Mint established.

Power to settle stipends and other reasonable allowances on said offices to be settled by the Chief Governor and paid by the King.

The said power of Minting granted to Sir Th. V., R. V., and D. B.

To be issued as found convenient.

Distinction.

½*d.* pieces, one side a crown, other a harp.

1*d.* pieces, effigies of the King one side, other a harp crowned.

2*d.* pieces, on one side the same and a figure to denominate the value, other the same harp crowned.

3*d.* pieces, the same effigy and title and figure, the other a harp crowned, this motto *oblectat et reperat.*

4*d.* pieces, the same, or such other stamp judged fit.

A privy mark or stamp to be altered at pleasure.

To be made according to the fineness of England's standard.

To be fixed, assayed, and proved.

Sworn officers and bullion imported.

Security to be given for it.

One ounce ½*d.* pieces, two 2*d.* pieces, three of 3*d.* pieces, four of 4*d.* pieces, in every pound containing 12 oz. troy standard silver.

For supply of change, a quantity still be ready made.

To be sent abroad to all parts of Ireland.

Provisoes and Provisions, with Prohibitions.

None obliged to receive above 2*s.* in a pound payment.

None pass made for any parts or places except what made before the 30th of January, 1648, and were then passable.

Forfeiture if any other be put forth.

And of all engines.

Imprisonment—one moiety of all forfeitures to His Majesty, other to Sir Th. V., R. V., etc.

Power with a constable to attach, etc., seize and carry away, etc.

To enjoy the benefit of the said patent for twenty-one years from the date.

Paying 12*d.*, small silver money, out of every pound troy weight.

Which is to be deducted by the officers to His Majesty's use.

Without any further order, or putting the said Patentees to any further account.

The said Patentees paying the charge of minting.

Excepting the allowances to Master Worker, Warden, Comptroller, Assay Master, and other Chief Officer.

All Government Officers, etc., to cause the same to pass.

Command to all to be assisting, etc.

Penalty to be inflicted on refusers.

Endorsed:—Extract of Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner, and Daniel Bellingham's power for coining of small silver money, 16 May, '64.

Earl of Anglesey to Ormond.

1664, May 17. London.—Your Grace's arrival here is now so much the general discourse and expectation that I shall say no more of that, but wish it may be speedy, for I doubt the business of Ireland will move forward very slowly till your Grace's coming. My Lady Duchess will be this night at Northampton, to-morrow at Dunstable, and on Thursday at her house at Chelsey. I have received your Grace's letter by the Sergeant Trumpeter, and before I would engage for their liveries, thought fit to transmit your Grace an estimate what they come to at His Majesty's rates, as they were provided formerly, viz., for both suits alone, two hundred and fifty pounds a man, but if I may undertake present payment, I have other estimates for as good liveries and furniture, for two hundred pounds a man, which I hope to bring lower, for the least rate is high enough. Herein I desire your Grace's positive order by the next, that they may be gone in hand with presently after Whitsuntide, for sooner none will undertake them, all people being about Whitsuntide engaged for so much work.

(This day the bill against Conventicles, and fifteen other bills, were passed, and His Majesty prorogued the Parliament till the 20th of August, though he expressed he intended not to have them come till November, but to prorogue them again from the 20th of August to November, unless some extraordinary occasion required it.)

I acquainted your Grace formerly, that I could not then prevail at Sir Thomas Vyner's to have the £5,000 Sir Daniel Bellingham wrote for, paid for your Grace's use, unless quick

returns of money were made to him thence or some sent in specie to Chester, yet I had then as I wrote some hopes to win him to it, but since find he cannot or will not undertake it but upon those terms, and therefore your Grace may be pleased to direct Sir Daniel either to speed returns or to send money to Chester, else your Grace's payment to Mr. Allen for Moor Park, the 26th of this month, will be disappointed, as by Colonel Piggott's failing to return any money, which he wrote me word he found impossible for him to do. Sir John Dingley's sum is returned *re infectâ*, but I persuaded him to a contented waiting till returns were made, which I told him I doubted not would be by midsummer, your Lordship's money being ready there. Your Grace by this sees how necessary it will be, before you come away or when you come, to get Sir Daniel to make good returns in specie, for returns by cattle are dead, and slow at best.

Postscript:—I desire to know when and where I shall meet your Grace on your way.

Colonel Thomas Coote to Ormond.

1664, May 20. Hillsburrow.—The manifold favours which I have formerly received from your Grace, emboldens me to this further trouble unto you, and to be over prolix amidst your more weighty affairs would be too great a presumption, therefore in short it is thus: Since his most sacred Majesty's most happy restoration, building upon his declaration and the Act of Settlement, I purchased a very considerable estate, both in the County of Meath and the Queen's County, from an adventurer, for which I have already paid and disbursed a very great sums of moneys, and must likewise pay a far greater sum. Some of those lands I have already lost in the County of Meath by the Court of Claims, and the most considerable part yet remaining was formerly the property of Sir Richard Barnewell, who durst not come upon his trial himself, but brought in his son upon a remainder, but by your Grace's favourable recommendations of my concernments unto the commissioners, and the justice of my cause, I overthrew him in the court. I have now received information from very good hands that Sir Richard Barnewell, in the new Act, is proposed to be one of those that shall be restored, and that without any previous reprisal. I am not ignorant of the relation his son hath to your Grace, but I have so much confidence in your Grace's favour and goodness towards me that you will not permit me to be ruined, which I must unavoidably if that should be. I shall never complain unto or make my address to any other person than your Grace, and I shall ever cast both my person and estate at your feet to be disposed of as you shall think fit, which you may really believe.

Case of Arthur Dillon.

1664, May 23.—In the year 1642, the Corporation of the City of London adventured in the name of Robert Bateman, Esq., then a Chamberlain of the said City, £10,000 upon forfeited lands in Ireland.

The said sum of £10,000 fell by lot to be satisfied the one moiety thereof in the Barony of Skreene in East Meath, and the other moiety in the Barony of Demyfore in the County of Westmeath.

The Trustees of the City of London, in or about the year of our Lord, 1654, sold the said adventure of £10,000 to Edward Cary, of Gray's Inn, Esq.; the said Cary sold one third part of the moiety of the said £10,000 to Stephen Monteage, of London, Esq., in whose lot the Town and lands of Lismullen, in the Barony of Skreene did fall, which, was for a very valuable consideration, in the year 1662, purchased by Mayor Arthur Dillon from the said Monteage, and improvements since made thereon by him to the value of £600, amounting with the purchase at least to £2,000, the whole lands being but seven hundred and fifty acres.

William Malone, the former proprietor of Lismullen, by his own confession, in his examination on record, acknowledgeth himself to have been at the Hill of Crufftie at the time of the Irish rebels first association, and also there when Sir Phelim O'Neill was chosen general, that he was likewise at the meeting at the Hill of Tara, where the Irish nobility and gentry first refused to give obedience to the then Lords Justices' summons, and that he sent both horse and arms into Fleming of Cabra's troop, who was of the rebels' party; and it can be sufficiently proved that he was provider to the Irish army during the siege at Drogheda.

Lismullen being but five hundred acres of the above-mentioned number of seven hundred and fifty; Patrick Cusack of Gerrardstown, was former proprietor of the other two hundred and fifty, who served a captain with the rebels from the beginning of the rebellion until killed in their service.

Thomas Crosbie and Richard Chute to John Walsh.

1664, May 31. Ardfert.—Honoured Sir; when we received our commission and instructions from my Lord Duke for the dispose of his Grace's interest for the present year, we did propose unto ourselves, by the rules therein prescribed, that we should have been able to have advanced his Grace's revenue to double the rents it was set for the last year, being resolved to have stuck to that rule of not setting above twelve ploughlands to any one man, but having since received his Grace's positive commands to let all the English have their respective holdings, even at the very same rent they were set for the last year, and they being possessed of the most considerablest part of his Grace's interest in this county, we cannot by reason thereof add any augmentation to my Lord Duke's revenue.

Those two persons that were the main obstructors of his Grace's interest, by name Captain Dillon and Mr. Haslett, whom we thought this year should have been secluded from any part thereof, reaping equal benefit with any other of the English tenants, it not being in our power to advance one penny rent more on them than they paid the last year; besides we desire to be resolved whether his Grace doth intend by his last order, that they should only enjoy such lands as they lived on and made use of with their own stocks, or all that they enjoyed the last year, and set to under-tenants to their great advantage, even no less than thirty ploughlands to one man, therefore we thought fit to offer this to your knowledge, that it may be presented to his Grace as you shall think fit, to the end we may yield all due obedience to his intentions therein and receive a positive resolution by the first post, which we leave to your more serious consideration.

Postscript:—We are, by means of the last order, hindered from doing anything in order to that lease which was intended for Doctor Carroll.

We desire you will be pleased to present the enclosed to my Lord Duke, which we have sent with a flying seal to the end you may peruse the same before delivery. We have likewise writ to the Earl of Clancarty, who we are confident will second our desires. Pray hasten our answer.

Addressed:—For John Walsh, Esq., his Grace's Counsel at Law, at his house in the Quay in Dublin, these.

Endorsed:—From the Commissioners of Kerry.

Richard Chute, Thomas Crosbie and James Nagle to Ormond.

1664, May 31. Ardfert.—May it please your Grace: Your Grace's commissioners have last year, upon information given that Sir William Petty had upon loose debentures purchased, laid out three thousand acres in a territory of forty-eight thousand acres in such places as he thought fit, which the said commissioners did the last year set to your Grace's use, the same being subject to your Grace's chiefries, which, as they conceived, was contrary to the rules for setting out lands for debentures, and leaves the rest very inconsiderable, we humbly desire to know your Grace's pleasure whether the said lands shall be set this year, notwithstanding our instructions directs us not to meddle with lands allotted to soldiers. There is a late order from your Grace (a copy is enclosed) directing us to continue every English tenant to their former holdings at their former rents, we conceive that by the same order we shall not be able to advance the rents, the greater part of the estate being in the hands of English tenants. We also humbly desire to know whether by the word holdings, in the said order, is intended such lands as the said English lived on or had their stock depasturing upon, or whether the whole number of ploughlands they enjoyed the last year, which to great

advantage they set to under-tenants, be intended thereby, which we have humbly made bold to crave resolution in, by reason your Grace's revenue is so much impaired thereby. All which we humbly submit to your further pleasure, and remain your Grace's most humble and obedient servants,

Rich. Chute.
Tho. Crosbie.
Jams. Nagle.

A PARTICULAR OF THE PRESENT EXPENSE OF THEIR MAJESTIES' HOUSEHOLD AND STABLES.

1664, June 16.—	£	s.	d.
Their Majesties' diet of ten dishes of meat a meal, with the four little dishes of meat a meal for Her Majesty. The dessert at dinner only included with the incidents thereunto belonging, with the diet of His Highness Prince Rupert and the Maids of Honour, will come to ...	23328	02	04
To His Royal Highness the Duke of York	10400	00	00
The charge of their Majesties' stables (the board wages of the eleven Equerries and Avenor not included), is about ...	19157	12	11
Standing-wages for their Majesties' servants of the Chamber, Chapel, and Household, is	04676	01	06
For the relief of the poor at the gate...	00073	04	00
Allowances granted unto several persons by warrant from His Majesty since the 29th of September last, according to particular thereof	04359	12	05
Total	61994	13	02

All diet lately served in kind, as also a great part of their Majesties' diet hereunder mentioned, board wages in lieu of diet to their Majesties' servants of the Chamber, Household, and Stables, Boudges* of Court Pensions, and all other allowances whatsoever granted by His Majesty's late book of Establishment for his household expenses, dated the 2nd of December, 1663, and suspended according to His Majesty's warrant of the 25th of August last past, viz.:—

	Dishes of meat a day.
Abated out of His Majesty's diet ...	46
Abated out of Her Majesty's diet ...	40
Lord Steward	32
Lord Chamberlain	32
Master of the Horse	32
Master Treasurer	32

* Boudges, *i.e.* allowances of food and wine.

	Dishes of meat a day.
Master Comptroller	32
Groom of the Stool to His Majesty	28
Mr. Secretary	20
His Majesty's breakfast	05
Lord Chamberlain to the Queen ...	32
Groom of the Stool to the Queen ...	14
Dean of the Chapel	07
Chaplains	10
The Guard's breakfast	04
Countess of Chesterfield	08
The Cofferer	14
Four Officers of the Green Cloth ...	28
Clerks of the Kitchen ...	14

Increases at Festival times to the Chapel, etc.

In all 430 dishes of meat a day, with the incidents thereunto allowed, with the increases of diets at Festival times, will be defrayed for the sum of:—

	Per Annum. £ s. d.
	27474 : 16 : 07
The feast of St. George	01800 : 00 : 00
Carriages and riding wages, horse hire and sumpter horses	01800 : 00 : 00
Plays and dancing	00450 : 00 : 00
Board wages to the Equerries and Avenor	00139 : 00 : 00
Pensions to the servants of his late Majesty and King James, Rockers and other servants to the Princess Royal, the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Anne, as allowed by the last Establishment	04929 : 00 : 00
Board wages to the servants of His Majesty's Chamber	05365 : 16 : 08
Board wages of the Household ...	07285 : 13 : 00
Supernumerary servants board wages	03281 : 08 : 08
Board wages to the servants of Her Majesty's Chamber and Household ...	04300 : 01 : 10½
Total	30531 : 00 : 02½

	£ s. d.
So that by this particular it doth appear that if all the Diets before expressed be wholly suppressed, and all the aforesaid allowances taken from His Majesty's servants, His Majesty will spend less this present year than he did the year beginning the 1st October, 1662, and ending the 30th September, 1663, by	58005 : 06 : 10

Endorsed:—The particular of the present charge of His Majesty's house and stables, etc.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1664, June 22. Dublin.—I have been so happy in your Grace's favours that I cannot think of any other refuge for what concerns me or my fortune, and therefore I humbly beg leave of your Grace that my wife (who is now in London to that purpose) may address herself to your Grace in reference to my small pretensions in the Bill of Settlement. She will (with your Grace's pardon) acquaint you if anything be likely to entrench on my interest, and I shall esteem myself very safe in your Grace's favour and patronage.

Your Grace was pleased to hear from me the state of my present condition, which besides your Grace's kindness to me and your natural goodness, which makes you delight in obliging offices, will engage your charity to help me. I know it is not fit to trouble your Grace with a long letter, and therefore I shall mention no particulars of my concerns but this one thing, wherein I shall be wholly disposed by your Grace's pleasure and advice.

I have certain lands intermixed with my estate in the County of Longford, which were by the proprietor thereof mortgaged to my grandfather, and the right of redemption is now in the 1649 officers by the forfeiture of the old proprietor, who was notoriously active in the rebellion. The lands contain one thousand acres, and do not yield me, at this present, full £50 per annum, yet because I would secure those lands, and that without the clamour of the '49 officers, I am willing to give for them £400 in good stated arrears, which I should have esteemed too dear a purchase, but that those lands are very near my house. I humbly submit this to your Grace, which if your Grace approve of, my wife will present you with a proviso to be inserted in the bill. I must humbly beg your Grace's pardon for the constant trouble you meet with in my behalf, but I hope it is the less uneasy to your Grace, because you know I am resolved to make it my endeavour to render myself worthy of your Grace's kindness, while I have a life and any fortune to expose in your service.

Endorsed:—Lord Aungier's to my Lord, by his Lady.

Patrick Moore to Ormond.

1664, July 2. Dublin.—My obligation to your Grace's honours and favour are so great that I can omit nothing wherein your Grace is concerned without giving your Grace a hint of it, therefore know that being in conference with Sir John Talbot since your Grace parted, among other things he told me how great a patriot my Lord of Orrery would prove to the Pale, and that you were all for Munster, that he would have the English there, his friends and many of the Irish, and likewise gain the five English shires of his side, for whose restitution he hath furnished himself here with divers arguments, and all to be in equal balance in the public esteem

with your Grace, as he told me. He further said that Orrery writ to his brother Dick (so he called him) to meet your Grace on the road, and at least to shew you a good outside, all this he spoke as from Orrery, and that Orrery dissented from you in some things here before your departure, which you would have him join with you in; in fine they mean those brothers are all for Orrery, and by his countenance at Court intend to make a very great harvest of their poor countrymen, and to that purpose John tells me Dick hath been very active; he likewise told me that Orrery commanded his brother Peter to be fifteen days before himself there, that when he came he would make it his own work to restore him to His Majesty's favour and his former place; they are daily contracting with new clients by John's means here, as last day Gilbert (who now is so linked unto that family by the marriage of my Lady Loftus, and that at the earnest solicitation of Orrery) contracted with one Morphew, secretary unto Orrery, for Cheevers of Killean, in the County of Wexford, that is to say that for four hundred acres of Cheevers his estate Orrery should get him the rest; Cheevers is Sir Richard Butler of Knocktopher's grandchild, and they were with me to make the bargain, that is to say to speak to Hore of Kilshalchan's wife (Hore himself being gone for England), who is sister to this Cheevers, and they threaten to destroy Hore for parting hence, being engaged to Gilbert to make the bargain before he parted; and all she could say was he would commend it in England with Morphew. They have agreed with many others lately. John hath promised shortly to shew me the bottom of all the affairs transacted in England from Orrery; so as now I have an introspection into John Talbot's transactions, which shall be no sooner mine than your Grace's, if I can find them acceptable to your Grace.

I told your Grace of Captain Ross, he is chief of their grand engines, and indeed a dangerous fellow if not well looked to; and thus hoping your Grace will pardon this my great presumption, and put this frivolous paper by the rest of mine (for the less I am known, the more I may prove serviceable to your Grace, the latter of which is my only both scope and desire).

Postscript:—I hope your Grace is not unmindful of mine and my father's small concern, a brief of which I gave your Grace here.

Proposals for Further Reducements of His Majesty's Household Expenses.

1664, August 4.—Proposals humbly offered to his Grace, the Lord Steward of His Majesty's household, for reducing the charge thereof from £120,000 per annum to £100,000 per annum, according to the directions given by his Grace.

His Majesty's table to be served twenty-four dishes at dinner and twenty at supper, and the Queen twenty dishes of meat at dinner and sixteen at supper.

Two basins of fruit and confections according to the season.

To the Grooms of the King's bed-chamber for His Majesty's breakfast, three pieces of mutton and two chickens.

To be abated out of each diet of ten dishes two dishes of meat a meal, and out of each diet of seven or six dishes one dish of meat a meal.

The Chaplains five dishes of meat dinner only, or 12*s*. per diem in lieu thereof.

Additions of diet at Festival times to be discontinued.

The boudges of Court to be discontinued.

The great proportion of fire and light now served to their Majesty's lodgings to be reduced to moderation.

All board wages and pensions above £100 per annum to be reduced, and the rest to be considered of.

The service of breakfast, collations and all night to be taken away.

The allowances for keeping Greenwich house to be paid as formerly by the Treasurer of the Chamber.

Fasting nights to be observed as well for His Majesty's diet as for all others.

Coats and liveries to His Majesty's servants to be reduced.

The number of servants in each office to be reduced to a competent number, according to the number of diets continued.

The rest to be provided for by moderate pensions according to their respective qualities.

All fees to be taken away and consideration given for the same.

The number of carriages to be moderated.

That the charge of the Stable be reduced in proportion to that of the House, and that this be recommended to the Master of the Horse.

That your Grace will please that the allowances for board wages and pensions may be passed and allowed to their Majesties' servants for this present year (viz., from the 29th of September, 1663, to the last of September, 1664), as they had allowed them in the precedent year.

ELIZABETH, LADY CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1664, August 6. Bretby.—Though I constantly give your Lordship this trouble once a week, I believe your Lordship seldom receives them. My concern for them miscarrying only proceeds from my fear that your Lordship may think that negligence and disrespect which is my misfortune. But now

that I have assured your Lordship I never omit the paying you all the duty I am capable of at this distance, give me leave to tell you I have strictly obeyed your commands in ceasing the company of the person your Lordship forbid my conversing with. They have since their being in the country sent to see me, which compliment I returned with my thanks for the invitation they gave me of spending some of my time with them at their house. I beseech your Lordship if there be any hopes of my being so happy as to return with your Lordship into Ireland, let me know it, for my desires are very great of expressing myself at a nearer distance, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

PATRICK MOORE to ORMOND.

1664, August 13. Dublin.—Since my last, which was the 6th instant, I have seen two of my Lord of Antrim's letters written to my Lord Iveagh. The first was in March last, the substance desiring him for the servation of his estate to engage, which he did, the sum of £5,000 to be paid in five years, the agreement so intricate as to this day he knows not to whom he owes the money, but the name of him in whose name the bond was taken is one, John Cooll, of Lincoln's Inn, and because they would be sure of their money the letter mentions witnesses here in Ireland to be present, which are one Christopher Russell (Captain Rogers' agent here, by which your Grace may guess to whom the money is to go), and the other a stationer called Anthony; Vice-Treasurer Bellingham and Sir John Bellew were by. The other was a letter of the 2nd August, in which he mentions his own hardship and despair, and desires him to repair for England presently, as not able to attend his own and Iveagh's interests, and among the rest, desires him to bring the Ulster articles with him (I believe to make use of them), but poor Iveagh says he never had them, but they were given to a servant of his and he gave them to one, Colonel Charles Kelly, one of the other tribe there. I have perused some letters written unto John Talbot by his brother Peter from Court, wherein he writes that Thomas Talbot so exclaims against your Grace, that they are all like to be lost, and that he wonders he is not banished. This is what I saw in that letter, but Sir Robert writes another, and in that writes that first an English interest is to be first settled in Ireland, and what is left is to be for us; he mentions your Grace and those of the Council of Ireland there, and the Commissioners of Claims, to be the reporters and settlers of this work. Iveagh is engaged £1,500 more to Colonel Talbot, but could wish all his bonds cancelled; and would altogether rely on His Majesty's favour and your Grace's goodness, to which purpose he hath obtained my Lord Deputy's letter to Sir George Lane.

John Talbot, on a question put by me, how your Grace and Orrery corresponded, told me all your correspondency as to affairs were but teeth outwards, and that you loved not one another.

ELIZABETH, LADY CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1664, August 27.—My Lord: I have a petition to make to your Lordship, which I should want confidence to do as well as reason were my Lord's tenants so just to him as to pay their rents at the time appointed. Their failing now gives me so much disturbance as to desire your Lordship to pay a debt which I owe to my Lady of Essex, and which she has of late much pressed me to pay, which she should not have done could I have compassed the sum. It is so considerable to me as I fear I shall not in some time procure it, being a hundred pounds; if it may not be inconvenient to your Lordship I beseech you to send it her by Mr. Congreve, who I will desire, when I know your Lordship's pleasure, to put it into gold, for so she won of me. And now I beseech your Lordship to pardon, as I apprehend this unbecoming freedom of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—Daughter Chesterfield, £100 in gold to the Countess of Essex.

ELIZABETH, LADY CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1664, August 29 (received).—My Lord: I received the honour of a letter from your Lordship by my brother John, and as I did upon your first commands avoid the seeing that person, who I hear most of the world are unsatisfied with, I will too all means of correspondence with her. I hope your Lordship will not forget, before you leave England, the sending me word where I may wait upon your Lordship, since it is that you are pleased to promise me, and were it not the happiness in the world I most desire and think of, I should not have the confidence to say this. I hope I shall so well conform to the advice you are pleased to send me, as that by my actions your Lordship will judge of my so being, with all the duty and affection imaginable, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant,

E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORDE to JOHN WELSH.

1664, September 3. Dublin.—Upon consideration of your note sent unto me by Mr. Wallis, I do hereby condescend and agree that there be yearly delivered four hundred barrels of earth coals at the coal pits of Idough, in the County of Kilkenny, unto and for the use of my most honoured and

dear good friend his Grace the Duke of Ormond, and his good Lady his Duchess, during both their lives, provided that the said coals be had and taken away in such convenient manner as may not hinder the carriage of the country; and that payment be made for the digging the said coals per barrel as the rest are paid for, to begin the first of May next.

And that in regard the year is far spent now, there be delivered two hundred barrels for this present year. To which end and purpose I have given order for the delivery of the same accordingly.

And withal I do most humbly submit myself unto what his Grace shall further declare in and concerning the passages that passed between his Grace and my father, and shall in all parts perform the same; for truly I am a mere stranger thereunto, and further desire to be expressed. Sir, if these be answerable to your expectation, in the behalf of my Lord, I desire you would signify it by your consent under your hand; if not, I desire you to restore this back again to Mr. Wallis.

Addressed:—For John Welsh, Esq., Agent for his Grace, James, Duke of Ormond.

Elizabeth, Lady Chesterfield to Ormond.

1664, September 24. Bretby.—My Lord: Your Lordship's first commands concerning the lady were of so great force with me, that I have by all the ways imaginable ceased any kind of correspondence with her; but her Lord was here since my Lord's return, and told me his wife, upon her return to her mother, intended to see me. I made him no answer at all, and immediately changed that discourse, which I believe was an hint to make him see how little I esteemed her visit, which I hope he will hinder her from giving me, but if she do, her reception shall be answerable to what she has merited from me, which, I am convinced, is very ill. I am sorry my seeing your Lordship before you leave this kingdom is in doubt; but do hope yet that your Lordship will continue your honour to me by endeavouring to give me some time of seeing you, for I do, and ever will, profess that nothing in all the world is so considerable to me as the being near and the being sure of your Lordship's kindness, which I hope I shall rather every day improve my share of, by a strict care of all my actions than ever to lessen by the contrary, being with all the affection and observance I am capable of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Postscript:—I most humbly thank your Lordship for the debt you have given yourself the trouble of paying for me.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

PATRICK MOORE to ORMOND.

1664, October 28. Dublin.—My Lord: I hope this, my further presumption in writing to your Grace, will find the accustomed pardon. Being lately in discourse with Sir John Talbot, he told me that there is a clause endeavoured to be inserted in the Bill of Settlement, to avoid the payment of any sum contracted for with any undertaker; and therefore desired me to send for Lynch of the Knock and for Hussey of Moylehussey (for whom, as I formerly observed to your Grace, he made me send), and I believe as he made me send for those, he sent for all those concerned in his brother, the Colonel's undertakings, to sign a new engagement to avoid this law, which, as he tells me, he will have done this way:—that is, they shall give an instrument under their hands and seals engaging that, as they are Christians and gentlemen, they shall not make use of that law to avoid their former engagements unto the Colonel. I doubt not your Grace will avoid this new desire as well as the former, and to this purpose he shewed me a letter he had last post out of England, written in Spanish, which by the character I suppose was his brother Peter's, I could not see the name; and then he tells me his reasons for his new invention, and said that your Grace was providing for your own friends and relations in Munster and here in the Pale, and that the rest are to be left on the general score; and that they would seek to preserve their own, and that must be done by the Courtiers who must have money, and that they desire but to get somewhat for their negotiation, and this was his pretence to me for sending for those gentlemen and so writ for them, but are not yet come, but will certainly.

My Lord, I formerly did intimate to your Grace another great mischief like to befall a great number of our poor gentry, if in this bill not prevented by your Grace, who sold considerable parts of their estates upon very inconsiderable considerations, and withal have bound themselves in statute staples to make them good the estates, so as the purchasers run no hazard (which, if anything, would excuse), would make good the bargains, so as if they should seek by the law to avoid those bargains, they have no elbow-room, for presently they would fall upon them with executions on the statutes. I have heard many of them say they hoped some good Commonwealth's man would seek to prevent this mischief, which makes me bold to offer it to your Grace's patronage, and then when relieved (and not before) they may come to know how much your Grace concerns yourself against every bad interest.

My Lord, as in my former, I beg your Grace's care of my small concern.

MABELLE, LADY FINGALL to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1664, November 2. Dublin.—Sir: My Lord Lieutenant was pleased to give me an order to respite that land which I held from his Grace at Aghrim, and in the manor thereof in Conaght,

until I had gotten my jointure, and that his commissioners, and all concerned, should take notice thereof; the aforesaid commissioners, notwithstanding, set the said lands, last May, at fourscore and thirteen pounds, and left on myself for the town of Aghrim, which I hold in my own hands, £50 of the aforesaid sum. I made my application unto them, and they said that there was but £20 rent on that land when his Grace gave me that order, and said they would send the copy to my Lord to get his further directions thereon. I shall therefore entreat you to deliver this enclosed, and to pray his Grace to confirm his former order, which is very plain (though I am put to trouble), for otherwise all the substance I have in the world will not discharge the rent. If you be remembered, I made known unto you here my sad condition, which putteth me in hope you have cast a thought on me, in minding my Lord Duke not to forget me in the Bill of Settlement. Sir, I pray excuse this presumption, and if in anything I may serve you, none shall be more ready than, sir, your very assured kinswoman and servant, Mabelle Fingall.

ELIZABETH, LADY CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1664, November 6. Bretby.—My Lord: Since I last gave myself this honour, the lady that your Lordship has sometimes mentioned in your letters, was here in her way to her father's, but stayed but one day, and that as she said to justify herself of many calumnies her enemies had thrown upon her, and seemed to resent those most that she had heard made her appear injurious to me, whom she confidently affirmed never to have spoken reflectingly of, but my opinion was so absolutely governed by your Lordship's judgment that her protestation proved very ineffectual as to the persuading me of her innocency. I give your Lordship this account to prevent possibly your belief that I might have encouraged her to an *éclaircissement*, which, after your Lordship's commands to the contrary, I was not at all inclined to do, for I beseech your Lordship to believe I am so much concerned to preserve myself in your kindness, that, as it is the greatest happiness I pretend to, consequently it is my study to merit the title of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

SIR NICHOLAS PLUNKETT to JOHN WALSH.

1664, November 15. London.—I have received yours of the 28th of last month concerning the Earl of Middlesex's pretence, and having the papers formerly in my hands, have endeavoured to satisfy myself how the matter stood, and as I find, touching the principal and interest, without computing interest upon interest, my Lord Duke will owe him but an inconsiderable part of the interest (if any).

As for the charges, I shall endeavour to distinguish that which is fit to be paid from that which is not. My Lady Duchess her commands to me since she received yours, was, that on the whole, I should confer with Mr. Shadwell, and Sir George Lane promiseth to find him out to that purpose, with whom I shall willingly debate the matter, and I hope to bring it to some such way as his Grace may not be engaged in a law suit relating to that cause, and if I find that anything is objected, which may require your opinion, and puts on the debate, I will inform you at full and expect to hear from you.

I have received yours of the 29th of October with the observations on the proviso intended for his Grace, and because I might be sure to proceed on a true copy (for I doubt the clerk's omission in that I sent you, finding a "Kilkenny" wanting, which certainly was in the proviso given in), I was with Sir George Lane this morning to get the original from him, which he promised me, or if given in, that he would bring it me from the Solicitor General; when I have it, I will lose no time in making use of those observations for his Grace's advantage. On further conference with himself, I shall understand his pleasure, after acquainting his Grace with the substance and reason of your observations. I had your letter to his Grace, and that to myself and the observations, but yesterday morning from his Grace, and thereof you shall have a further account as soon as possible, and I hope by the very next post to send you the draft as it shall be penned, and as it will be allowed here.

The settlement is carried on with so great secrecy here, as we who are on the place, I mean my Lord of Clancarty, Fitz-Maurice, Sir Robert Talbot, and myself, are as yet strangers to it, but are promised the sight of it and to be heard to it (if there be a cause). This we have as a constant report from all hands that the adventurers and soldiers part with a third part, the '49 men the like, but that last is not so certain. Colonel Fitzpatrick will confer with you of doing something there for the support of my expense here, being for a much longer time than expected. I know you will give him your best advice and directions therein.

You shall be sure of the continuance of my endeavours in your father's concerns.

Addressed:—For John Walsh, Esq., these, in Dublin, at Mr. Bringhaugh's on the Merchant Key.

Sir Nicholas Plunkett to John Walsh.

1664, December 17. London.—Sir; I had yours of the 6th of December, and thought ere this to have sent you a draft of the proviso as it stood altered in your observations. To bring it to that pass, I must first have had a seasonable opportunity of conferring with his Grace, which I had, and received his directions, and sent for the proviso to the Solicitor to alter it, and have accordingly done as my Lord directed, and the most material parts clearly expressed according your

observations, the copy whereof I intended to send you, but on receipt of your said letter of the 6th of this month, I resolved to keep it till I had added or altered what should appear necessary to the contents of your said letter of the 6th, and then to send it answerable to your former and latter observations. That which you touch in your last, touching the reversions and remainders that were in my Lord, and are to be parted with, I clearly made it out to my Lord that he parted with that which was his own, besides that which was given by the Act of Settlement, yet his Grace's answer was to me, that he was willing so to do as to reversions and remainders, depending on estate tails in regard the tenant in tail might, by a common recovery, dock his reversion and remainder without his countenance, so all that was done therein was clearly by his own command after he had understood the matter at full. As for what you write of the Transplanters' interest, I do protest that your reason doth convince me in my judgment, nor did I ever proceed in that matter but according the instructions, which differ from what you express; but that I would have done if my advice be pursued, is that the interest of Transplanters be neither totally confirmed or taken away, but they be left to be regulated or confirmed or totally put by according the merits or demerits of those enjoying the lands and instruction, and power be given to that purpose to the Lord Lieutenant and such as His Majesty will please to join with him.

The Marquess of Antrim doth yet be under the danger of being subject by a clause to be inserted in the Act, to have his cause re-heard without obliging the commissioners to proceed according to His Majesty's former letter, whereon his decree of acquittal was grounded.

As the proviso is now and as it was before, if Aghrim was in his possession it is very safe and secure, and in truth that being his own lands is absolutely out of the vesting clause, as the rest of his own estate is.

I did foresee from the very first what you advise me in my care of this proviso, and therefore never had any business in my hands which I more seriously consider to avoid blame as being of the greatest consequence that ever was trusted to my care, and concerning a person to whom I shall owe my whole substance; and, be sure of it, I will let nothing slip of his advantage, that either I can imagine by my own observation or of those you suggest, and if any be omitted, it must proceed from my obedience to his own commands, and which I am sure he will own for my discharge, and never from any negligence in me in what my judgment shall find fit or prompt me to.

I thank you kindly for your care of supplying my wants; you little thought I should stay so long; you will soon hear from me when all is ready.

I was glad to see your letter now, having heard you were not well.

SIR NICHOLAS PLUNKETT to JOHN WALSH.

1664, December 24. London.—I had yours of the 29th of October with your observations on the draft of his Grace's proviso, and could not make you any certain answer till now, through the delay of the Settlement here, occasioned partly by the consultations and preparation concerning war with the Dutch, and partly by the Solicitor General, his term employment, and his attendance in the Parliament since the end of term. I know you have a copy of the observations you sent lying by you, so as I need not send them. The first was the omission of "the County of Kilkenny" in the draft I sent you, which was the neglect of my clerk in writing that draft, for it is otherwise in the original, which lay in Mr. Solicitor's hands, and which I have again taken from him that, where his Grace should direct, the proviso might be enlarged and altered pursuant to your observations Now it is amended pursuant thereunto, and thereof I send you here enclosed a copy. The second point in your observations is that of the time for the payment of the £50,000, which must be as in the precedent part of the Act is expressed, whereof I have yet no knowledge, nor did his Grace direct any alteration as to that.

The word "heirs" wanting in the saving is needless, the saving having reference to the quadruparite deed, 20th December, 1661, which comprehends a settlement of his whole estate, and therefore the saving with reference to it is full without the word heirs; this was your third observation. The saving was mended according to your fourth observation. The saving other rents and duties you will find in the copy, and so is your fifth observation fulfilled in the addition of the words "or at any time since," and your sixth is done as you directed in the omission of the words "now in possession of," and in addition of the words "whereof the reversion or remainder," etc.," as the copy now sent will more fully inform you. You will also find the affirmative words you directed for clearer expression of the estates saved to be in my Lord. Dingle and Tralee are added, but Gowran and Knocktopher my Lord would not have particularly named, in regard the general words of what was not allotted to adventurers or soldiers, will carry and comprehend those. What this my letter doth not explain, the copy of the proviso itself will supply. I wish you and Mrs. Walsh a good Christmas.

Postscript:—The draft of the bill is promised to be exposed to object what they may, which I fear will take much time and stay me here so long, that I shall return deeply indebted, if friends there find not some way to supply me, wherein I shall not doubt of your good endeavours.

I minded my Lord, since I received your last, how he parts by this proviso with the remainders and reversions, which were in him before 1641, yet his Lordship would have it so for the reason I writ to you in my last, viz., that those may be docked.

SIR NICHOLAS PLUNKETT to JOHN WALSH.

1664 [-5], January 28. London.—I had yours of the third of January, from Fethard, in answer of mine of the 17th of December, wherein you doubt that the observations you sent are not observed. Since my said letter of the 17th of December, I have sent you a despatch of the 26th of December, and with it the copy of the proviso as it is drawn pursuant to your observations, wherein you will find that your observations are so pursued as nothing is omitted, which his Grace was pleased to allow me to insert, but he was still of opinion to part with the reversions and remainders, depending upon any estate tail of any lands which were in the hands of adventurers and soldiers; the which despatch of the 26th, I send by Mr. John Geydon, who parted hence the 26th of December, and doubtless had his Grace's pass for his going into Ireland and for his return. On perusal of the draft, I shall be glad to hear from you that if any doubt you have it may be yet amended.

The Settlement goeth on very slow, in regard the Lord Chancellor, the Lord of Anglesey, and the Lord of Orrery, are all three in the gout. My Lord Duke and the Lord of Clancarty are both in good health, and so is my Lady Duchess of Ormond, who lately strained her leg coming out of a coach, and kept her chamber for a week, but now is so well that she is gone this day to her house at Moor Park. I pray let me hear from you as soon as possible, that if my despatch by Geydon met with any misfortune or be not come into your hands, I may hasten to you another copy of that proviso. I thank you for your care of endeavouring to supply my expenses here. I protest I have already, since my coming hither, borrowed £150 pounds. You and the rest did little think I should have cause to stay here so long, when you first employed me hither. I put the trust of sending this on the Steward, who will, I hope, despatch it.

Addressed:—For John Walsh, Esq., these, at Dublin, or elsewhere in Ireland.

SAMUEL PULLON, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, to ORMOND.

1664 [-5], January 30. Tuam.—The parsonage of Knockgraffon, in the County of Tipperary, falling void by the death of Mr. Bartley, the late incumbent, gives me an unexpected occasion of troubling your Grace with this address, to signify so much to your Grace, and withal to remind your Grace of my right to the next presentation thereto, by virtue of an advowson under your Grace's hand and seal, an attested copy whereof I have herewithal enclosed. Which favour your Grace was pleased then to confer upon me (as a reward for my endeavours to serve the Church, and your Grace's interest in that particular), upon my free and voluntary tendering to yourself my interest of a lease of that parsonage

for the term of thirty-six years then in being at an inconsiderable rent, which I then purchased of the Archbishop of Cassels for £300, who had paid the same rate for it to Sir Richard Butler. My most noble Lord, I have a nephew, at present a student in the College of Dublin, of some hopes, for whom I have for some time designed the living, if it fell vacant in mine, and I thought it my duty to acquaint your Grace therewith, as well to prevent the applications of others (ignorant of the predisposed right) from taking any effect, which possibly might happen by your Grace's not remembering it, as also to receive your Grace's approbation thereof, which I esteem more than my own title to it.

Postscript:—May it please your Grace; the parties nominated in the advowson were my two brothers-in-law, my Lord Bishop of Derry and Mr. Forward, whom I put in as feoffees in trust for me.

ELIZABETH, LADY CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1664 [-5], February 6. Bretby.—My Lord: The not having heard from your Lordship this three months, has given me a great deal of trouble, not that I have pride enough to expect that honour, had not your Lordship's kindness to me formerly given it me, and as I ever considered it as an expression of that concern that I value above any happiness in the world. I hope your Lordship will pardon my fears, if they are groundless, for persuading me it is lessened, since they are only the effects of that duty and affection that is paid you, without the least mixture of interest, by, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient daughter and most humble servant, E. Chesterfield.

Endorsed:—My daughter Chesterfield's.

SIR NICHOLAS PLUNKETT to JOHN WALSH.

1664 [-5], February 25. London.—The last I had from you was of the 27th of January, which was sent me hither from Moor Park, enclosed in a letter from my Lady Duchess of Ormond, together with a paper of questions concerning my Lord Duke's proviso, in which letter her Grace directed I should confer with my Lord Duke thereof on his coming to London, he being then at Moor Park. On Thursday, the 23rd of this month, his Grace was come to Court, and the very next day I minded him of those questions, and desired he should set apart some convenient hour that I might discourse with his Grace of those, that what should appear necessary might be added to the last draft of his proviso. To-morrow, three of the clock in the afternoon, his Grace appointed me to attend him about it, which I shall not fail to do, and give you a further account what shall be directed in order to those questions, the consequence whereof I have taken into consideration and prepared myself to let him clearly see where

his advantage is. But some of those questions have their resolutions by the last draft, as I will let you see in my next, yet in that you will be resolved on sight of the draft itself which I sent hence by Mr. John Geydon, of Irishtown, in the County of Kildare, who is there arrived, as I find by a letter from my wife, and cannot doubt you have ere this my letter wherein the said last draft was enclosed, but to be sure of your receipt thereof, I long to hear from you. Here is nothing done these three months past, but what Mr. Solicitor hath done for preparing a draft of the bill, yet we are hopeful something will be now soon done, when the sitting of the Parliament shall be concluded, being expected on Tuesday next.

LORD SHANNON to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1664 [-5], March 6. Cork.—I received, by my brother Cork, so large and pleasing an account of your civil expressions of me, and favour to me in the procuring me (in hopes) His Majesty's letter for a patent for that small parcel of land I begged your assistance in, as I owe you so great an obligation for it, that I do not think it sufficient to have sent you the one bill of acknowledgment for it by the post, but I must send you also this second bill of my humble and real acknowledgment, by your cousin and servant, Jack Jephson, and truly sir, when I consider how obligingly civil you are in heaping favours on me, and indeed all others, I can say no more but 'tis done like Sir George Lane himself, who may say with the greatest assurance, though with the least advantage that none can have a more faithful servant than you have of me, who will allow none to honour you more truly nor to serve you (if it ever lies in my power) more joyfully and readily than, dear sir, your ever obliged, faithful, humble servant, Shannon.

Postscript:—My wife is your most humble servant and your Lady's.

LORD DUNGANNON AND SIR WILLIAM FLOWER to ORMOND.

1664 [-5], March 18. Dublin.—Mr. Dodson being now upon his repair into England, where he will give your Grace an account of his proceedings concerning the Park,* we, according to the trust reposed in us by your Grace, are humbly bold to certify that the wall, as much of it as hath been finished, is so deficient, both for the badness of the stone and in the workmanship, that it doth daily fall in great proportions, in so much that of what hath once being finished, there will now be very many perches to be raised to the height of four or five foot at most, and so topped with furze, until better stone can be drawn to finish it. My Lord Deputy hath, by our humble desire, offered Mr. Dodson £100 for this year to repair what is fallen of the finished work, and so to keep the

* The Phœnix Park.

whole in repair, which he refuses, unless your Grace will confirm the same to him for seven, in which we dare not advise, but for this year we are well assured he can be no gainer by that contract; but the repair of the wall he hath now taken in hand, and hath submitted himself to your Grace's pleasure therein, whether by the year or upon account.

This enclosed paper we are humbly bold to present to your Grace's view, as that which will clearly demonstrate the condition and circumference of the whole work, as we have had the same surveyed by Captain Wheaton, which being compared with Mr. Dodson's paper that he shall present, will much shorten what your Grace hath further to say to him in that concern.

Enclosure:—The survey of the park wall at Phœnix.

The contents of perches in the surround of the wall of the Phœnix Park, according to twenty-one foot in length and one foot in height to the perch, taken the 18th of March, 1664.

Of wall finished and coped of 7 foot high	1,371 perches.
Of wall formerly finished and fallen down in breaches again, at least 3 foot of the height, and now filled with furze and thorns to keep in the deer	0098 perch.
Of wall 4 foot high	0160 perch.
Of wall 4½ foot high	0082 perch.
Of wall 2 foot high	0014 perch.
A small foundation	0010 perch.
Of wall	0072 perch.
In all ...	1807 perches.

This is the present condition of the wall as it now is, what yet stands cannot, by what is past, be said to stand long.

By William Wheaton, Surveyor.

Multiplying this wall of 1,371 perches in length by 7 foot, which is the height of the height of the wall, it makes	9597 perches.
And the wall of 98 perches being multiplied by 4 foot, which is the height of it, makes	0392 perches.
And the wall of 160 perches being so multiplied, makes	0640 perches.
And the wall of 82 perch being multiplied by 4½ foot, makes	0369 perch.
And the wall of 14 perch being multiplied to 2 foot, which is the height of it, makes	0028 perch.
Total done ...	11026 perches.

The whole circumference of the wall is 1,807 perch, at one foot to the perch in height, being multiplied by seven, which is the height the wall should be, makes 12,649 perches.

Captain Roger Bamber to Ormond.

1665, April 11. Dublin.—Pursuant to your gracious direction, after my arrival in this kingdom, I did humbly set forth what came to my hands of your Grace's hawks, in obedience to your Grace's commands. Now, likewise, I thought it my duty to intimate unto your Grace that with those hawks, I received no trimmings, which bear so high a rate here that for half the value or price they may be acquired in London, and better accommodated than this kingdom can afford; they may be had in Boulton's shop in Fleet Street, for there are the best. Now young hawks will be coming in, wherefore I would willingly know whether your Grace be intended to furnish His Majesty, or any other your friends in England, with a cage of hawks, that my care may prove the greater as well in preserving them for your Grace's use as in preparing them fit to transport, or otherwise to observe your Grace's future commands for the disposing of them; whereof I thought it my bounden duty to intimate unto your Grace and humbly to submit to your gracious commands.

Addressed:—To his Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of His Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, Palatinate of the Regalities and Liberties of the Counties of Tipperary and Cross, Lord Steward of His Majesty's household, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, these, at his lodgings, humbly present in Whitehall, London.

Thomas Humes to Sir Nicholas Plunkett.

1665, May 10. Dublin.—You may probably think it too long that I have not returned an account of the contents of your letter of the 15th of April last, which I received in the country the 25th of the same, and could not possibly, without prejudice to other concerns of his Grace's, come hither till Saturday last, the 6th instant. That day I sent to Mr. Boulton, of Corduffe, who had the originals of what you would have (and I but a brief of them); yesterday I received them; now I send you the four papers you desire, which proves the payment of 1,650*l* in time, after the gale of Michaelmas, 1635, and in regard the acquittances mentioned by you, neither of the other two papers do import that this sum being paid, was in discharge of the three gales now in question, viz., Easter, 1636, Michaelmas, 1636, and Easter, 1637. I send you other papers to clear it, viz.:—

1. Matthew Derenzie's acquittance for 550*l* for the gale of Michaelmas, 1635, which proves that that and all the gales before were paid, and by consequence this 1,650*l* must be for the subsequent gales.

2. His Grace's letter to the trustees, which proves the payment of Easter gale, 1636. Also by it you see he was not satisfied that more was due to Midd [lesex], therefore the trustees kept the said 550*l* in their hands until they received my Lord of Ormond's further letter, which is marked to you under the

3. Figure of three, and the Chief Baron's letter

4. Marked with the figure of four.

5. That the said 550*l* was paid over, appears by Tristram Whatcome's letter to Christian Borr, and by Borr's acquittance on the back of it, both marked with the figure of five.

6. Prove this further, you receive a copy of a letter from the trustees to the Earl of Midd [lesex], marked with the figure of six.

7. To prove the 1,100*l* paid, you have George Carleton's acknowledgment, marked with the figure of seven, that it was deposited on his hands.

8. My Lord Duke's letter to the trustees, marked with the figure of eight, signifying his pleasure that the said 1,100*l* should be paid.

Note.—The letter is of 11,000*l*, which must needs be the mistake of his Grace's secretary, as appears also by Borr's acknowledgment, and by the subsequent acquittance, and by all the proceedings.

9. Matthew Derenzie's acquittance for the 1,100*l*, endorsed upon his letter of attorney, both marked with the figure of nine.

10. I send you also Milward's letter marked with the figure ten, because it is one of the four papers you desire though I conceive it not much material.

It should seem by your letter that some question is made of the payment of the Easter gale, 1628, which indeed carries no colour of doubt, there being so many acquittances of all the subsequent gales, and if need be, as I cannot believe there will, I will send you the acquittance of that very gale. So as I hope by the next, or soon after, I shall hear from you that this matter is at an end, which I desire by any means may be effected before my Lord parts from thence.

Now, sir, give me leave to say something to another part of your letter in answer to a query of mine, viz.: Whether surplusage lands, possessed by adventurers or soldiers, and held of my Lord's grace, or whereof a reversion or remainder is in him, may be seized upon to his Grace's use. To this you are pleased to answer that the adventurers and soldiers take in a gross quantity, therefore no surplusage they have in their lot can be seized upon by my Lord Duke. It cannot be denied that by the late Act of Settlement his Grace may enter upon the whole lot of the one and of the other, being held of him, even that which is not surplusage, much more upon that

which is. In the saving clause for his Grace in the present intended Act, there is an exception of such lands as were allotted to adventurers or soldiers, which certainly must be intended of lands duly and rightly allotted, and cannot be intended to reach to more than their due proportion, and if there be such a rule as they must take in a gross quantity, it cannot follow that in such a crowd the interest already settled in my Lord shall be taken. They may as well, and by the letter too, take all other his demesne lands which were allotted. Also these surplusages are, for the most part, already seized upon by another name, viz.:—concealments, and granted in custodiams, whole towns, some whereof I have seized upon before I wrote to you upon this subject. Therefore if you can borrow so much time from your other great affairs, I pray you let me receive your further answers to this, and (as I wrote in relation to other questions before) could wish you had conferred with some other of the ablest there, so they were trusty.

I can receive no answer to that of the regicide's lands, whereof I wrote to you long since. Doctor Gorges, together with the Chief Baron and Justice Alexander, are now the setters of the Duke of York's estate. They speak of all the custodiam lands too, whereof his Grace hath some in possession, but of this I shall write more particularly, after that I shall discourse with them more than I have done yesterday.

King's Letter concerning the Phœnix Park.

Charles R.

1665, May 11. Whitehall.—Right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, and right trusty and right wellbeloved cousin and councillor, we greet you well. Whereas we did, by our letters of the 26th day of May, 1663, authorize you, our Lord Lieutenant, to purchase for our use the whole manor and house of Chappel Izod, with the town and lands thereunto belonging, and such several other lands which lie most convenient to make a Park about our house of the Phœnix, as you should think fit, so as the same should not amount in the whole to above the sum of ten thousand pounds, and also to enclose in the said Park with a stone wall, in such manner as it was then already begun, such lands of our ancient inheritance or new purchase as you shall judge fit for that use, and to store the same with deer; and whereas, besides the several other lands purchased by you for the Park, and the building the Park wall, and divers other necessaries fit to be provided there, the purchase money of the house and lands of Chappel Izod from our Chancellor there, doth amount unto the sum of ten thousand pounds before limited, and whereas the other lands taken into the said Park, together with the charge of building the said wall and reparations in and about the said Park, will amount unto a greater sum. We have therefore thought fit hereby to authorize you to give order to our right

trusty and right wellbeloved cousin and councillor, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, our Vice-Treasurer of that our kingdom, or any other Vice-Treasurer that hereafter shall be, to satisfy and pay such several sums of money to the several other persons whose lands are taken into the said Park, as are or shall be agreed to be paid for the same, and also such other sums of money from time to time as shall be requisite for the doing the said work, so as the same do not amount in the whole to more than the sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling, including the said sum of ten thousand pounds, being the purchase money for the house and lands of Chappel Izod agreed to be paid to our said Chancellor. And for so doing this, shall be as well unto you as to our said Vice-Treasurer, and all other our officers and ministers whom it may concern, a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 11th day of May, 1665, in the 17th year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

Arlington.

Entered at the signet office, the 11th day of May, 1665.

Sidney Bere.

To our trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, James, Duke of Ormond, our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our kingdom of Ireland. And to our right trusty and right wellbeloved cousin and councillor, Thomas, Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy of our said kingdom, and to any other our Chief Governor or Governors of our said kingdom, which hereafter for the time shall be, and to all other our officers and ministers there whom it may concern.

This is a true copy of the original,

G. Lane.

Sir N. Plunkett to Thomas Humes.

1665, May 23. London.—After long expectations, I had the packet you sent concerning the Earl of Middlesex, and will make use thereof when the affair shall be met on, wherein there shall be no delay on my Lord's part. The acquittance for Easter, 1628, I wish I had, for they still insist thereon, though we have many convincing reasons to prove the same to have been paid. It is true that when I observed in one of your objections, that concerning the surplusage lands which adventurers and soldiers had, on conference with his Grace, he made me that answer which it seemeth I wrote to you of, but before I had your last despatch, reflecting on the disadvantage put on his Grace by his parting with that surplusage, I took occasion to discourse again with his Grace of it, and got his allowance to insert that among the other savings in his proviso, which I did accordingly insert by adding in the draft these ensuing words:—"nor what surplus of acres any adventurer or soldier hath above his due lot." It

cometh in after the place where you find in the draft you have the words:—"claimeth for sea service." So as that question was ended before I had your last. I have often minded his Grace of that concerning the regicides, and it is long since I stated the case concerning that which his Grace said he would deliver to the Lord Chancellor, and howbeit nothing can be clearer than his right in that particular, yet have I no resolution from him hitherto. I do suppose his Grace's reason is for that there is a very probable expectation that the Duke of York will waive that interest, I mean all his proviso or grant concerning the regicides' estates, and take a compensation in money by a general tax. If so, the doubts risen on his custodiam will also fail. Here is an expectation that there will be a speedy end put to the general settlement. The bill, which was so long in preparation and read publicly to those concerned, is laid by, and now they go on other grounds, the soldiers and adventurers being content to accept of two parts of three of what was their due, and leave the rest to the general stock. The Protestant Conaght purchasers do so also, so far they are gone on the frame of a new bill. This is all I can now say.

Postscript:—Mr. Humes, I pray hasten this to Mr. John Walsh, from your humble servant, N. Plunkett.

Order of Lord Dungannon and Sir William Flower for Payment to Sir John Temple for his Interest in the Phœnix Park.

1665, June 27.—Whereas his Grace, the Duke of Ormond, hath empowered us to view, appraise, and make contracts with the several persons for the several interests in His Majesty's Park, near the city of Dublin, and having agreed with the honourable Sir John Temple, knight, Master of the Rolls of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, for his full interest therein; and whereas there is now remaining in the hands of Sir Daniel Bellingham, knight, the sum of eight hundred pounds to be issued out for the satisfying of such contracts as we shall think fit, now therefore we pray and desire the said Sir Daniel Bellingham to pay to the said Sir John Temple, the sum of one hundred and fourscore pounds for his interest aforesaid, out of the said eight hundred pounds. And this our warrant, together with the said Sir John Temple's acquittance confessing the receipt thereof, shall be unto the said Sir Daniel a sufficient discharge for so much.

Dungannon.
Wm. Flower.

Endorsed:—Lord Dungannon and Sir William Flower's order to Sir Daniel Bellingham to pay Sir John Temple 180*l* for his interest in the Park.

Warrant for payment of this money, dated the 28th of February, 1665.

Lord Hatton to Ormond.

1665, July 9. Hatton House.—May it please your Grace: Being as yet got not above a step or two from the grave, it is a bold attempt, I confess, to suffer my weak spirits and hand to make an address to your Grace. But the case of Mr. Clement, who indeed, next my children and my domestics, I am beholding to for his long fidelity to me and care of me and my affairs, or rather my own reputation being no less touched in the affront than his right, do embolden me to importune your Grace in his behalf that a junior may not invade his right. Not to trouble your Grace further, I most humbly beseech your Grace to extend this favour to me, who living or yet dying shall to the last continue, may it please your Grace, your Grace's most humble servant,

Chr. Hatton.

Endorsed:—Lord Hatton in behalf of Mr. Clement.

Le Comte de Gramont to Ormond.

1665, August 15.—Monsieur: Faites moy s'il vous plet l'honneur de croire que i'ay pris la part que ie dois a la perte que, vous aves faite et que ie seray toute ma vie si sansible a toutes les choses qui vous arriveront que i'espere vous obliger par la m'onorer de vostre amitie que ie vous demande Monsieur, avec protestation de la vouloir meriter par mes tres humbles services et la grace d'estre creu de vous, Monsieur, vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur et nepveu,*

Ce quinsuime Aoust. le Comte de Gramont.

Addressed:—A Monsieur, Monsieur le duc d' Ormond.

Endorsed:—Comte de Gramont. Received at Kilkenny, 20th September, '65.

Sir Daniel Bellingham to Ormond.

1665, September 30. Dublin.—His Majesty's council being in this city, it will not be fit for me to represent to your Grace what cannot have escaped their view and censure, not doubting but they have communicated it to your Grace. But for my more safe walking I have judged it necessary, as I have been wholly passive hitherto in the business of honour intended me and this city, so to suspend the taking that title† (which the royal grant hath conferred on the Mayor of this city, and wiser than I give me upon that account) till I receive your Grace's direction, which, next His Majesty, shall ever be most cheerfully obeyed by your Grace's, etc.

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* The orthography of the original is followed in this transcript.

† The title of Lord Mayor of Dublin was first borne by Sir Daniel Bellingham.

THOMAS RIGBY to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665, October 30.—The Park wall hath taken in Newtown and Insecore, parcels of St. James' parish, the tithe of them belonging unto the Minister of St. Katherine's and St. James, united by an Act of State. Immediately after the wall was begun, I petitioned his Grace the Lord Lieutenant; his Grace referred it to Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Dodson reported my damage to be ten pounds *per annum*. His Grace signed the report and commended my petition to the Council Board. They all subscribed, with a reference to four of the council or any three of them, for my allowance in recompense of my loss.

Mr. Summers hath all my papers, which will fully satisfy my proceedings in that particular. It is come to the birth, and I want strength to bring forth without your honour's assistance.

Endorsed:—My cousin Rigby's.

SIR JAMES WARE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665, November 27. Dublin.—Honoured Sir: To your many other favours I pray you add one more, that my nephew, Mr. James Reynolds, may be excused from being Sheriff of the County of Leitrim for the subsequent year. You know his condition, and that he is not as yet fully restored to his estate.

Your ready and obliged servant, Ja. Ware.

JAMES BUCK to ORMOND.

1665, December 5. Moor Park.—Upon the request of some gentlemen, my neighbours, I attended them to Sir Philip Butler's, in order to his election for one of the knights for this county, who has presented your Grace with a brace of male deer and two brace of does, piebald, black and white, fallow and white. I have left order for the taking and sending them hither after Christmas. I did, in several letters, humbly desire your Grace to direct two or three lines to me for the King's Serjeant Trumpet for the delivery of those deer and ducks His Majesty promised out of St. James' Park, and though the late great winds did so shatter our old pales, yet they are now so well repaired, that they are a very good fence for any strange deer. Next to the town I have set up a handsome large coach-gate, horse-gate, and stile, and from thence in a direct line is already planted up to the house four rows of elms, in a true proportion of distance like unto that in the front of the house, but in a righter method. We are now planting the like from the house to the gate leading to Watford, but leaving a handsome distance, by way of half-moon at each gate for the turning of coaches. Here is already planted eight hundred elms, six hundred chestnuts, and two hundred walnuts; the chestnuts in four handsome walks, a true distance from the lodge, and the lodge in the centre. They are planted there for their preservation by

the lodge when they bear, and the pleasantness of the ground, the walnuts planted in the view of the house, and the great garden from the corner of the new kitchen garden, betwixt the snow-house and the hill. Another walk is intended on the other side of the hill, so that the hill (from the house) shall stand betwixt two walks. I have already put in some ice and snow into the house. The new fountain is finished with lead, constantly playing. The old rock and the two dolphins are put in, but easily removed. The upper pond is again stored with carps; the garden walls of each side all planted, and as Mr. Moore assures me, with the greatest variety and best fruit in England, but that garden which Mr. Moore undertakes will be so pleasant a ground, that they are all against planting a standard there for spoiling the beauty of that place, we having kitchen garden enough for such uses.

But now my greatest fear is that the best of my duty cannot recompense the least diversion from your greater affairs, which makes me often present that trouble to her Grace, and have humbly begged her pardon for it, as I do.

Postscript:—We are now upon drawing of drains as they were laid out.

Dr. Benjamin Parry* to Sir George Lane.

1665, December 11. Oxford.—I received information this last week, from my Lord Bishop of Winchester, that my brother, Dr. Parry, was fallen very sick past hopes of recovery, and his Lordship advised me to make what friends I could to get a letter from his Grace, the Duke of Ormond, to my Lord Chancellor here, in my behalf, for a living in Surrey, which my brother had, in the gift of the great seal. And now not having heard almost these three weeks from my brother, fearing the unfortunate news may be true, I have taken the boldness to address myself to you, encouraged by the noble and generous obligations you have already laid on us, to beg your wanted patronage and favour in procuring me my Lord's letter to the Lord Chancellor in my behalf, in case it hath gone so ill with my brother, with what speed you can to prevent others. Be pleased to pardon this trouble, which the experience of your goodness puts me upon, since I have not a nobler friend than yourself, whose worthy assistance as I do not doubt of now, so it will be an eternal obligation on, noble sir, your unfortunate but humble servant,

Oxford, Corpus Christi College. Ben. Parry.

William Crispin to [ ] Amory.

1665, December 5. Kinsale.—I humbly think you may do well to hint to some honourable persons of the council, that here is one, Monsieur Choisin, that hath made exceeding

*Dr. Benjamin Parry was the son of one Irish Bishop (Edward Parry, Bishop of Killaloe) and the brother of another (John Parry, *vide p.* 212, *infra*) whom he himself succeeded to the See of Ossory.

high preparations of beef, and yet makes no sign of his intent of shipping it hence. I wish there be not some invading design against this naked, though considerable, part of Ireland. I had former letters from the said Crispin, that this Monsieur had slaughtered three thousand beeves, and did still continue slaughtering more. I am informed that this Monsieur is a Roman Catholic, and yet to be made free of Kinsale (where he arrived about four months ago), he hath taken the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

Kinsale, 8th December, 1665.

Here is a strong report that an attempt hath been lately made by some forces of France for surprise of Jersey, and that they were beaten off with loss of two ships of theirs sunk, one of which is said had thirty-eight brass guns. Several letters to this effect is come hither. If you have any certainty hereof, pray favour me with a line.

Endorsed:—Extracts of several letters from Kinsale. Received from Mr. Amory the 12th of December, 1665. [Endorsement in Sir G. Lane's handwriting.]

Humphrey Barrowe to Ormond.

1665, December 12. Tralee.—The product of the year 1666 having been the knotty theme of some laborious, but too many confident pens, which nevertheless (and that without the help of their discord) have left us still in the dark, I humbly beg it may not be accounted a piece of levity in your servant to acquaint your Grace with a small beam, which lately, yet perhaps seasonably, shined into his observation. My Lord, I neither pretend to the spirit of prophecy nor that of interpretation, but on Friday, the first of this month, about four in the morning, awaking out of a dream (to which I dare not presume to be the Oedipus) I fell, as above my station I use to do, into a consideration of the present posture of affairs betwixt the King and his neighbours, amongst whom the French King was pressed deep into my thoughts, and (as under an impulsive violence) his name (being in the Roman tongue, Ludovicus) made the sole subject of my meditation, which having often revolved in the accusative case, Ludovicum, I fancied the discretion of it, and found it to consist of the numerical letters standing for 1666, viz., M. D. C. L. V. V. V. I, with the letter O standing in the body of the name exclamantly calling for the wonder and admiration of the world at what should happen that year; withal observing the accusative Ludovicum subject to the government of some verb, but whether elexi, rejexi, vocavi, missi, or what else, God only knows. After which, retrospecting the nominative Ludovicus, I found its numerical letters, viz., D. C. L. V. V. V. I, being 666, the perfect number of the beast, being the number of a man, Revelations 13th, and last verse. Other observations I made, as that of the evenness of the figurative letters in both cases before and after the letter O, viz., in Ludovicus, before

the letter O stands 555, and after it 111, before O in Ludovicum the same 555, and after it 1,111, being just double the number 555, with the addition of a not dividable unit, which last things (by the perusal of some books I then wished for) may, in comparing things with things, be found not without some signification.

My Lord, these observations made, my next consideration was what use to make of them, and finding myself born the subject and servant of my dear and dread sovereign, and all I am either in body or mind only his, I resolved upon this way, through your Grace's noble hands, to convey the knowledge of them to his sacred Majesty, to the end that if His Highness (upon consultation had with other wise and learned persons) shall find anything of God's meaning in these things, he may (pardon, I beseech your Grace, the presumption of a worm to write it) be the better enabled to play his national games with all his neighbour princes and states, to the glory of that God that hath so miraculously restored him, and the good of his Church, the honour of his crown and welfare of all his loyal subjects, which is the daily prayer of, illustrious sir, your Grace's etc.

Postscript:—My Lord, the contents of this humble letter I only imparted to my Captain, Sir Arthur Denny, of whom I first received assurance of secrecy, as not thinking it pardonable to divulge that whereof His Majesty may make a private use.

Endorsed:—Captain Barrowe's. Received 19th December, 1665.

Sir Francis Hamilton to Sir George Lane.

1665, December 15.—Signifying that the Duke of Ormond has granted to him that his son, Sir Charles Hamilton, shall have his troop, and his second son, Claude Hamilton, Sir Charles' foot company.

John Morton to Ormond.

1665, December 20. Kilkenny.—I lately received commands from her Grace to send your Grace a survey of a house in Kilkenny, formerly belonging to one Mr. Robert Shee, whereupon I most humbly presumed the boldness to send your Grace this with the enclosed paper, being a ground-plot of the house and all the garden ground that did formerly belong unto it, with three several estimates of charge for three ways of reparations the thing is capable of, humbly leaving it to your Grace's further consideration and pleasure therein. And what your Grace's further commands are, in that and all things else you be pleased to command your servant, shall be obeyed with all duty and diligence.

May it please your Grace, the coach-house building your Grace ordered me to build, will be suddenly ready to put on the roof. I built all the walls with stone for better durance

and strength. It will be finished (God willing) in March next. All the works her Grace was pleased to order to be done in the Castle, are near finished, and the alcove likewise.

May it please your Grace, at Dunmore the great stairs at the upper end of the hall are put up, but the carvings about them not yet finished, and the fretworks and wainscotings in her Grace's apartments are finished, and the masons have worked good part of the marble steps for the entrance into the house, and the frontispiece of pillars is ready to put up when the masons have paved the portico before the entrance, which is good part done, and the whole house is glazed, and the rooms plastered, and doors made and the rooms locked up to preserve the glass from breaking.

I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for my boldness, abruptness, and tediousness herein, most humbly assuring your Grace I shall use all the diligence and care I am possibly able to expedite your Grace's business committed to my charge, and to give your Grace a just account of it.

Endorsed:—Captain Morton's, with a draft of a house, formerly Robert Shee's, and with a computation for the repair of it.

JOHN FITZ GERALD to HELEN, COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY.

1665, December 22. Dublin.—I being advertised that some person or persons informed your Honour that I have by some words in Parliament, and other places, reflected on the right honourable, your Ladyship's deceased lord and husband, as being the actor or inducer of inserting in the late passed bill the clause of investure of my poor estate in His Majesty. Madam, it is a truth generally known that I have been in the course of my life subject to false aspersions, calumnies and perjuries, and although I know that, in common justice or good conscience, I should not be condemned until I were heard, yet being rendered unable at present to give my personal attendance on your Ladyship to falsify that ungodly and false suggestion, I conceived it my duty to give your Honour such satisfaction by these of my being free from and guiltless of that calumnious imputation, as my conscience truly enables me to do. In the first place, that I did not as much as once mention his Lordship's name in Parliament, I appeal to the whole House of Commons, nor uttered word elsewhere, that may in the least tend to his Honour's disparagement, I take God to witness, and am sure no soul will have the impudence to aver the contrary in my presence. In the next, that in the presence of God, I do not know to this hour who did or contrived the same against me, which true and real protestation will, I hope, prove satisfactory unto your Honour. Humbly kissing your Ladyship's hands, I take leave.

Endorsed:—John FitzGerald to my sister Clancarty.

Lord Mayo and others to Ormond.

1665, December 22. Cahernemarte.—May it please your Grace: As soon as (in obedience to your Grace's command by a warrant directed to us, bearing date the second of December) we were arrived at Inver, we found the Dutch prisoners escaped from the wreck, many of them dead, and many daily sickening, partly from the cold they had taken in their coming wet to shore, and partly from inconveniencies they suffered, both in their lodging and diet, in that waste place, which moved us (as most conducible in our opinions to His Majesty's honour and service, and as the most likely means of preserving the men's lives, who, in probability, in a short time would all otherwise have perished) to resolve upon the speedy sending away as many of them as were in a condition to travel to Galway, and to make the best provision in that country for the rest, which resolution was executed, and the Dutchmen sent away before we received notice of your Grace's pleasure in committing the care of that business to Sir Oliver St. George, and the revocation of the power committed to us.

Our most humble request to your Grace is that you would be pleased to order their reception at Galway, and that those entrusted by us with the conducting them thither may be discharged of them. We shall, by God's assistance, in a short time, present your Grace with as large an account of the wealth recovered and embezzled from that ship, as the examinations taken and result of the enquiries we have made during our employment in that business will enable us, which cannot be performed with such exactness as will be fit for your Grace's information until we come to our journey's end. We are your Grace's most humbly devoted servants,

Mayo.
Char. Holcroft.
Browne.

Lady Mary Cavendish to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], January 12. Hardwicke.—I am forced to give you this trouble by a promise I made of endeavouring to get the liberty of this man, whose name I have here sent you, to desire you that you would employ the interest you have with them that has the power of releasing him to do it. They have told me here the fault he is imprisoned for, which, if true, it is not very great; but he is a quaker, and if you find he is guilty of any great fault, I would not have you speak for him. Pray let me know how my god-daughter does. I hope when I see her in Ireland she will be a beauty.

Postscript:—Pray present my humble service to my Lady Lane. If you are not very kind to my god-daughter, I'll take it very ill.

Endorsed:—Lady Cavendish. Received 9th February, 1665 [-6].

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], January 19. Cockpitt.—I have received your letter dated the 10th of this month, with the Act of Parliament and other papers you sent me, for which I return you hearty thanks. I am glad to hear that the Parliament in Ireland go on so well with their business. I am bound to you for many favours, and for your care of my business and assistance to my friends. I shall be glad to requite the same if I can do you any courtesy. I desire you to present my humble service to my Lord Lieutenant and his Lady, and to my Lord of Ossory and my Lord of Arran. I remain your very affectionate friend and servant.

Endorsed:—Duke of Albemarle. Received 9th February, 1665 [-6].

SIR COURTENAY POLE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], January 22. Shute.—Give me leave to be your remembrancer that Colonel Legg, about this time twelve month, whilst I was at the Parliament, did me once the favour to be my guide to your lodgings, and represented my case to you with my character. You were pleased to give me the honour of a fair reception, and a promise of your assistance. A sickness presently after fell upon me, and I hastened to change air, that I could not again wait upon you. But I understood, in a short time after that, I had the honour of receiving the great fruit of your kindness, that I was secured by a particular proviso, which gave me such a satisfaction as I did not trouble you with any of my scribbles. But now I am informed by my agent in Dublin, Mr. Perriam Pole, my kinsman, that many of your Parliament whose titles are but the same with mine, and all things compared much worse, have by themselves or their interests inclosed themselves near eighty by so many provisoes, so as to receive no disturbance. Sir, if a constant loyalty in all these times can be admitted argument for such a favour also, certainly I may be admitted. I have not been useless also to His Majesty that now is, as well as serviceable to his father of blessed memory. I do therefore importunately beg you to represent me to his Grace my Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleased by your hand to receive a particular proviso for me, which may be added to the bill at the next passing, and that you would be pleased to present my most humble service to my Lord of Ossory, whom I had the honour to know in the beginning of this Parliament in London. I believe he will intercede for me. If I am too late, I am, as many other honest men are, unfortunate, but in all conditions I am, sir, your most humble servant.

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], January 23. Cockpitt.—There being one, William Woodriffe, cook of the *Rapahannick*, merchant, which was taken by the Dutch, and is now prisoner in Flushing,

whom the Admiralty Court there have consented to release in exchange for one Albert Albertson, prisoner in Galway, in Ireland, which his Royal Highness has consented to, I desire you will please to move my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that he may be exchanged in release accordingly. There being also one, Captain Jean Gillason, a prisoner in Ireland, who is a considerable person, and that well knows your coasts, His Royal Highness desires that particular care be taken he may not be released. He was taken by the *Unitie*, near Guernsey, in a Flushing Caper.

Sir Stephen Fox to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], January 27. Whitehall.—Ever honoured Sir: I have received yours of the 10th with the print, for which, and your many obliging expressions, I do most heartily thank you. I have got again under my own roof at Chiswick my whole family, where I hope by God's mercy we shall be in safety, and that with the great abatement of the last bill, with the probability of the same this week, His Majesty will be in safety at Hampton Court, whither he intends this night, and that instead of going back to Oxford, it will be counselable for him to come to this place, which I assure you wants his Royal presence in all respects. I shall never enough lament the loss of our most worthy Bishop and excellent friend. His widow is retired to her poor house at Stratford, from whence I hastened my children to make way for her retreat. Indeed she is the most disconsolable person that I have almost heard of. I pray God comfort her and us. I am sure your excellent Lady equals our grief, for his friendship towards her was most tender to my knowledge. I pray with my humble respects join that of my wife's to you both, and Steenie bids me make you a French compliment from him.

Sir, as to the business of your letter, I herewith send you an account for his Grace, which will best state that matter, and give you a clear light to what you desire concerning his allowances as Lord Steward. And, as yet, I have little expectation to receive anything from his pension as Gentleman of the Bedchamber. The truth is, since your going hence, it hath not been a time for it. I did never speak to my Lord Treasurer of it but he seems willing to oblige his Grace; but, withal, finds himself unable, and since the King's restoration his Lordship was never more embarassed than at present, for money is not got without the greatest difficulty imaginable. I will, as occasion serves, mind my Lord Treasurer of it, and whensoever I can find a fit opportunity I will press with all my strength for it, for I earnestly wish it were in my power to do his Grace some service herein, but I find it is almost alike with the rest of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.

The Kettle Drums have no allowance upon the Establishment but barely their pay, nor hath any one of them ever had a penny towards their equipage that I know of, save only

Mr. O'Neill's Kettle Drum, who with great importunity got His Majesty to give order to my Lord General to order him wherewithal to buy a horse, saddle, and drum, which my Lord General did by great importunity, as unwillingly as ever I saw him do anything in my life, and that but once, which is the only time anything hath been paid by me upon that account.

I do thank you for your intention of assisting my brother, when it lies in your way, which I hope it will do shortly. I am sure you will if you can, and therefore I am obliged to be thankful. By your hand I shall pass to him 20*l per annum*, if you will oblige me therein, and charge me with it here, which I will punctually repay, the 10*l* in your hand for Christmas last, and the next will be due at midsummer next.

Postscript:—I beg your kindness for Mr. Darcy, whose whole dependency almost is from the issue of the last Act of Settlement. I pray when you shall favour me with your next letter, a word of your opinion thereof. I am hastening towards Hampton Court to attend the King's coming thither.

William Bolton to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], February 2. Barbadoes (by the Castle Gate).—Honourable Sir: Reading over your letters, and two or three from his Grace, of several dates in the year '63, made me fall into some wonder to see myself and services in that plotting time so accepted, and now in a condition most lamentable of any in the King's dominions that I can know of. His Majesty's gracious speech at the opening of Parliament in '61, with his pious and princely regard in that case of Christian of the Isle of Man, of the 5th of August, '63, makes it appear to me that Ireland and the Isle of Man will appropriate to themselves only the violation of that pious and prudent Act of Indemnity and Oblivion, but I fear, sir, I may run too far on this general strain before I come to tell you why I am thus bold to give you the trouble of this letter, which I pray you pardon.

I was by his Grace, my Lord Lieutenant's order of the 4th of November, summoned to answer the objections Captain Rich. Poer, the Governor of Waterford, had against me, but I hear of none to this day, save that on the 1st of December at night, I was by my Lord Mayor's warrant, attacked for murder, as is said, and hurried to his house, and amongst a pack of whores examined and remanded to my lodgings in the constable's custody, since which time I have endured imprisonment, obloquy, travel, expense, and great damage, disgrace, terror, and pains (doubtless far above killing), and which is worst of all, cannot get to his Grace to be heard, who though he will not use me as I am sure I should be if the King were here, yet I will obey him according to the duty I owe His Majesty's Lieutenant. I humbly pray you will, worthy sir, remember once his Grace gave order when I had business I should be brought to him. What is the

cause now, my life and fortunes, the support of my unfortunate wife and children is at stake and almost rooted up, and I cannot get to make my condition known to the King (I mean in the person of his Lieutenant)? When I cease to employ the faculties of my soul and body to be serviceable in my sphere to God, King, Church, laws, and commonweal, let me be abandoned by all lovers of merit and virtue. Pray, sir, excuse my importunity, I have had a dismal Christmas, God grant me a better Easter. And I pray God bless his Grace and increase his honour, which will be illustrated much in descending to regard the stranger and friendless, of which number I reckon myself.

EDWARD GEOGHEGAN to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], February 6. Bunowen.—There happened here an accident that may be worth the relation, and probably you may not be so rightly or really informed by the actors. Therefore I conceived my duty to afford your Honour a serious information of the same, to the best of my knowledge. The last of January, there was forced by a storm a ship about two hundred and fifty tons, span new, with twenty-five pieces of ordnance, manned with thirty men, within four miles of Boffin by water, and six mile by land from this town. She was taken by Ancient Monke. They did not discharge a shot in their own defence. She is laden with above hundred chests, containing broad-cloth and holland, as they say, forty tons of beer, with good store of arms. The men are Dutchmen, except one of them, that owns himself a Spaniard or Italian, who convenanted with Ancient Monke for five months' means, and all his own goods. He will make her a lawful prize. He doth further assert that they burned the State of Holland's pass. This very ship cost ten thousand pounds the building, besides her tacklings and other accommodations befitting her. It is thought she is worth betwixt four or five thousand pounds in all, at least. I have this relation from those that were actors in taking her. I would wish I were qualified enough to serve His Majesty and his Grace, wherein my endeavours should not be wanting. I shall conclude, leaving you and all yours to the tuition of the high and great Tutor, whose feeble servants we are all.

Postscript:—The ship was taken the 4th of February.

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to ORMOND.

1665 [-6], February 6. Cockpitt.—This bearer, Mr. Lock, one of my secretaries, having some urgent occasions to go into Ireland, I have given him licence in that behalf. And considering the long experience I have had of his fidelity and good affection to His Majesty's service, with his abilities, diligence and trustiness in all business wherein I have employed him, I have thought fit (upon this occasion) to give him this just character to your Grace, that he is an honest, faithful, diligent and deserving person, and (as such) I make

bold to recommend him to your Grace for your favour and countenance to him, assuring your Grace that it will be well placed upon him. He intends to come back to me as soon as he shall despatch his business in Ireland. I crave your Grace's patronage to him there, which shall be owned and acknowledged by me, for I have a great desire to do him good, and he well deserves it, but his interest and concerns being in that kingdom, I make bold to be an humble suitor to your Grace on his behalf.

MR. JUSTICE STOCKTON to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [6], February 10.—Since I intimated to you our intentions to keep the assizes this circuit at Drumahaire, I am informed by the Clerk of the Assizes and others, that the place at present wanteth a sessions house and other conveniences for reception of the country, who are to attend there, and that it being now winter, provision for horses will not be provided, and that the gaol being at Jamestown, it will be a great trouble this time of the year to convey prisoners so far. Upon which considerations, my brother and I have appointed Jamestown for that work the coming assizes. However I do assure you that when I come to Jamestown, I shall declare to the country that they must expect the following assizes for that county to be kept at Drumahaire, so that if there be an alteration, it shall not be unexpected to the country, which they may not so much regret at, as they now would, if it should come upon them unexpected.

Endorsed:—Mr. Justice Stockton.

MR. JUSTICE ALEXANDER to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], February 11. Mullingar.—The enclosed came so late to my hands, being upon my journey hitherward, that till now I had not time to make return thereof. I shall no further enlarge or aggravate his fault, although I must tell you he sent to bribe me with three cows before his trial, which no man ever before durst so much as to attempt, being a thing which I of all things do abominate and detest; besides if he had not been taken when he was, he was instantly to have left the County of Meath, and was going into Wicklow, as I was credibly informed. As I have now ended two stays, Meath and Westmeath, for the first Sir Theophilus Jones will give his Grace an account of the proceedings, for Westmeath I have ended the business also; two condemned to be executed, two branded, which are all done here. I am now going to Longford, carrying six from Eastmeath to be tried there, besides what I shall find in the place. I hope by the time of my return to give a good account of all or the most of those robbers that are in the gaols.

Endorsed:—Sir Jerom Alexander

Darby Brillaghan to Ormond.

1665 [-6], February 16. Coleraine.—Yours of the 10th instant [I] have received, and as for any vessel belonging to the subjects of the French King, there are none at present in this port, creek or members thereunto belonging. But if it happens that if any such shall arrive hereafter in this His Majesty's port, etc., that your Grace's special commands and directions shall be exactly observed and performed in every particular, and account given from time to time as occasion shall offer.

Endorsed:—Mr. Darby Brillaghan, Customer of Dundalk.

Samuel Norman to Ormond.

1665 [-6], February 16. Londonderry.—In obedience your Grace's letter of the 10th present, I have made stay of the vessel called the *St. Martin*, of Aloonedebargis, burden forty tons, Louis Terry, master. The said vessel belongs to the subjects of the King of France. Several merchants of this city freighted the said vessel to Cadiz, and loaded her with butter for the most part, and some salmon. Here is not any other ship or vessel within this port (or any of the creeks or members thereunto belonging) that belongs to the subjects of the King of France. A diligent observation of your Grace's directions shall be performed to the utmost power of your Grace's most humble servant.

Endorsed:—Mr. Norman, Customer of Londonderry.

Edward Geoghegan to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], February 18. Bunowen.—Since my last letter unto you, I am better informed of the substance of the vessel that was surprised here, and to that purpose I shall offer to give your Honour as real account as I am assured of from those that were in conference with those that were embarked in her from Amsterdam. She is laden with spice, cloth, holland, silk, stockings, and worsted, bars of steel. Therefore persons of quality, integrity, and honesty might [be] sent there to prevent further embezzling, or to fetch her to the bar of Dublin, and that timely.

Dublin. Post paid 4*d*.

William Milner to Sir George Lane.

1665 [-6], February 23. Galway.—These are to acquaint you that in pursuance of orders received from his Excellency, my Lord Duke of Ormond's Grace, one of us went to the Isles of Arran to stop a French ship that is there, but the officer that commands in chief there (having before made stay of her) would not deliver up possession, although that the French master was willing to have her brought into this port, in regard that she lies in much danger of losing, if a storm should arise.

The name of the ship is the *Gift of God*, burden sixty tons, belonging to Someflewer, in the river of Seine, in Normandy, James Deuze, master, from the bank of Newfoundland, most part laden with Cod-fish; the said master is owner of the one half of the ship, and Esteme Brabell and Sur la Signe, of Someflewer aforesaid, of the other half part.

Endorsed:—Mr. Wm. Millner, Collector at Gallway.

Henry Sankey to Ormond.

1665 [-6], February 24. Longford.—I have this day received a number of proclamations for putting in execution the law against profane swearing and cursing. In obedience thereunto, I have sent them to be publicly proclaimed and fixed up in all the market towns, and other convenient places, within my bailiwick.

Endorsed:—Sheriff of Longford. Hen. Sankey.

Sir Richard Clifton to Ormond.

1665 [-6], March 12. Wexford.—I know not better how to inform your Excellency of a quaker's misfortune, within six miles of this place, than by the enclosed, which came to me about nine of the clock this morning. In case it should proceed to a greater height, the Castle of Enniscorthy may be possessed at pleasure; the walls of this garrison are in three places defective, which I humbly conceive would, at the least motion from your Grace, be repaired by the town and county, who I find in their expressions very ready and willing to attend your Excellency's commands, and some possibly there are that may be trusted when your Grace find occasion, at least such that have not as yet bowed their knees to Baal. I humbly take boldness still to continue your Grace's humble supplicant for the repair of some part of the Castle of this town, without which we cannot keep ourselves, our arms or ammunition dry. It may be mended for thirty-five pounds or thereabouts. Had I but half-a-score carbines upon such occasion as this, I should mount some of our foot, if your Lordship think fit. However, I shall lay it and all my concerns at your Grace's feet.

Thomas Holme to Sir Richard Clifton.

1665 [-6], March 12. Bregurteen.—The last night, about 8 o'clock, Major Robert Cuppage was robbed of even all he had within his house. He being at supper, there came into his house about six lusty young men, and with pistols and their swords drawn, calling him dog, rogue, and bad words, demanded his moneys, and presently they fell to robbing, and in short they took away his moneys, plate, linen, woollen, ripped open some of the bolsters and bedding, and let the feathers about the room, broke up the chests and trunks, etc.,

and so in about an hour's time they made an end and went away. It seems they were about thirty horse, and they said themselves at their first coming into the house that they were discontented gentlemen. They spake Irish one to another, and would eat no flesh, but did eat bread and cheese. It was the Mayor's desire that this should be made known to thee, and also represented to the Duke and council, that so they may see in what danger Englishmen in the country are in, and how easy they may in ordinary houses be stripped of all. It seems that of late there have been several English in the County of Cork robbed and fired. I suppose Major Cuppage hath lost to the value of near 300*l*.

Postscript:—It may do well to acquaint the Judge of this.

Endorsed:—From Thomas Holme to Sir Richard Clifton. This came enclosed in a letter of the 12th of March, 1665 [-6], from Sir Richard Clifton to the Lord Lieutenant.

MATTHEW MARKES to SIR GEORGE ST. GEORGE.

1665 [-6], March 14. Abbeyleix.—The eminent discontents lately vented by the Irish in these parts, with the impression it hath wrought upon the English, to the distraction of the country, hath put me upon endeavours to find the bottom thereof, and by the depositions of credible witnesses (which suddenly I expect to lay before his Grace) and a number of pregnant circumstances, nothing seems more apparent than a fresh rebellion to be in design, and attempted upon Friday or Saturday night next, and in discharge of my duty to God, my King, his Grace, his substitute, and the country, let me importune you to represent the contents hereof, though but as it were in minutes and abruptly hinted, that all imaginable caution (which never hurts) in the place where he is, may be used, and the security of the country aimed at, as to his Grace may seem meet, which, with what the bearer may impart, is all at present.

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], March 16. Cockpitt.—The deputed councillors for the Admiralty of Zeeland having lately released seventeen English mariners, prisoners in that province, without paying any charges, on condition that the like number of prisoners belonging to that province be forthwith set at liberty without paying any charges in exchange for them, to the end therefore that the number on our part to be released may have their liberty, I desire you will move his Grace, my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to give command that Stephen Petit, prisoner in Kinsale, and Jacob Andriesse, prisoner in . . . . in Ireland, be set at liberty without paying any fees or charges, pursuant to an order of His Majesty in Council, and that a note to be taken under their hands, that they are released without charge. I desire also that you will move his Grace for his pass for their transportation beyond sea, in order to their said exchange, which is all at present.

Postscript:—I desire likewise you will move his Grace that Hendrick Janse Bronwer and Abraham Hey, two Dutch prisoners in Galloway, be set at liberty, free of charges, as the other two above.

SIR RICHARD CLIFTON to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], March 20. Wexford.—I heartily wish his Grace good health and long life. His Lordship's enclosed by you to the Mayor, I have closed and delivered, and shall take the best care possibly I may to apprehend any that rob or otherwise disturb His Majesty's peace, and upon all occasions render account. Those thirty horsemen that robbed Major Cuppage, were gone by eight o'clock at night, I heard not of [them] until nine the next morning, by which time they were out of my reach, and have not since heard of the least disturbance. I pray favour me in moving his Grace for ten ammunition saddles and furniture, if they may be had, to be delivered with the ten carbines.

GEORGE BROWNE to JOHN BROWNE.

1665 [-6], March 21.—Honoured Father: In order to your commands I went to take a view of his Grace's estate in the Owles,* as well to encourage the tenants, as also to send you an account of the woods and bloomery, the last being in good condition other than a leak that springs under the hammer throw. I send you here enclosed a note of the particulars that belong to it. As for the woods I took pains to view, they are only good for coal, there being no timber left fit for any other use. The tenants are for the most part Ulstermen, and those always uncertain, especially rent being raised to such height that as the case stands (money being scarce) they can hardly live by their farm. Those of Achill are not able to take all that land, and their stock, as I am credibly informed, is hardly worth this present half-year's rent. Major Dogherty (who was a considerable tenant) hath thoughts to leave the country. I engage as many as I can to plant what they waste. I pray do not fail on any account to come and take a course with your charge; it were a discredit to you that his Grace's rent should be lessened during your time. Now is the season to agree with colliers and raisers of mine. There is hardly so much left of last year's provision as will keep the work going one fortnight, and whether that belongs to his Grace or last year's tenant, be pleased to inform yourself. Sir Arthur Gore bought a boat which draws the mine; you ought to find whether it is charged on my Lord Duke's account. If not, another must be provided. You write of hopes that his Grace would have those lands of my Lord Ikerrin's, which made me encourage the tenants. The land is so intermixed

* Burrishoole.

amongst his Grace's, that it will be most inconvenient to be without it. I have no more to say, but humbly crave your blessings and conclude, honoured father, your obedient son,

Geo. Browne.

Endorsed:—Mr. George Browne to his father. Burrishoole and Iron Works.

Peter Goodwin to Ormond.

1665 [-6], March 24. Kilkenny.—In obedience to your Grace's commands to me, directed by letter bearing date the 3rd of March, 1665, concerning the receipt and providing lodgings for a certain number of Dutch prisoners brought from Galway to this city, I humbly certify unto your Grace that yesterday there were brought to this city thirty-three Dutch prisoners, all being private persons, for whom I have agreed for their lodgings and other accommodations in two of the best inns in this city, viz., twenty at Mr. Hugh Farr's, and the other thirteen remaining at Mr. John Whittell's, at the rate of five pence apiece *per diem*, and have also, pursuant to your Grace's commands, communicated your Grace's directions to Colonel Cecil, with whose assistance I have taken engagement from all the said prisoners, one for the other, that they shall continue true prisoners until they shall be released. My diligence shall not be wanting, not only in preventing any of their escapes, but also in duly observing all other your Grace's commands.

Charles Alcocke to Ormond.

1665 [-6], March 24. Clonmel.—Pursuant to your Lordship's letter, dated the 3rd of March instant, I have received thirty and three Dutch prisoners, who were sent from Galway unto this town of Clonmel, and have taken care and hired convenient lodgings for them. The particular of the said prisoners names, and of the agreements I have made for their lodgings by the week, and with what particular persons within this town, your Grace will hereinclosed receive. But the thirty pounds mentioned in your Lordship's letter, or any other sum towards their relief, I have not as yet received. However, I have engaged for their lodgings and other provisions for them until I shall receive, by your Grace's order, money to pay for the same, which when received shall be distributed amongst them according to your Lordship's direction. Also I have taken all their engagements one for another, that they shall continue true prisoners until they shall be by your Grace's order released. And furthermore, I have communicated your Lordship's said letter unto Sir Francis Fowlke, who hath been very ready to assist me therein, according to your Grace's directions.

JAMES KEARNEY to ORMOND.

1666, March 28.—I send hereinclosed the information against the Tory Dullany and his own examination. The informant is bound over to prosecute. Captain Furlong is returned to Lismalyn, according my first letter, and hath a stranger in his company. I cannot find what stay he intends to make, and having received no directions in Sir George Lane's letter of the 24th what to do with him, I durst not hitherto attempt to get him taken by any warrant, lest it may not suit with your Grace's pleasure, for when I heard your Grace enquire for him, I did not apprehend whether you intended to employ him against the Tories or secure him as a malefactor. Whatever your Grace resolves concerning him, I hope your commands shall overtake him and his comrade at Lismalyn

The three fellows mentioned in my last letter, upon whom Lieutenant Cleare and I relied for the service, are so slow in answering our expectations (though they pretend to be busy about it) that in case they do not suddenly perform something of advantage to the country I intend to advise Cleare to retract his engagement of procuring their pardon, whereby he and others may be at liberty to set upon themselves. For I humbly conceive that the reducing of one or two of these ringleaders to your Grace's mercy shall exact more effectual discoveries from them than what the rogues would willingly do when they have an engagement for their pardon; and Lieutenant Cleare is pretty confident (once he is at liberty) that wherever they lurk in the county, he shall have them. The Justices of the Peace have issued warrants for settling a watch in every parish in the county, which the constables are now executing. The punishment of the harbourers shall hereafter rid the country from this infection, and the people are so frightened, by their apprehensions of being burned in their houses, that few or none have the public spirit to give public evidence against them. Therefore I humbly propose that your Grace will be pleased (before my Lord of Arran comes away) to advise him, where he finds private effectual evidence given by persons of credit, that his Lordship will continue the persons criminated thereby in gaol till it be tried (when the storm is over) whether more clear proof can be found, for the restraint of such shall deter others from the like transgressions. I hope to have several of the suspected harbourers taken before the assizes, for I have private warrants against them. I hear no kind of robbery committed in the country, since the people were taken up by the Deputy Provost Marshal of Leinster.

MAYOR AND SHERIFFS OF DROGHEDA to ORMOND.

1666, March 28. Drogheda.—May it please your Excellency: We received your Honour's proclamations, bearing date the 24th of March, 1665, concerning the preventing of the

plundering of any ships or other vessels seized on as prizes, and shall cause the same to be proclaimed and fixed up in all the public places in our county. No more at present, but that we ever remain, your Honour's most obedient servants,

Josh. Whorley, Mayor of Drogheda.
Edward Bythell, } Sheriffs.
John Killogh, }

THOMAS BARRINGTON to ORMOND.

1666, March 30. Wexford.—In obedience to your Grace's letter bearing date the 17th of this instant, after several meetings had with this Corporation, we came to this issue, and it is resolved that certain persons by us nominated do forthwith raise money towards the repair of the town walls that are deficient, and persons are appointed to carry on the work with all the celerity may be; and the poor impoverished Corporation requested me to acquaint your Grace with their daily decays, occasioned as well by the failing of the fishing as by the usual perquisites and burgess plots or tenures exacted and taken from them. The Admiralty, being the chiefest branch or support of the Corporation, being allowed in their ancient charter, is kept from them, and most of the town lands and liberties are encroached upon by Captain William Ivory, as soldiers' arrears purchased by him; out of the incomes of this town (now thereby left very inconsiderable) the walls, as the ancient inhabitants allege, were constantly repaired when defective.

We humbly beg your Grace's favour or auspicious hands to support our poor impaired condition, whereby we may be capacitated to serve His Majesty, and further it is our humble request that those persons who are Lords of the houses in this town, and non-residents, may be by your Grace caused to contribute, out of their rents reserved, a proportion towards the re-edifying of the said walls, being best able so to do; all which, at the request of the Corporation, I take the boldness, in all humility, to prostrate to your Grace's consideration, and crave your pardon.

JAMES KEARNEY to ORMOND.

1666, March 31.—I have, on the 29th, sent an express with your Grace's letter of the 27th to Sheriff Sadler, and the same day did carry the other myself to Lieutenant Cleare, who promised as much as I can reasonably expect, and seems to be very real in it. The three fellows who have engaged to perform the service, do but juggle in the matter. They protest to Cleare, they are still labouring to bring the rest of their confederates together, but I find (another way) they never intend it, but to make use of the promise of pardon given them, in case they were surprised by any other, until they know your Grace's answer to an address they made by Walter Butler

(the elder brother to this arch-tory Lawrence Butler), whom they employed to Dublin about six days ago; for their whole design is to try if they could procure a pardon without discovering their harbourers or bringing in the rest, which I am confident your Grace will never grant. At the first meeting they were very forward and seemingly real to perform what was desired of them, but afterwards (when they advised with some of their friends) they did decline. This Walter Butler hath a very great stroke in their council, and may do much on this occasion, if disposed. This consideration caused me on Thursday to send several ways to see where Lieutenant Cleare or I may meet them, and in case we see that they will not prosecute the matter with greater vigour and reality, we intend to withdraw the promise of pardon, and leave them to their other shifts, and Lieutenant Cleare is very hopeful afterwards to surprise them

I long to receive some directions about Furlong, for he is much mistrusted in these parts (though he may be honest for anything I know). Divers of the harbourers against whom I got warrants issued (being sensible of their own guilt) have outrun the constables, and some shun their houses, leaving word they are gone about their lawful affairs elsewhere. I presume your Grace did or will give directions to my Lord of Arran what to do in such cases. I find that the rogues are growing numerous about Beallaghmore, in Ossory, where John Dwyggyn's son (by name James) doth guide them; there are two or three dangerous fellows from the County of Cork among them. I presume your Grace takes a course to reduce them that way, wherein I believe Colonel Richard Grace and Captain Oxbery may be instrumental. If your Grace will be pleased to give me any further charge in this affair, I humbly desire that Sir George will be pleased to direct it to Clonmel.

Ultimo Marcii, 1666.

LORD LE POER AND CURRAGHMORE to ORMOND.

1666, April 3. Curraghmore.—At my coming into the country I made it my business strictly to enquire if any disturbance were put on the inhabitants of this country by Tories, as I heard reported in Dublin, and can find none, or hear of any such persons to have been in any part of this country these six weeks, which I thought my duty to assure your Grace of, and also of the condition Dungarvan is in for want of a garrison which may be a means to preserve that side of the country and itself from the danger it lies under since Major Dennis and his company were removed thence. My Lord, the country are much troubled that they see not the bridge of Carrick begun with yet, and do fear the constables that have collected their money may run away or break before anything be done as to the building of it. This, my Lord, they say happened twice before. I beseech your Grace it may be now prevented, which with your Grace's pardon for this presumption, I conclude.

THOMAS BEDBOROUGH to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, April 4. Kilkenny.—I received his Grace, my Lord Duke's order by the last post, and in obedience thereto, I went out last Sunday night, immediately after the receipt thereof, with a party of horse to take Captain Furlong and his companion at Lismalin, but they were gone from thence the day before, as I was informed by one, Lieutenant Minchen, an honest gentleman, that lives hard by it. Notwithstanding, I searched the town, and finding none there, I ranged the country about it, though to no effect hitherto, but the said Mr. Minchen, who knows the person, has engaged to me to give me speedy notice of him upon his next coming to Lismalin or thereabouts, and I question not but in a short time I shall be able to answer my Lord's commands effectually. In the meantime, I have ordered it so that my business can be little suspected in those parts or the person, I having had a perfect account of him from Mr. Minchen only.

Postscript:—The Tories, that are out in the Queen's county, have sent to me to endeavour to get them liberty to be transported beyond seas. I pray acquaint his Grace my Lord Duke of it, and I humbly desire to know his pleasure in it. I do believe if I had leave to treat with one of them, I should soon trepan all the rest, and here is a Tory in prison, that was taken by the last party save one that turned out, who, I believe, might I have the liberty to take him abroad as I found occasion, might be serviceable to to find out many others.

Endorsed:—Quarter-Master Bedborough.

MAYOR AND SHERIFFS OF DROGHEDA to ORMOND.

1666, April 8. Drogheda.—May it please your Grace: We received the proclamation this day, bearing date the 26th day of March, 1666, concerning the period of time for innocent Papists to take out their decrees, and shall cause the same to be proclaimed and publicly fixed up in all the usual places within our county. All which we thought good to signify unto your Grace, and ever remain, your Grace's most humble servants,

Josh. Whorley, Mayor.
Edward Bythell, } Sheriffs.
John Killogh, }

SIR STEPHEN FOX to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, April 14. Whitehall.—I am now by this single letter to acknowledge the receipt of two of yours, viz., of the 27th of January, and 28th of March last. The first I did not sooner reply to, because it was only an answer to one of mine, and the business new therein was only to pay 5*l* to Mr. Halsall, who did not call for it in a long time after my receiving your

letter. I am to add my thanks for your good intentions towards my poor brother, who I again recommend to you, and have advised him never to come to Dublin till you send for him, nor have I either written or spoken to any other person concerning him, wholly relying on your friendship and kindness, who I know not only to be sufficiently able, but abundantly willing.

I am glad his Grace is satisfied with my account. I have delivered up the bond of 800*l*, and the receipt for 300*l*, to Mr Buck, and shall pay the balance, being 23*l*, when it is called for, and always serve his Grace with the best skill I can in anything in my power. I should gladly know whether there be any life in Mr. Darcy's business, who doth very much depend upon it, and is comforted by your expressions of kindness towards him. I am very much troubled for my Lady Lane's indisposition and yours. I pray God send you both well. My wife desires to be kindly remembered to her Ladyship and yourself, and Miss Charlotte. All mine are in good health, God be thanked, and Steeny speaks a French compliment for them all. I have the honour sometimes to see Mr. James Lane, who indeed is a fine cavalier, and yesterday he was in our seat to hear the Dean of Westminster preach his Good Friday sermon, wherein he exceeded. Sir John Denham, that great master of wit and reason, is fallen quite mad, and he who despised religion, now in his distraction raves of nothing else. I pray God divert his judgments from us and send us health, which I wish you.

JOHN, LORD BERKELEY to ORMOND.

1666, April 14. Whitehall.—May it please your Grace: My Lord Kingston hath acquainted me with some occasions he hath of being absent from Connaught some times, and hath desired me to recommend Mr. Thomas Caulfeild to be Vice-President in his Lordship's absence. I have received a very good character of him, who I presume is better known to your Grace than to me, and that your Grace will be thereby the more willing to admit of my most humble recommendation of him to your Grace, which I shall receive as a very singular favour from your Grace, and ever remain, may it please your Grace, your Grace's most humble and most obedient servant.

JOHN ALLIN to JOHN WELCH.

1666, April 27.—Have patience to read.—Mr. Walsh, I am informed that Major Bayly doth make his brags that the Earl of Arran will set the Isles of Aran unto him. It is not my thoughts that he will so far forget himself as to do it, but being so that it is so generally reported, maketh me to trouble you with these few lines, desiring you to know whether there be any such thing, and to give you a copy of what the Earl hath given me under his hand and seal, which is here enclosed, and besides that I paid him 100*l* towards the growing rents.

It cannot sink in my head that he intends any such thing, seeing the Earl doth know what great injuries the said Bayly hath done me contrary to the Lord Duke's orders and his Lordship's, he hath by what moneys he had of me and provisions for his men, and damages in my stocks, charges and loss of my time to the value of 500*l*. I do think that you might as lawfully have done the same as well as he. I have cleared the interest of the place, at a trial before the Court of Claims, from the '49 trustees, which they did so much stickle for, and from all other that have any pretence thereunto. My commissioners did sit to discharge the trust reposed in them by the examining of my witnesses, which they faithfully did. The commission was sealed up and sent to his Grace on Tuesday last. I doubt not but it will come to your sight, if so you will find as black actions that ever you have had knowledge of since His Majesty's restoration, but if I had time I could have had twenty more at least, if there had been any occasion for them, which I should have thought would have been enough to have barred him from making [claim] for that which is another man's right. But that is not all. He hath disobeyed the Lord Duke's order, dated the 1st March last, in doing and causing to be done many injuries to me and my tenants, which by the same order he was required that he should forbear to do any injury to me or my tenants; he sent men from Galway to drive all the cattle in the island for the most part, and they did gather very many, and in such a place that many of them were forced into the sea, damnifying them much, and forced them into the rocks, so that some of them broke their legs. After his cruel dealing with me in not suffering me to send out any cattle to sell, so many were starved and died for want of grass. My troubles and losses have been so great and many by him, so that if I should lay them down, you could not have the patience to read them, but do desire you to consider of them, and have pity and speak something in my behalf, according as you shall find cause and opportunity.

Most of the people of the place do much the worse since his coming to it, and disabled to pay their rent besides myself. Major Bayly came to the place at the time appointed, with one of his commissioners with him, which did join with mine in the examination of some witnesses, and by cross interrogatories, and finding the matter so much against him, that they made a tale that the other was not there, and so went away. Naught else, but to remain your loving friend.

Postscript:—If I may crave a few lines from you, let them be directed to be left in the Post Office in Galway.

Addressed:—For his much esteemed friend Mr. Walsh, Counsellor unto his Grace, the Lord Duke of Ormond, at the Castle in Dublin, these deliver.

Sir Matthew Appleyard to Ormond.

1666, April 28. Charlemont.—These parts have been very quiet until on Sunday night last one, Zachary Burney, an Englishman, in the parish of Clogher and County of Tyrone, was robbed; eight pounds and his clothes, wife's and children's, with what linen and woollen, bedding, pewter and brass, they carried away. Five men broke open the door and came in, and eight more stood at the door. All had swords and pistols. There is one, Neill McTurlogh McShane Oge O'Neill (who killed a man at the fair of Kenard [Caledon] the last year), his father came to Mr. Golborne and told him he was sorry his son took such ill courses (which he could not help), but said his son was penitent, and would, if he might have a protection for six weeks, and a pardon when the service were done, cause them all to be taken, and I shall humbly beg (with all submission) your Grace's leave to say that I think that way (or a sum of money to one to do it) must be the way. Their relations, harbourers, and favourers are so numerous in this county, that it will be impossible to do it otherwise, which I humbly submit to your Grace's pleasure.

Miles O'Reilly to Ormond.

1666, April 29. Brussels.—The undeserved aspersions cast on me, have occasioned my retirement out of Ireland into the King of Spain's dominions for the safety of my person; and, my Lord, it lies in the power of your Grace to use a preservative cause for your Lordship's faithful field officers, which by this is begged of your Honour.

Endorsed:—Miles Reilly's. Received 20th May, 1666.

Petition of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to Ormond.

1666, April 30. Dublin.—To his Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, and Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

The humble petition of Thomas Seele, Provost of Trinity College.

Sheweth: That by one clause in the Act of Explanation of some doubt arising on the Act of Settlement, it is enacted, page 27, that the commissioners for execution of the said Act shall set out or cause to be set out unto your petitioner and his successors for ever, so many acres of forfeitable land as may be of the yearly value of £300, or may be sufficient to answer a yearly rent charge of £300 to be issuing out of the same; To the end the same may be a proportional revenue for the support of the Provost of Trinity College, near Dublin, to be settled upon the said Provost and his successors for ever, in such way and manners as your Grace and council shall direct.

And forasmuch as your petitioner is informed that the lands in the annexed schedule are lands that have been in the hands of such adventurers, who by the rules of the said Act have not right to them.

He therefore most humbly prayeth that your Grace (by whose favour the said clause is inserted in the said Act) will graciously please to recommend the said schedule unto the commissioners for execution of the said Act, that they may set out unto your petitioner and his successors, so much therof as may in the whole amount unto the clear yearly value of £300, or otherwise that the said commissioners may out of any other forfeited lands, set out so much as may answer a yearly rent charge of £300, according to the intent of the said charge.

And he shall pray, etc.

Endorsed at foot:—The clerk of the council is to present this petition unto us at our next sitting at the Council Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

Ormond.

Schedule set out. 1.—Lands belonging to Sir William Brereton's lot in County Tipperary, Barony of Iffa and Offa, about 1,228 acres.

2.—Lands in Barony of Navan and County of Meath, about 1,600 plantation acres.

3.—Col. Alexander Popham's in north east quarter of Barony of Clonwilliam, about 1,467 acres.

JAMES KING AND B. CUNINGHAM to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, May 10. Jamestown.—We having according to our duty for a due and seasonable return of the hearth books for the County of Leitrim employed our best endeavours, and meeting with several difficulties as the want of a conjunction of a third to sign, the Justices of the County being for most part at Dublin, and the constables, whom we have fined, not bringing in so satisfactory a return as we expected, have been the principal reasons that the books were not sent up in such time as by us intended and the Act required. And therefore doubting, though our diligence and endeavours have not therein been wanting, that both we and the rest of the Justices may thereby suffer, do most humbly request your Honour so far to favour them and us as that not any prejudice may fall upon us by a supposed neglect, which by our best care and diligence in rectifying what may any ways be defective, we purpose speedily to repair. This great favour as we make bold to petition your Honour, so also we humbly beg your pardon for our great presumption and trouble herein given your Honour.

Endorsed:—For His Majesty's service. Haste.

JOHN BRAMSTON to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, May 22. Athlone.—Having received an order from the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen and prisoners at war, to set at liberty Isaac Vylansen, one of the Dutch prisoners committed to my charge, but supposing the order to be no warrant for my discharge, I herewith send the man therein concerned (having taken sufficient security for his return hither in case his Grace the Lord Lieutenant do not approve of his enlargement) and have enclosed the order, humbly desiring your Honour to acquaint his Grace therewith, and to afford him your Honour's assistance therein.

I have one request more to your Honour, that you will be pleased to move his Grace for more money for the relief of the rest of the prisoners, they being much indebted to the inhabitanats here, and they not able longer to trust them.

DR. WILLIAM COLE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, May 22. Whitehall.—Yours from Dublin Castle of May 9th came to my hands this May 22nd, for which and your favours therein I am most humbly bold to present my most affectionate thanks, as having a due resentment of so great a condescension in a person of so great honour to take cognizance of the concerns of one so undeserving and unknown. But I must first ascribe all to the honorableness and goodness of yourself, and next to the influence of my Lord his Grace, upon your respects, and in his absence I doubt not but at my return to Newhall to have her Grace's letter of thanks to you in my behalf. I have this night taken course to Mr. Alderman Reader, of Dublin, to pay 20*l* for defraying the College charge to Dr. Stearne there, and if the houses' testimonials shall wait upon youself, I humbly beg they may be directed to Mr. Secretary Mathew Lock at the Cockpitt, by which means I shall have them safely conveyed. My Lady Duchess and my Lord Torrington are now at Newhall. My Lord, his Grace, is very well, and was yesterday weighing anchor from the river, at the Buoy in the Nore, for the Downes. Captain Clarke had, when Sir Wm. Clark yesternight dated his letter, sent advertisement to his Grace that he had with others newly taken nine Dutch ships, laden from Norway, of three or four hundred ton apiece, and in their company redeemed the *Hunter*, a ship of London, taken by them. Sir, I most humbly beg your pardon for this confidence.

SIR ARTHUR FORBES to MR. SECRETARY PAGE.

1666, May 25.—When I left Dublin you saw a letter directed to me from this country, wherein I was informed that Edmond Nangle was desired to make an attempt upon my house.

It being sent from a woman, I was loath to trouble my Lord Lieutenant with an account of it till I had more fully satisfied myself of the truth of the matter, but upon my further inquiry I find that Nangle and Miles Reilly, who were supposed to have gone beyond the seas, were at Strabane, in the County of Roscommon, with three hundred men, six days before I left you, and that they presumed the Castle of Longford, with my house, a fit and convenient place to rendezvous those of their partes in relation to a further disturbance. This day I have notice from the County of Fermanagh and Cavan of the same, not from bad hands, and that they are resolved suddenly to make that attempt which they declined formerly upon the account of the not appearance of those men they expected from Ulster. I doubt not to preserve my family, yet I suppose it my duty to acquaint my Lord Lieutenant that if their insolence be not suddenly suppressed I cannot divine where it may end. Nangle was last night within three miles of this place in a tenant's house of mine, where no horse could reach him, it was in the County of Leitrim, attended with forty men, and there was one, O'Rorke, with fifteen more, who likewise is upon his keeping within a half mile of his quarter. This I thought my duty to signify, and let any suppose madness in the matter who pleases. The desire seems solid, if my Lord Lieutenant shall think fit to surprise him, such must be employed who can hunt him in the bogs. Jamestown is one of the places desired to be seized, which may be easily done, for there is no garrison in it.

Postscript:—Let me hear from you by this bearer.

Earl of Inchiquin to Sir George Lane.

1666, May 26. Dublin.—Dear George: This is the best paper I can get at the Bowling Green to let you know that my son-in-law's footman is in danger to be hanged for want of that reprieve which my Lord gave me leave to petition him for; and my man gave you the petition on Thursday night, but the hurry you were in by reason of your journey, having hindered your getting an answer thereof before your going away, I am driven to give you this trouble, beseeching you to get me a reprieve for him till next term, and to send it me by the first, for if I have it not by this day seven-night, the man will be hanged, which I would not wish for a brace of hundred pounds. I am, dear George, your most affectionate kinsman and most humble servant.

Postscript:—The man's name is Charles O'Malley, and his sentence was given this day.

Addressed:—For my worthy cousin, Sir George Lane, attending his Grace, the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland,
Free T.K. Belfast.

Endorsed:—Earl of Inchiquin's. Received 29th May, 1666. *Reprieved.*

ELIZABETH, LADY THURLES to ORMOND.

1666, May 27th. Thurles.—Son: I have upon other occasions acquainted you with the hard condition your brother Butler is in, having a family that I doubt makes him live above his revenue. There is a way now propounded that may be of some advantage for his second son, if you shall think it so and approve of it. Mr. Evered, of Featherd, left one sister, who married the Knight of Kerry's son. She is now a widow, and has a jointure in Kerry of near 200*l* a year; she had left her by inheritance 150*l* a year, which at present is encumbered with some debts, and is to come in free to her in five years, and this is tied upon a daughter she has, if she shall hereafter have no son. If you approve of this match and that you think her jointure will stand secure, they will endeavour to compass it, having reason to make some settlement for their younger children the best manner they can in their own time. God keep and bless you and all yours. Your ever loving mother, Elisa Thurles.

MAJOR JOHN LOVE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, May 29. Kinsale.—I did write to you in my last how that I had stopped five ships laden with beef belonging to Mr. Choisin, but I find that there is but four laden. 'He had two more laden but they are gone long since and reported for France, and Mr. Choisin was lately hiring of a ship in this harbour to load her with beef, but the master and he could not agree and so they broke off. Sir, I am to acquaint you that there is in these four ships goods belonging to several Englishmen besides Mr. Choisin's beef. I humbly desire to know whether I shall deliver them their goods, and whether I shall land the beef into the fort or into the town. I am informed that Mr. Choisin is gone to Dublin for to petition his Grace, and if he clears his ships and goods, I humbly desire that Mr. Choisin may satisfy all those men that I have employed in watching the ships day and night, and carrying all their sails ashore. I have nothing else to trouble you at this time.

Postscript:—I have sent you here enclosed a copy of all the passages that happened to Captain Coventry since he left England. He humbly desires that you will be pleased to show it to his Grace, and then to send it to the principal officers in London. Here is Captain Grant, Captain Coventry, Captain White, and Captain Ball ready to go to sea again, and so is Captain Sherland with the pleasure boat, waiting for a fair wind to go for Dublin.

MAJOR ROBERT EDGEWORTH to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, June 1. Sligo.—A vessel bound for Killybegs from Ballyshannon, in her passage, was met with a pickaroon, a Frenchman, and forced to alter her course, and after six hours'

chase was driven in here late yesterday in the evening. The master of her told me that there are three small Cappers cruising between Killybegs, Broadhaven, and this bay and port. If but one of His Majesty's frigates would but appear here, we doubt they would find it worth their labour, if not in taking of these rogues, at least in driving them off the coast and securing the small trade in these parts. This coming to my knowledge I thought it my duty to make it known unto you, to the end that it might be presented to his Grace, being desired thereunto by the small merchants and traders of these parts. As for anything else to give his Grace account of, I know nothing but that all, blessed be God, is quiet and very well, and I beseech you assure his Grace from me that this garrison is in a quiet, obedient, and loyal posture, and by the blessing of God shall be so, or I will not live. I received a letter from Dublin, intimating that Cornet Nangle and Miles Reilly were up in arms and in these parts. I can assure you also whether they be in arms or no is unknown to me as yet, and that they are not near me here I am certain, for I should be very sorry to have so slender intelligence as under my nose to have such companions without taking notice of them, here being a troop of horse and my ward or company, you may call it, for I have sixty able and I doubt not loyal fighting men in it, besides my Lord Collooney's horse. I shall humbly beg of you, with the humble tender of my duty to his Grace, to move him that if his Grace thing it fit, I may have orders directed to me upon notice of any unlawful tumultuary meeting to rise with a convenient party, and disperse or, if I can, take some of them. The noise of this as it would terrify all such persons, so it would humble ill humours if any be breeding in the breasts of our own, which by way of prevention is no bad physic. I have done my duty, and with my prayers to the Almighty for his protection on his Grace and his blessings on all his endeavours, I take leave.

Postscript:—Sir, I beg a return to this.

Addressed:—To the honourable Sir George Lane, knight, principal secretary to his Grace, my Lord Lieutenant, these, at his house on the Blind Kay, Dublin, present.

For His Majesty's most especial service. Haste, Haste, Haste.

Sir Arthur Forbes to Mr. Secretary Page.

1666, June 7.—Having received my Lord Lieutenant's commands from Drogheda, wherein I am required to give his Grace an account of Mister Nangle's proceedings, I presume to acquaint you that what I formerly wrote, is true, and that he stayed in the County of Leitrim for three days after the date of my last, but having received notice of the mutiny of Carrickfergus, lest it might not only encourage

Mister Nangle but also others, I thought it my duty to put this country in some posture of defence, and with some of the country and some horsemen afoot, I went by water to seek him out, but he was upon his guard and retired to Sleufineren, a fast mountain there, upon which I gave notice to Sir Oliver St. George's troop, who also went in search of him. Then he came into the County of Longford, where we the next day on horseback hunted him into the woods which divide Leitrim and Cavan, whither now he is gone. I have sent notice to Sir Charles Hamilton of his motion to Cavan, who I presume will give him little rest there. Upon the whole he has used all possible endeavours to incite all discontented people to an insurrection, and has his correspondents all the kingdom over. He likewise encourages the common people with vain hopes. There is one, Dualtache Costello, who has been with him, a man more considerable than himself for matters of action, who is, as I am informed, engaged to join with him with all those he can influence. I have secured several in Leitrim, where he was entertained, and especially such who gave no notice to any of His Majesty's officers. Horse will never be able to find him out, and if it may stand with my Lord Lieutenant's pleasure to command two small parties of foot to hunt him in the bogs and woods where he haunts, I am persuaded there may be a short account had of him. There is one, Sergeant Thomas, who belongs to that company which was Captain St. George's, now quartered in Athlone, whom I suppose the fittest person to employ, he being acquainted with all the fastnesses of these countries. Besides he is an active stout fellow. This I presumed my duty to acquaint you with.

Sir Arthur Forbes to Mr. Secretary Page.

1666, June 8. Castle Forbes.—This enclosed came from Mister Irvine, the gentleman I made bold to recommend to your favour. You will better know by his letter what he proposes than I can write. If you can favour him, it will be an act of charity done to a person who probably may merit it, and to one whose relations have done and suffered as much as any of their quality in His Majesty's service. I dare not presume to desire that my Lord Lieutenant might be moved to interpose in his behalf, but will leave it to your own judgment. It seems there is none yet provided to it.

As for news there is so much and so frequent alarms in this country, that I know not what to write first. This I presume, if my intelligence do not more than enough abuse me, there is some sudden and dangerous design in agitation amongst the Irish. I have it from several good hands, and from several parts of this kingdom, I doubt not but my Lord Lieutenant is informed of it, if it be true; yet I durst not

neglect giving you an account of what I hear. There is one who disposes upon oath that he saw and handled some of the arms that are already landed at Boilache [?]. One thing I am informed of which, if true, my Lord will soon know, which is that the Ulster clergy are to attend his Grace in relation to an oath of loyalty, which is expected from them, which they are resolved not to refuse positively but to desire time to consider of it, the better to amuse us with an expectation of what he says they will not do, their end being only to gain time till their friends be prepared for what they intend. If my Lord seem to apprehend anything of this matter, be pleased to let me know of it, for I am promised a more full account within this week, and the names of several who are engaged in the design, who are all to meet, or at least the most considerable persons, in some place of Ulster, where they are to resolve the best way how to embody themselves upon occasions. What further I can learn, if you advise it, shall upon all occasions be despatched to you.

Major John Love to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 9. Kinsale.—This is humbly to acquaint you, and desiring you to acquaint his Grace, that just now here arrived fourteen sail of ships from the Barbadoes, most of them belonging to London. They bring sad news, how that the French have taken Saint Christopher's and put most of the English to the sword there. The bearer, Mr. Browne, can give you the full relation of it.

Sir Robert Byron to Ormond.

1666, June 12. Kinsale.—On Wednesday last I arrived here before I waited upon my Lord of Orrery, though I wrote to him by the first conveniency I found, after I came into this province, to acquaint him with my haste hither, as a place so considerable and so far out of order as I doubted not of his pardon that I performed not my respects to him in the first place, which by his letters he seems to allow for a very just excuse.

I find this place the most considerable fort I have seen in this kingdom, but in very ill condition, the rampier being broken down in many places that a man might ride up it, thirty pieces of ordnance, not half of them upon carriages, all the platforms decayed and rotten, wholly useless.

My allowance for this place according to estimate, which was given in to your Grace, is about 200*l*, which I fear will not hold out to do all that is absolutely necessary considering the importance of the place, which to my thinking is the noblest I ever saw, and hath the most command of the bravest harbour I have ever seen; as to the security of a fleet, and for the work made by Prince Rupert, as much may be done

in six hours as he did, for I have viewed all those places since my being here, and I hope we shall never have the like occasion again to see a Parliament fleet without waiting an opportunity to seize the King's fleet within the harbour; the blockhouse having those guns mounted, which lie upon the ground, having whole culverin of brass and a demy cannon of iron, will command the harbour's mouth. I beseech your Grace order your warrant to call in the country to work, and I doubt not but within a few days I shall put this place into a handsome posture, which it very well deserves.

In my way hither I viewed all the castles, towns, and forts, which I found all in very ill condition but Duncannon, except which I have supplied all according to my allowance; the particular of all this I think too tedious to put into a letter, and therefore shall defer it till I have the honour to wait upon your Grace at my return, when I shall give your Grace that account of my diligence as I hope shall declare my obedience to your commands, and that I make it my business, which I have ever done, to deserve the esteem of your Grace.

Postscript:—I have sent to have an account of the Bantry and Crookhaven forts, and shall provide for them as far as my allowance will extend.

Col. Robert Sandys to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 15. Lanesborough.—The enclosed is a relation of some outings of Mr. Nangle's, which my duty binds me to represent. I heartily wish some course might be taken to secure his purposed mischief, for most certainly he prepares and threatens very maliciously, and by his pious insinuations grows exceedingly into the kindness and wonder of the common Irish, insomuch that in some parts they fall down on their knees at sight of him. I should be glad if in any commands hither I might serve you.

Postscript:—I entreat your favour to procure me a licence of absence, and, if it may be, for three months, though I shall in that interim several times visit my garrison.

Col. Robert Sandys to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 16. Lanesborough.—I was Thursday last at your Rathcline, when Mr. Spike received the joyful news of our sea victory, which your fort and town did celebrate with volleys of shot and bonfires, the bonfires imitated on the other side your bridge, but I dare say not with the like affection, having observed the Irish droop much at this intelligence. Lord Barnewell's house is going up within the old rampire near the bridge. His steward tells me 'tis intended but a small fabric, but if built a nobleman's house after the manner of Ireland, I dare pronounce it shall more command the pass than your fort shall do, and be a galling neighbour of your fort.

If then too the rampire and graff shall be repaired, which may be done without any great expense of time or money, I know not a better fortification in Ireland. Your mills begin to look as if they would signify something. The water does fast incline to them, and doubtless they will be of great use as they are of beauty. The bridge seems to go on but slowly, it seems there wants lime, but a kiln is ready to be fired.

Your house of Rathcline is almost brought to perfection, and really 'tis a very sufficient good house, so beautified with all sorts of ingenious plantations, that a small time will shew it an earthly paradise. Sir, I beg your pardon to divert you with a little account and some observations, because I know they are not unpleasant to you, though yet you have them daily in the far more knowing style of your most industrious steward, in whom truly I think you are exceeding happy. These two days past we have heard little of Mr. Nangle, but we suppose him in the woods. This we certainly know, he has a considerable strength very well appointed, though his whole numbers not at all times about him. It were very happy if he might yet be reduced to a civil life and obedience to the Government, for 'tis scarce imaginable what terror he strikes into all these neighbour countries; nothing apprehended but war and rebellion. The effect will be found in the collection of the four subsidies, which may be paid in cows and distresses, never in moneys if discerning men can judge, all buying and selling being almost at a perfect stand, men chiefly considering how they may secure their families from the worst of violence and destruction.

Ormond to Sir Robert Byron.

1666, June 16. Dublin.—I have received yours of the 12th instant from Kinsale, where I hope you still are, and are putting the reparation of it in hand. By this post a letter will go to my Lord of Orrery to dispose the country next to that place, to give you the help of workmen and carriages for materials, which the Justices of Peace may so distribute as that the burden will be but light to the country, and yet the service very useful towards the speedy putting the place in condition of defence. By the description you make of that fort, I should think it worthy of a greater charge than is allowed you to bestow upon it, and therefore I should think that in the present reparations, regard should be had to future addition of strength, so that what shall now be laid out may tend to it, at least not be lost; and in case the money designed for the present shall fall short to do what is now needful, upon notice there shall be such further allowance as you shall propose.

In an answer I lately made to a letter from my Lord of Kingston, wherein he mentions the ill condition of the fort at Galway, I told him of you being to come thither, and

desired him, upon consideration of the work there to be done, to lay out for such materials as would be needful, to the end you might lose the less time, when you should come thither, and I conceive if you could spare any fit person to contract for and provide those materials, it would much shorten your work, and sooner put that place (on which an enemy may have a design as well as on Kinsale) into a condition of security. This is what I conceive needful in answer to yours, and so I remain, your very affectionate servant, Ormond.

Endorsed:—Copy of my Lord Lieutenant's letter to Sir Robert Byron.

Sir Robert Byron to Ormond.

1666, June 19th. Kinsale.—I am still at the fort of Kinsale, where I find very good occasion for my stay, till I can see it in some forwardness in what I have undertaken for the strengthening of it, which is in hand, and proceeding with the least loss of time that may be, and my Lord President being to be here this day, and having your Grace's direction for help from the country, I doubt not but to have this place in a handsome posture within a short time, and so as shall appear the money hath been disposed of to good advantage.

My being here hath not taken off my care of other places more westerly, as the Bantry and Crookhaven, the first whereof is capable of being made very useful for this present occasion, and I shall take care with the Governor to have the guns mounted, and some other things of small charge added to the strengthening of that fort; but for the other, though in a place of advantage enough, yet is of so little defence that it is not sufficient to defend the few guns (which are but two) that are in it; wherefore I think fit rather to draw them off and dispose of them to better advantage. I am informed of many other harbours in the west very opportune for an enemy's landing, more particularly that of Berehaven, which, as I am told, hath no fort or any other thing to give the least resistance to an enemy, and if that were fortified, yet there are so many others for that use that in my opinion it is impossible to hinder an enemy's landing, if he be not met withal at sea.

I may not omit to inform your Grace that yesterday morning here was a vessel chased in by one of twenty-six guns, who pursued him to the very mouth of the harbour, and the master having of late been twice taken by the Dutch and French Cappers, tells me whilst he was aboard them, they made great boasting of an army of French to be landed here. What use is to be made of such intelligence, your Grace best knows, but I thought it my duty to acquaint you therewith.

For the preparations for Galway, I took order about it before I left Dublin, having written to Colonel Spencer to make provision both for workmen and materials, that when I should be upon the place myself, no time might be lost in putting on so great a work, wherein no small time is necessary for the doing.

I shall acquaint your Grace with my proceedings here from time to time, and when I have put this place in order, and what else on this coast lies under my care, according to what I have to help them, my next station is at Limerick, which will not hold me long, so as I hope to come timely enough to Galway to perform what is to be done there, and in the whole course of this employment I hope I shall never be wanting in my diligence nor my obedience to all such commands as your Grace shall please to lay me.

MAJOR JOHN LOVE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, June 19. Kinsale.—Yours of the 16th I did receive with a letter from his Grace, which I shall observe, God willing. Mr. Choisin is very earnest with me for to clear his ship, but I am resolved not to do it until I receive further orders or commands from his Grace or yourself.

Sir, yesterday morning here was a Dutch Capper of about twenty-four or twenty-six guns, that did chase an English merchantman to the very harbour's mouth. The merchantman ran up under the command of our guns, so the Capper struck off to sea again. The merchant told Sir Robert Byron and myself that he was taken twice by them within these ten days, and the first time they were taken, the master did compound with them for three hundred and twenty pounds, and to stay himself with them until the money was paid, upon which his ship was cleared, and so he sent his mate and his merchant in her to proceed in their voyage towards Virginia, and within two days after they were taken again. Notwithstanding that they had a pass from him that took them first, the last did take all from them, and did strip off their clothes and sent them ashore with only the bare hull with some old sails, which brought them in here. The merchant did swear before Sir Robert and myself that he was abroad three of their Cappers, and that all of the seamen are Dutch, and in each Capper there is about sixty French soldiers, and both the Dutch and the French made great inquiry of this merchant whether Mr. Choisin's beef were ready to go to sea, and they could tell him how many ships Choisin had laden with beef, and he told us likewise that the French were more cruel to them than the Dutch. I thought it necessary to acquaint you with this passage, that you may acquaint his Grace with it. I do believe Sir Robert Byron will give an account unto his Grace of this business. The merchant told us also that there is above sixty sail of Dutch and French Cappers upon the

coast of Ireland at this time, and that 'tis impossible almost for a ship to escape them. I am informed that his Grace do purpose to send some arms and ammunition in the pleasure boat into this province. Pray be pleased for to acquaint his Grace that it is not safe to send her without a strong convoy. Captain Grant and his squadron is now about seventy or eighty leagues to the south-west of the Cape, and we have not one man of war left in this province that I can hear of. About four days since there was the *Sara* of Cork taken in the harbour's mouth there, laden with oxen and sheep, bound for England. The deal boards are not yet come in.

Postscript:—Sir Robert Byron is now here and putting this fort into a better condition than it was formerly.

Addressed:—For His Majesty's special affairs. To Sir George Lane, knight and baronet, at his house in Dublin, present these. Haste, haste, post haste.

Sir Robert Byron to Sir George Lane.

1666, June 19. Kinsale.—Dear Gossip: I have received yours and my Lord's letter, and am very glad my diligence is so well approved of. I hope I shall so perform his commands as he shall neither have cause to blame my care nor suspect my obedience to all his commands. I thank you for the account you give me of the late bloody engagement at sea. I know not what change this may have made in the French designs, but as I was yesterday informed by one that was lately taken by them, they give out that they will land a great army of French here this summer. I hear there is some intention of supplying this province with ammunition, which is very necessary to be done, care being taken that it be sent with a sufficient convoy, for the Cappers are very strong upon this coast, and so bold as but yesterday morning one of twenty-six guns chased in a vessel into this harbour, and pursued her to the very mouth of it.

You could not have sent any information to me so pleasing as that my Lord of Ossory hath acquired so eminent an addition to his reputation, and hath so far outstripped all of his own degree in the pursuit of honour. I wish he may long enjoy it, and that I may always have the esteem of being, dear Gossip, your most affectionate humble servant,

Addressed:—For my honoured friend, Sir George Lane, knight, present this at the Castle of Dublin.

Sir Arthur Forbes to Ormond.

1666, June 21.—May it please your Grace: The many alarms we have had in this country is a volume. The bearer, Mister Jones, can inform your Grace of some of the grounds of them. Something is certainly intended, but under your Grace's conduct I doubt not that anything can be secret. He will acquaint you with what he has observed.

MAJOR ROBERT EDGEWORTH to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, June 29. Sligo.—I received by this post orders for Captain Rooth, in the Dartmouth frigate, but he is not at present on the coast, as I am credibly informed by several seafaring men that saw him lately about Broadhaven and Killybegs. Some of them were aboard him, and they tell me that for aught they could learn, he was then intended to set sail for Kinsale to victual. He never sent word to me this post, which if he had, I should have observed your instructions in your former letter, yet I thought fit to keep this letter now sent him, lest within few days he should touch here. If you please, upon notice by the next post, I will return it to you.

Sir, the garrison of Sligo was never without some horse until now, and this last week my Lord of Collooney's troop, by orders from my Lord President, was removed hence to Collooney. In this garrison are near upon two hundred families, and only my company, the fort unfinished, and no horse, which I thought my duty early to give his Grace an account of, which I beseech you do, that I may not be blamed upon that score. I am sure you know that this place can better answer every alarm of the county than Collooney; besides it is the high road and pass from Ulster. I have no more, sir, but with the humble tender of my duty to his Grace and an earnest desire to know his pleasure as to the premises, I subscribe myself, sir, your unfeignedly faithful servant and most affectionate kinsman.

MAJOR JOHN LOVE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, June 29. Kinsale.—This is humbly to entreat you to let me know whether I shall discharge Mr. Choisin's ships with the beef, for they are very earnest every day with me for to deliver their sails, but you know I dare not until that I do receive orders from his Grace or yourself. Just now one of the masters came to me and told me that there was orders come from his Grace this post for to discharge them, but I did not see it as yet. When it comes, I shall obey it, God willing. Sir, here is now in the harbour about sixty merchantmen, some of them came from the Barbadoes, and about forty that came in lately, came from Virginia and other places. They gave a great alarm all the west of Ireland. Captain Rooth and Captain Jonson brought in the last fleet, and they are here taking in some provisions. Here is also the *Mermaid* frigate, come in for to convoy some Bristol ships home.

Sir, here is no deal come in as yet, but I hear that there is great store about forty or fifty miles off at a place called Crookhaven. If you think fit to get an order from the Lords Commissioners for Prizes that you might have an order for a thousand of them as they are appraised, and send your order

unto Colonel Robert Manly, who is Governor of Bantry and Crookhaven, and he is likewise empowered by the Admiralty Court for to have a care of all prizes that comes in there, that the goods might not be embezzled, he may buy them for you at an easy rate, if you please to write to him, and then Captain Rooth or some other frigate may bring them when they sail to Dublin.

Col. John Gorges to Ormond.

1666, July 3. Londonderry.—Sir James Middleton's and Colonel Sydenham's companies being marched by your Grace's order, I humbly presume to beg the knowledge of your Lordship's pleasure whether any other supply is ordered hither, and that if you please so to do, I humbly tender it to your Grace's wisdom whether resident English officers be not most fit for this so remote a garrison. It would be too saucy a boldness in me to give my weak opinion or reasons herein, well knowing my duty is to submit as in this so in all things to your Grace's prudence, which I have and always shall cheerfully do. I shall also beseech your Grace's pardon that I so oft mention the miserable want here of carriages for all the guns, being not one mounted, but I shall presume no further.

Major John Love to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 6. Kinsale.—Yours of the 3rd I did receive with two letters enclosed, which I did deliver with my own hand as you may see by the two enclosed receipts. Captain Grant and his squadron are to continue in the west for to expect to convoy a fleet that is bound home from the East Indies. Captain Rooth and Captain Watson and Captain Jonson are here staying for a fair wind for to convoy from hence the Virginia fleet and the Barbadoes fleet for Plymouth. If the wind serves they sail in the morning.

Sir, I did receive orders from his Grace for to deliver Mr. Chossin his sails and for to take the soldiers out of his ships, which accordingly I have done. I have here sent you a copy of the petition and order that you might see how much they have abused both myself and the soldiers. I durst take my oath that the soldiers did not take the worth of a penny from them; the soldiers had only their allowance in provision as the seamen had during the time they were aboard. Now I humbly pray you to let me know whether I shall let those four ships pass when they are ready to go to sea.

Petition of Lewis Des Mynieres and order thereon enclosed with the preceding.

1666, June 26.—To his Grace the Lord Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of all Ireland.

The humble petition of Lewis Desmynieres of Dublin, merchant, for and on the behalf of John Choisin, merchant, of Kinsale.

In most humble manner showing that the said John Choisin lately obtained of the right honourable the Lords of the Council an order to the Governor of the fort of Kinsale to set at liberty four ships freighted with beef which were bound for the English plantations, which the said Governor had stayed by your Grace's order, but so it is that the said Governor refuseth to discharge the said ships notwithstanding the said order of the council, alleging that he hath received a later order from your Grace for the detaining of the said ships, to which your suppliant do most humbly acquiesce.

And whereas the said Governor hath kept soldiers aboard, [who] make havoc of the petitioner's goods in a very rude manner besides other indignities, and by reason also that the said beef is in danger of spoiling by lying so long aboard, and also that the sails of the said ships lying together in the fort are in great danger to be eaten by rats, [and] utterly to be destroyed by want of drying, and that the said ships also are grown foul by lying so long.

The premises tenderly considered and for avoiding the above said damages, mischiefs and undoubted losses, your suppliant humbly implores your Grace's favourable order to the Governor of the fort to restore to the owners the sails of the said four ships, that he may have liberty to discharge the said beef that he may be enabled to preserve it from being utterly spoiled, and finally to dismiss the soldiers, who have already done great damage to your suppliant, and he will pray.

Copia Vera.

Dublin Castle, the 26th day of June, 1666.

Endorsed at foot:—

Upon consideration had of the within petition we do hereby order that the sails of the respective ships therein mentioned be forthwith delivered to Monsieur John Choisin or such as shall be appointed by him, to the end they may not be damnified by lying in the fort, and that the said Monsieur Choisin be permitted to unload the beef laden upon the said ships that it may not be in danger of spoiling by lying too long aboard. And it is our further pleasure that the soldiers who are put upon those ships be forthwith dismissed from them, whereof Major Love, Deputy Governor of the fort of Kinsale, and all others concerned are to take notice.

Ormond.

Copia Vera.

EXTRACT FROM "A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT."

County of Sligo.

Commissioners for settling Militia.

Lord Coloony.
The High Sheriff.
Sir Francis Gore.
Major Edgeworth.
Captain Robert Morgan.
Cornet Edward Cooper and all the Captains of the Militia.

Places for securing Arms.

Sligo.
Colooney.

County of Leitrim.

Commissioners' names.

Lord Coloony.
Captain William St. George, high sheriff.
Sir Oliver St. George.
Captain Robert Parke.
James Bathurst, senior.
Captain Henry Crofton.
Captain Bryan Cunningham.

Places for Arms.

Jamestown.
Drumahaire.

County of Roscommon.

Commissioners' names.

Lord Coloony.
Richard Jones, Esq.
Captain Thomas Caulfeild.
Sir Richard Lane.
Sir Edward Crofton.
Captain William Handcock.
Captain James King.
Edward Donnellan, Esq.
Richard Crofton, Esq.
Nicholas Mahon, Esq.
Robert Folliot, Esq.
Robert Drury, Esq.

Places for Arms.

Athlone and
Boyle.

County of Galway.

Commissioners' names.

The High Sheriff.
Captain Thomas Caulfeild.
Colonel John Spencer.
Sir James Cuffe.
Captain John Morgan.
Francis Foster, Esq.
Captain Pullen.
Captain Henry Greeneway.
Major Tho. Davis.

Places for Arms.

Galway and
Ballymoe.

The town and liberty of Galway.

Commissioners' names.

Colonel John Spencer, mayor.
Captain John Morgan.
Edward Eyre, Esq.
Gabriel King, Esq.
Captain James Bulteel.

Place for Arms.

Galway.

County of Mayo.

Commissioners' names.

Lord Mayo.
Lord Colooney.
Sir Oliver St. George.
Sir Arthur Gore.
Sir James Cuffe and all the Captains of the Militia.

Places for Arms.

Galway and
Bellahy.

	Horse.	Foot.
County of Sligo	400	300
Leitrim	—	300
Roscommon	150	500
County of Galway ...	50	200
Town of Galway	50	100
County of Mayo	250	200
	0900	1600

Endorsed:—Received from the Lord President the 9th July, 1666.

COL. JOHN SPENCER to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, July 10. Galway.—I received an order from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 4th instant, for the release of one Abraham Hey, a Dutch prisoner here, by which order I am required to take a note from the said prisoner that he was released without charge, and to send the said note to his Grace. In obedience thereunto I released and gave a pass unto the said Abraham Hey, and I have here enclosed the said note under his hand.

Sir, I heartily wish I had the like or any other fair occasion to acquit myself of the rest of the prisoners here, being between forty and fifty in number. I have often with submission humbly represented it as my opinion that this is not a proper place in this conjuncture for the keeping of prisoners, and I likewise in my last address to the Lords Commissioners for Prizes recommended it to their Lordships' consideration how these prisoners should be maintained in case they were continued here, unto which I have not received any answer. I have nothing upon my hands for their support, nor am I able to give them credit. All the money and credit that I am able to make, is employed upon the repairing and fortifying of this place by his Grace's order intimated unto me from the Lord President, and from the General of the Ordnance. I therefore desire the favour from you to recommend unto his Grace the removal of the prisoners from hence, for which I could offer many reasons, too tedious to insert, and needless because I know they will easily occur.

Sir, I likewise received by this post a letter from his Grace and the council, directed to the Mayor, Sheriffs and commonalty of this town, concerning Doctor James Vaughan, warden here, which I shall take care shall be dutifully obeyed. Sir, my Lord President having been lately here (who is yet in the Province) hath exempted you from my importunities. It only remains that I beg the continuance of your favour in presenting my most humble duty unto his Grace, who hath not in the world a more faithful devoted creature than, Sir, your most affectionate and most obliged humble servant.

Endorsed:—Colonel John Spencer. Received 13th July, 1666.

MAJOR ROBERT EDGEWORTH to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, July 10. Sligo.—You had had a return to yours of the 3rd instant by the last post but that an indisposition seized on me, and that I hope will obtain your pardon for that omission (which I cannot admit to be one, considering the quality of my distemperature). This carries only the enclosed according to your commands in your last, and my service according to my duty. I beg a second pardon of you for the trouble of laying before you a grievance, which is this: I have not this twelve months day received anything of my

personal salary but 44*l* or thereabouts as I take it, which my agent, Mr. Richard Barry, can more fully inform you of. Now why I should be postponed alone of all the officers of the army, I know not; the plea only, as I understand, that the general officers (in that capacity they account me) are likewise in arrears; but that is quickly answered, for they are paid in double capacity as Captains and Governors, I only in one, and how I can subsist, having the charge of wife, children and family, you yourself are a competent judge. I am so much a soldier, and a loyal one, that I did scorn to complain (though sad my case) when murmurings were rife amongst the soldiery, but now to give you Scripture for it, doth not the ass bray when he wanteth fodder? *Mutato nomine de me fabula narratur.* Sir, I am confident neither His Majesty's nor his Grace's intention ever were that I should be thus postponed. The soldiers under my command have their assignments come to them, but mine not. What Sir Dan. Bellingham meaneth I know not. I shall humbly beg the favour of you to reason the matter with him (this is but my presumption upon your wonted patronage of me), and if he will not, as in justice he ought to, equalize me with the rest of the army, according to my quality, that you will be pleased to lay my condition at his Grace's feet, by his commands to receive some relief. My Lord President, my Lord of Colloony and all the officers here about will, I doubt not (without being a trumpet to myself) speak my constant attendance on my duty in my garrison. I have myself naught else to say but once again to tell you the condition is sad of, Sir, your most faithful servant and affectionate cousin.

Endorsed:—For His Majesty's service, haste, haste, haste.

Captain John Bramston to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 14. Athlone.—According to your commands I have here enclosed sent you an account of the debts due to the inhabitants of this town for the Dutch prisoners, which amounts to 98*l* 19*s*. 4*d*., whereof I received by assignments on Mr. Handcock 30*l* 0*s*. 0*d*., so that there remains 68*l* 19*s*. 4*d*. My humble request is that you would effectually endeavour their speedy payment, they being very indigent poor people, and I standing engaged to them for satisfaction.

Postscript:—I have inquired among the Dutch prisoners here and can find none will own any skill in draining grounds, or the like work.

Thomas Bedborough to Sir George Lane.

1661, July 21. Kilkenny.—After I received the safe conduct for Costigan and Dugan, I could not meet with them until the fourth of this instant, and since I was myself and a

party of horse with me looking after the Tories for the space of eight or ten days. They are separated, some into the County of Kerry and some into the County of Cork, but I seized on some of them that were relievers of the Tories, and are now bound over at Clonmel. But if they might have another safe conduct for thirty days longer, they will engage their lives that they will find them out, provided they may have a party of horse with them to secure the bringing of them in. This I shall leave to your Honour's consideration what may be done in it, for I find the men means honestly for what they have undertaken, for they have made themselves sufficiently odious to the country, for two of those that is gone into the County of Cork, are as well mounted as any of the army, and was in sight of them myself, but could not reach them by reason of the great woods being so near them. Having no more at present but that the men stayeth out of the way, they not acting anything until they hear from your Honour what may be done in the thing for a safe conduct.

Major John Love to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 24. Kinsale.—Yours of the 20th I did receive with a letter enclosed unto Captain Robert Hooper of the *Harp* frigate. Sir, I am informed that he went as a convoy yesterday with some vessels from Youghal unto Minehead, but I shall take care to send the letter to Youghal against his return. About two posts since I did receive a letter from you directed unto Captain Jasper Grant of the *Sapphyre* frigate, but he and six men of war more were gone the day before for to convoy the two fleets that were here for England, and they are not yet returned. When he comes into this harbour or any other in these parts I shall deliver or send the letter safe to him. Sir, just now here came in two ships, the one from Plymouth, the other from Swansea. Both the masters told me that all our fleet went to sea on Sunday was sennight last, and that all the Dutch fleet are all sailed towards Holland. Sir Robert Byron left this place on Wednesday last for Limerick; he has put this fort in a reasonable good posture of defence.

Col. Richard Grace to Sir George Lane.

1666, July 27. Breaghmoe.—Here was James Dugan with me the other day, who had a safe conduct and was then out to three or four days. He begged of me to be a solicitor for him and to get him a pass to quit the kingdom. I desire that you may be pleased to acquaint his Grace with it, and if he consents to give him way to be gone out of the country, to send him a pass to that purpose; if this may not be, to send him a safe conduct for some time, if you think it fit, for I promise you when I looked upon the youth's sweet

countenance, I had compassion of him, and when I began to tell him of his folly, he wept bitterly, and I think if he were aboard some of the King's ships, it were a very proper place for him. It was his unlucky sister that brought all this unhappiness upon him.

Sir Robert Byron to Ormond.

1666, August 3. Galway.—My stay at Kinsale in obedience to your Grace's commands to put that place into the condition the consequences of it well deserves, kept me the longer from this place, yet with that care of it that I sent the Lieutenant of the Ordnance before me to put things in that order that the season of the year might not prevent us. The Governor hath used such diligence that I find all that I am appointed to do in reparations, is almost performed, but that only concerns the inward strength of this place but nothing to that without, which, as I conceive, is now chiefly to be looked upon. I was of opinion that this place had been of that strength which reputation gave it, but having had more time now than when I first saw it, I conceive it of no strength, as it now is, but capable of being made as strong as any place may be, according to the allowance, more or less, but a small matter will not do it. This hath already been represented to your Grace by the Governor, and the list of the ordnance, before my coming hither, and therefore I shall forbear to repeat the same thing in all particulars, with my humble submission to your Grace's pleasure, what you shall think fit to do herein, and until your Grace shall find it fit to take this into your consideration, I shall employ my allowance to the best advantage of His Majesty's service, as I am confident will be seen when your Grace shall view Kinsale, which I dare say is stronger than ever it was since it was a fort, and brought to that upon as little charge as any such hath been. If your Grace shall not be pleased to make any more allowance to this place, I shall soon make even with that, and set myself to the care of other places. I have put almost a thousand fire-arms afixing that I found in the stores more than was returned to me, for which I had allowance, but in this I conceive it is your Grace's pleasure to fix all I can meet withal, which I have set adoing.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1666, August 7. Moor Park.—Mrs. Humes is now at a new well, fourteen miles from Oxford, in Northamptonshire, called St. Rumbale's well, cried up by famous Dr. Willis of Oxford, who pretends he found in a manuscript written nine hundred years since, the place, the name and the virtues of that water. In brief it cures all diseases. It has already drawn a world of ladies to it, and persons of quality.

JAMES BUCK to ORMOND.

1666, August 7. Moor Park.—I received your commands of the 11th of July to attend your counsel in the business depending betwixt your Grace and the Earl of Middlesex, but having received the post before from Sir Nicholas Plunkett a letter relating to that affair, and being with Mr. Phillips about it, we found my Lord Chief Baron was gone his circuit, and nothing to be done in that till his return, which will not be till the next term.

Your Grace's letter to Sergeant Maynard I shall keep till a fit time to deliver it, for if done unseasonable, both fees and instructions may be forgotten, but to free your Grace from troubles, I have given Sir N. P. a further account, as I have her Grace, of this place and of the conveniency of my stay here till the spring, if your Grace upon these considerations thinks it fit. My Lord of Ossory has stored himself and his friends very well this year, I think with the fattest venison in England from hence, yet I am confident your Grace will have five hundred deer in it this winter. Here are two pied fawns, and as all believe, two the finest colts that have been seen, by bay Orrery and the fleabitten [mare], they being both now in foal by the horse your Grace gave Mr. Phillips. The summer being so very dry, we continue watering the trees. About sixteen hundred thrive very well and past danger, and I fear about three hundred may fail, but the fence and the mole being in the place, they are easily recruited, and they make me believe, who never had much experience in it, that 'tis a very great standing in one year. I have reduced the whole expense of the place to forty shillings a week, which shall keep it as it is, and daily do something to the finishing of that large ground, the kitchen garden, but without your Grace's positive commands nothing more to be undertaken.

SIR HENRY TICHBORNE. CONCERNING THE SURRENDER OF HIS OFFICE OF MARSHAL.

1666, August 9.—My Lord of Dungannon several times by others and once by himself treated with me about the surrender of the place I hold in the army, whereof his Lordship hath the reversion, and to accept a recompense from him for my present interest, which at last upon several considerations I assented to, and demanded £2,000, but afterwards descended to accept of £1,900 to be paid in one extra payment, and until that were done I would remain in possession of the place with all manner of advantages belonging unto the same. £1,400 his lieutenant offered me, which I refusing, not long after received a letter from him, wherein I conceived he was willing to embrace my proposition, and thereupon sent my son to see said money told, and that upon notice of it I would instantly repair to Dublin and perfect the agreement; but there

fell out some breach between them, which I suppose was on my Lord's part, for I then was and am still ready on the receipt of £1,500 in hand to surrender my interest in the plan required.

James Buck to Ormond.

1666, August 18. London.—The enclosed from the Governor and Court for the Canary Company will so fully give your Grace their sense, that there needs no repetition, they having all very earnestly desired me to assure your Grace that if you will at any time by myself or any other, let them receive your Grace's commands as to the particular of the Canary wine, your Grace and the world shall see the advantages they will make out to your Grace by their proceedings, and I humbly conceive their proposition for so much the pipe, your Grace being before stinted as to the number in one vessel, will be very certain and add to that particular income. These gentlemen do much complain of their agent. One of his errors I undertook to destroy, who wrote to them that there was no way possible to gain your Grace's favour towards them but by their complying in those articles. The ill effect this business takes at first, I hope, will not bar your Grace's further commands to, your Grace's, etc.

Dr. John Parry* to Sir George Lane.

1666, August 28. Dublin.—Although your occasions were so severe as not to permit you to take a view of that garden in St. Bride street which lies near the concerns of which you seemed to desire the refusal, yet my respects command me to give you notice how things stand that so accordingly you may act as you think fit therein. I have had a draft made of the ground and a model for tenements to be built thereon, and find that there will be about 360 foot in all to be built upon according to our model (which many doth approve of). There are already some chapmen desirous to take it. I am offered for my interest in that piece of ground by some (who would take it in gross altogether) fifty pounds a year clear, the church rent 8*l per annum* being also discharged, and some small fine, but I have refused that offer upon this consideration, that by setting the ground by parcels to several men by the foot I can get, as I am informed, and as some already offer five shillings a foot, which will amount unto above fourscore pounds a year, which if compassed will be a pretty handsome income towards the maintenance of some relations in case it should please God to take me away. I do desist from concluding with any, until I hear from you, which I desire may be with the first, that so the time for building may not be wholly slipped over, and I heartily wish I were in a capacity

* Dr. John Parry, afterwards Bishop of Ossory, was at this time Dean of Christ Church, Dublin.

to testify the acknowledgment of those obligations which are due unto you from me by somewhat more than by tendering unto you the bare refusal of this place; and I know you are too generous and noble to desire anything more (as things at present stand with me, there being nothing else left for me to dispose of to the benefit of my relations in case I should die), and therefore I do desire (in case you think it fit) that you will be pleased to empower Alderman Tighe or any other by letter of attorney from you to conclude with me either for all or as much of that ground as your convenience will require, which I beg may be with what speed you can, that so accordingly I may act with some chapmen who daily expect my answer to their proposals.

FRANCIS BLACKWELL to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, September 8. Ballaghmore, Queen's Co.—Since my last I have not had any material matter for to acquaint your Honour withal, for ever since I have been very diligent both in the Queen's County, where my garrison is, and in the King's County, and in the County of Tipperary, but the Irish of the country are all so generally inclined to the concealing of the Tories, that it is a very hard and difficult matter for to get any account of them; but the Justices of the Peace and the gentlemen of the country have manifested very much readiness and willingness for the serving of the soldiers with what may be necessary for the garrison, and also their assistance toward the finding out of the places and residences of the Tories, but they having so many friends and acquaintance in the country, so that I cannot do any good on them as yet, but I hope I may be able for to give your Honour a further account of them before many weeks are ended, if it may be his Grace's pleasure not for to grant any conditions to any of them upon any account, for I have followed them so close ever since my coming here, that they do not know well where to abide, and they are improving all the friends that they can for to get conditions for them; and if that they get it, all my former labour and charge will be lost, that I have been at concerning spies and other needful charges thereunto belonging, for I do not doubt but by God's assistance for to bring in either their heads or their bodies very shortly.

JOHN SHADWELL* to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666, September 11. Dublin.—I beseech you do not put me out of credit with you or think I am breaking because I run further in debt before I have cleared off my old score with you. Sir, this comes to beg your favour to procure my Lord Lieutenant's recommendatory letter to the town of Galway for my election to the Recorder's place for the ensuing year, I having enjoyed it this present year, of which though I make

* Father of Thomas Shadwell, the poet-laureate.

no great doubt (being sure of all the honest men there) yet your friendship will put it quite out of doubt and make me secure for the future, and I am advised to it by all my friends there. The election is upon Michaelmas day, and therefore I must humbly beg your despatch in it by the next post that I may send it down timely thither.

There are many fanatics in the town whom I have much displeased, and they may possibly take an opportunity to lay me by and elect one who hath lately headed them to the insolency of slighting my Lord Lieutenant's letter on behalf of the warden, of which I have since made them sensible.

Sir, the arrears for the bridge of Ballileague were quickened up very much this circuit, and the bridge in so much forwardness as the Judge, etc., walked over it, and I took upon me as one of the Corporation of Lanesborough to attend the Sovereign and Bailiffs to the middle of the bridge to meet the Judge, and there was a treat in readiness at Rathcline for him, if his time would have permitted him thither.

Sir, I pray, pardon my boldness and let me not miss your knowledge at this present, which with the rest of your favours shall be in the memory, prayers and perpetual thanks of your, etc.

Sir William Domvile to Ormond.

1666, September 18.—I do further humbly crave leave to make known unto your Grace that in my attendance on His Majesty's affairs yesterday, I understood from Sir Paul Davis that the draft of a Proclamation touching the calling in of all charters which concern cities and towns corporate was sent hither by your Grace to be considered of; upon perusal whereof Mr. Secretary desiring my assistance I told him amongst other things that I conceived that draft was framed to the great prejudice of my undoubted right as His Majesty's Attorney General, for that no Royal Charters granted to Corporations can be legally avoided by *Quo warranto* at the prosecution of any of His Majesty's counsel but only of his Attorney General, and as he alone is by his office privileged to avoid them, so no other ought to inspect and examine them but he alone, and offer such exceptions, alterations and amendments as should be expedient; and if that which is my peculiar right by Patent should be taken from me by proclamation, it would turn much to my detriment. I did therefore desire him to recommend this to your Grace, that it might be inserted in the proclamation that the said charters should be brought unto me without mention of any others of His Majesty's counsel.

I humbly beseech your Grace to take this into your consideration and to give orders accordingly, for it is well known to be my undoubted right to inspect all charters and to offer such exceptions and alterations as shall be expedient, and I am fully assured your Grace will not suffer this which

is the peculiar perquisite of my office to be taken from me by the fabric of a proclamation. Indeed, my Lord, what by the injury of the times and the evil dispositions of some men I have suffered in this kind beyond any that ever laboured so long in my employment, and I have none to appeal unto but your Grace, who I trust will consider me in my office with respect unto my royal master, and as your Grace's most obedient faithful servant.

JOHN WALSH to the MAYOR OF CLONMEL.

1666. October 26. Dublin.—Mr. Mayor: Your letter I received wherein you desire that I should prohibit my deputy seneschal from keeping a Court Leet within the precinct of Clonmel in the behalf of and by authority from his Grace my Lord Duke of Ormond, offering for a reason that you keep a Leet by prescription and charter, and that if his Grace claims his by prescription, you desire it may be proved. I have often heard and read that the lord of a manor may prescribe in a Court Leet to be held within the precinct of his manor, but certainly this is the first time that I heard a corporation to make title to a Leet by prescription unless it were in relation to a manor.

You are pleased to say that a customary manor hath been held out of a manor, but a Leet out of a Leet was never yet reported. I must acknowledge my ignorance so far that I cannot understand this part of your letter, therefore shall leave the construction of it to such as you please further to advise with and shall state the case as it is. It will clearly appear to be thus. My Lord Duke of Ormond and his ancestors and those whose estates they had, are and were lords of the manor of Clonmel, and by good title kept their Courts Leet and Baron there. The burgesses held all their burgagery lands as of that manor, as all those of Kilkenny hold of the Castle of Kilkenny, those of Callan from the Manor of Callan, those of Gowran from the Manor of Gowran, and those of Knocktopher, Inistioge and Old Ross, being all burgageries, held of the same manors. All pay their chiefries as Clonmel does, and the courts kept in the towns without contradiction, and yet all these have Leets of their own. Clonmel obtained a charter by which they are to keep a Court Leet, and so have the corporations before mentioned. Must it therefore follow that the Lord's Leet shall vanish?

I doubt he that is of this opinion may as well make you believe that a Court Baron neither can be kept there, notwithstanding that it is an incident inseparable to every manor, And to say that you cannot inform yourselves of any Court Leet to have been held there at any time, no more I believe do you hear of a Court Baron to be held. Must it therefore follow there shall be no such Court? It is true that a non-user may in some cases destroy a prescription, but not

a grant or incident. Upon the whole matter I must crave your pardon in not subscribing to your request, which so much and so apparently might tend to his Grace's prejudice in his right interest, and may render me guilty of breaking the trust reposed in me, being ready in any other justifiable way to manifest myself.

Endorsed:—[A draft letter only].

Lord Kingston to Ormond.

1666, October 30. Elphin.—By your Grace's former permission to leave this province, when I conceive it might not prejudice His Majesty's service, I humbly take the boldness to begin my journey now towards Kilkenny with hopes of kissing your Grace's hand there towards the latter end of the next week.

I have not been able by all the skill and interest I have, to apprehend Dudley Costello. His great care to prevent any mischief that might happen to his countrymen hath obliged them to at least prevent his taking, and without them 'tis as impossible to cast him as a wolf. I have appointed Sir Art. Gore's company and part of Captain Deey's so to quarter in Costello and Gallan that 'twill be very hard for him to continue long in those quarters, and I think his interest in other parts of the province so inconsiderable that he cannot be sheltered elsewhere. I have sent a commission to Sir Fr. Gore to command as he shall see occasion those several companies, which with his own lying at Fort Dillon may make a good party or two, if his or my spies be so true to us as to set Costello or any of his party for him. This is all I have been able to do to secure those quarters from that so much talked of Tory, and this I am confident will be enough to keep the country from prejudice, though perhaps not from clamour.

Draft of a Letter relating to the Captain of Lough Neagh.

1666, November 1.—Whereas it appears by Letters Patent bearing date the 2nd of July, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our grandfather of blessed memory King James of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the one and fiftieth, which said Letters Patents are enrolled in our High Court of Chancery in our kingdom of Ireland, that for and in consideration of the good and faithful service done and performed by Sir Hugh Clotworthy, knight, who was captain of the boats on Lough Neagh, one annuity or pension is granted during the lives of the said Sir Hugh and his son John Clotworthy (late Lord Viscount Massereene) as by the said Letters Patent and the letters under the signet of our said grandfather, bearing date at Westminster the three and twentieth day of March, in the

fifteenth year of his reign, and enrolled in our High Court of Chancery of Ireland may more at large appear; and whereas John, late Lord Viscount Massereene, by the name of Sir John Clotworthy, knight, was captain of the barque and boats on Lough Neagh, as his father had been in Queen Elizabeth and King James' time, as appears by his commission, and there was appointed fifteen shillings *per diem* for himself, his lieutenant four shillings, the master four shillings, master's mate two shillings, master-gunner one shilling sixpence, two gunners twelvepence apiece, and forty men at eightpence *per diem* apiece.

And whereas we have been graciously pleased by our Letters Patent, bearing date the 21st of November, in the twelfth year of our reign, to create Sir John Clotworthy Baron of Lough Neagh, and for default of heirs, male, to descend to Sir John Skeffington, baronet (now Lord Massereene), as by the said Letters Patents may more at large appear; and forasmuch as it hath further pleased us to grant the said Lough with the fishing, the bottom and soil thereof to the said Lord Viscount Massereene, as by our Letters Patents, bearing date the 15th of November, 1660, may appear.

And forasmuch as the usefulness of that service on the said Lough, wherein the said Sir Hugh Clotworthy, knight, and John, late Lord Viscount Massereene, were employed, is manifest by the influence of the boats on this Lough upon the counties and places adjacent, and that a line of communication may be most usefully held, and in former times has been maintained and considerable service done by transporting men, etc., by the boats and barques upon the said Lough, between the garrison of Antrim and all that part of the country to Mountjoy and Charlemont, and divers other places bordering upon and near the said Lough, which is surrounded by the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone and Londonderry, as by the annexed paper may appear;

And to the end so great an advantage may not be lost in case of any trouble in that part of our kingdom, where in the late rebellion and in former times there has been so great use made of the said Lough, we are graciously pleased to appoint, and it is our will and pleasure that Letters Patent under the great seal of that our kingdom of Ireland (or a commission) forthwith pass to our right trusty and well beloved John, Lord Viscount Massereene, constituting him captain of the said Lough and commander of the boats and barques that are or shall be built thereupon, in as large and ample manner as the said Sir Hugh or Sir John Clotworthy had been formerly; and that for the same service he shall have ———— and a lieutenant ———— and ————men at ———— *per diem*; he, the said Lord Viscount Massereene, building at his own proper cost and charges a barque with all manner of sails and rigging suitable, as big as conveniently

may be to sail upon the said Lough, to carry guns, and upon all occasions to be ready for His Majesty's service, for the transporting men, ammunition, and what shall be necessary to such parts of the said counties as border on the said Lough.

And that he have always ———— men in readiness fit for that service, and have other less boats that for moderate wages may be in any time of danger ready also for the said service to carry men or otherwise.

Endorsed:—Draft of a letter, the copy of which was left with my Lord Lieutenant Ormond, and another with Secretary Page, about the 1st of November, 1666.

Charles Whitaker to Sir George Lane.

1666, November 1. Windsor.—There is a young man in Ireland who calls me father by good right and leave to do so now, being returned to himself and those duties from which he formerly strayed. After he had like to shipwreck by occasion of bad company and counsels, he was cast upon your coasts, where necessity became his cook and caterer for some time, and his trade and hands his best friends. To employ these to the proper ends of living and thriving he took a shop upon the stock of his own credit in Castle street in Dublin, and there (if report hath not abused me) lives inoffensively to all men, industriously for himself, but yet under the implacable enmity of Alderman Quelch (one of the same profession he was bred to), who possibly from that consideration and the sway he bears of an officer in the city, denies this stranger all conditions of peace, offers him unhandsome affronts, and, as I am informed, abets others to it, to make the place uneasy and intolerable to him. I shall refer you for particular instances of his ill usage to my son's relation, if your patience and pardon will admit him an audience, and for the truth of all he will, I doubt not, be able to produce sufficient testimonies. Upon this presumption and to procure a truce at least from future disturbances, I shall make it my humble petition to you (as the only known friend I can hope to find there) that the young trader may be no less an object of your compassion and favour, *in licitis et honestis*, that his insolent neighbour makes him a fit subject for it, that standing so well supported and secured by your countenance in owning him, he may entertain his time and cares of a wife and family with better comfort and quiet. In giving such seasonable relief to this afflicted stranger, you shall do a God-like action, and thereby not only oblige so inconsiderable a servant as the father is, to a most hearty acknowledgment, but also your good old father and friend Sir Edward Nicholas, his lady, and all that family to whom this despited creature stands very nearly related by his mother. For myself I shall hope from your wonted goodness that I am not yet forgotten in that

great distance wherein my humble fortune hath placed me here, and in confidence thereof take the freedom you have ever allowed me, to underwrite myself, Sir, your, etc.

Addressed:—For my ever honoured friend Sir George Lane, knight, etc.

ELYAS PRENDERGAST to JOHN WALSH.

1666, November 7. Clonmel.—I wonder wherein I have deserved at the hands of those persons that are daily in their penning and words writing unto your Worship to put variances between you and me not deserved at any person's hands, for all the papers were delivered by your brother's own orders and directions upon the 29th of September last, my engagement cancelled and a receipt of receiving of them also unto my wife, and sithence all them received and the particulars here endorsed mentioned to your Worship. I thank God I never yet betrayed my trust to any persons that ever intrusted me, upon any reward nor never will, if the Turk did intrust me, unless it were against my conscience, but this world is for ever injuring and backbiting; but I leave all in the hands of God. I beseech you, honoured Sir, amongst all your former favours and according your promise, to write from yourself unto his Grace's commissioners in my behalf whilst they are at Kilkenny. I have given them several briefs to be presented to his Grace and your Worship to be advised and considered of. I pray forget me not, and I will daily pray for you. I pray honour me with few lines of your pleasure; with my love and daily service I leave you to God, in whom I rest your faithful servant and cousin,

Elyas Prendergast.

Delivered Mr. David Walsh the list as appeareth.

1. The seven years leases, in number—88.

2. The rent rolls of Clonmel, 6th May, '59.

3. An abstract of the survey of the burgagery, 1659.

4. A copy of the rent roll of the town of Clonmel, 28th of June, 1660, with three warrants thereunto annexed signed by Mr. Thomas Bally, mayor, Robert Lovelace, and Richard Parrett, bailiffs then.

5. A list of the quantity of acres in the Birg, with the names of such inhabitants as had then paid towards the depending the title.

6. A warrant signed by the general meeting at Clonmel, the 20th of April, 1660, by the then mayor, bailiffs, free burgessess and commons of the said town then.

7. The authority given by the mayor, bailiffs, etc., bearing date 25th of April, 1659, authorizing and enabling Colonel Sankey, John Booke, Tho. Bally, Esquires, to compound them in the Exchequer for the cabins and gardens.

8. The certificate of Richard Denison to Captain John Harrison of his proportion in the suburbs, dated the 20th May, 1661.

9. Three several certificates signed by John Cooley, surveyor.

10. An acquittance signed by George Derby for the receipt of *55s.* sterling.

Addressed:—These to his loving friend John Walsh, Esquire, Councellor in the Law, at his chamber at the sign of the Holy Lamb in High street in Dublin, present.

Draft Appointment of Edward Harris as Marshal to the City of Dublin Militia.

1666, November 14. Dublin Castle.—By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

Whereas the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin and other the commissioners of militia and array for the said city and county thereof, have the 10th day of October last certified under their hands, that at the first meeting of the said commissioners at the Tholsell, Dublin, for the putting of the citizens in array, they the said commissioners nominated, made choice of, and settled Edward Harris, Marshal of the said City of Dublin to be Marshal unto the said City Militia and to officiate as Marshal thereunto, executing the commands of them, the commissioners, and the lawful commands of the commissioned officers in the said militia, and we approving of their choice of the said Edward Harris for that employment, do by virtue of the power and authority unto us given by His Majesty, hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint the said Edward Harris, Marshal unto the militia raised or to be raised in the City and County of the City of Dublin aforesaid, giving him full power and authority to take upon him and execute the said place or office of Marshal according to such orders and commands as he shall from time to time receive from the commissioners aforesaid, or the officers of the said militia, in pursuance of and according to the power given the said commissioners and officers by their respective commissions. And for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant and commission in that behalf. Given under our hand and seal of arms at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 14th day of November, 1666.

Countess of Portland to Ormond.

1666, November 17.—You will find by His Majesty's reference upon my petition how willing he is to relieve my necessities, and I account my business done when I had prevailed so far by His Majesty to place it in your Lordship's power, whom I have ever found a great compassion towards me. My Lord, when you have considered the way it is put in, I doubt not but you will find that it may be done without

the least prejudice to His Majesty, and with great kindness to me, when it is only the sparing of the sum of 2,000 pounds for awhile out of the treasury, which will certainly be reimbursed in a short time out of another fund to answer His Majesty's occasions, by which, my Lord, you will increase the obligations of her that is, my Lord, your Grace's humble servant.

Endorsed:—Countess of Portland's. Received 6th December, '66, at Kilkenny.

Sir Henry Tichborne to Sir William Flower.

1666, December 15 Donganstown.—A few days since the sheriff of this county placed Sir Thomas Esmond in the possession of the Abbey of Arklow, with the tithes and lands belonging unto the same, and likewise some parks, never for aught I can learn pretended unto but by certain friars, which thrust themselves into that Abbey in the time of the late rebellion, and by their own authority, whilst they continued masters in that place, took these parks with the rest and enjoyed them. I desire that my Lord Duke's and my Lady Duchess' grants of the lands of Arklow may be looked into, that if Sir Thomas Esmond be found to have any interest in the Abbey, he may not encroach or possess more than belongs unto him, and what directions I receive from you, shall carefully be observed by, Sir, your very humble servant.

Donganstown, the 15th of December, 1666.

Postscript:—Sir Thomas Esmond also challenges a freehold in the town, and makes choice of it at his own pleasure.

James Buck to Ormond.

1666, December 24. Moor Park.—I have at several times given Mr. Price an account of the horses left in my charge, not presuming to give your Grace that trouble, and that such horses that would have matched with those your Grace carried from hence might have been very reasonable the latter end of this summer, but I wanted both directions and money, nor could I justify the charge of keeping them at house without your Grace's order, our main work being finished. The horse I bought when your Grace was here proves very good. I bought another to him for 15*l* 10*s*., which pair my Lord of Ossory did much desire, but having no other coach but that large one which your Grace left here, they were too small for that service and the streets. Your Grace may command them; I am sure the colour is right, if they are not too low. I only keep three at house, the others are geldings which is at grass. I did the last winter and this feed the colts and mares at the lodge; the colts were housed, being that of the flea-bitten mare and bay Orrery; they are already near 14 hands high. These two mares are now deep in

foal by the horse your Grace gave Mr. Phillips. The other flea-bitten mare which had the farcy when your Grace was here, I could never recover her. She and the old coach-gelding and mare, which went in the park lame and surfeited, died last winter. The little gray mare your Grace had with two horses that was my Lord of Muskery's, I kept at house, and became the finest mare I think in England for shape and pace. I intended to send her to your Grace, but one morning in the stable rising sprained herself, and being very tender fell into such pain that though I had three or four of the best farriers, I could not recover her.

I have with the keeper taken the strictest view we could of the deer; we conclude them to be four hundred fifty odd, and we are confident this ground will well keep five hundred nine months in the year, for the new ground that was taken in does much improve, and as the winter falls out, so they must be provided for, so must for a lesser number. Out of this number your Grace may kill about forty bucks and twenty does every season, but after this next fawning time, many of the fawns must be disposed of to keep to that number. My care shall not be wanting whilst I have the honour of your concerns here, being confident your Grace is informed that my remove from hence at our Lady day next is thought convenient, and the reasons for it, though I should with the greatest satisfaction to my life, spend the rest of the time I have to live in your Grace's service, whose experience can best judge the commands I am fittest for.

It would be a very great addition to my present condition, and a certain fortune for my children, if your Grace would be pleased to assign me out of your profits at Whitehall the 400*l* I paid for the serjeant of the Ewery, which your Grace promised to repay, your Grace being pleased to say at that time you were in some want of money, which I did then borrow, having not a farthing in the world but what is in your Grace's hands, and what by your Grace's bounty I receive out of Ireland.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 11. Longford.—Your Grace's of the 8th instant I have received, and in pursuance of the commands therein expressed I have written to the Commissioners of Array, and the respective officers of the militia of this county to meet me to-morrow, that I may communicate to them the contents of your Grace's letter. I shall likewise this day despatch letters to the officers in the adjoining counties for the adjusting that correspondency your Grace commands us to have for pursuing the Tories, who at present are with their general withdrawn out of Leitrim towards the north, from whence if they return into our parts, I doubt not but your Grace shall have a very good account of them.

I fear that proportion of powder your Grace has assigned the militia of this county, will not be sufficient for service, for their allowance for horse and foot is but one barrel, without either bullet or match, and the fire-arms of the foot being all muskets, they will be of no use unless they have match and ball, in which I most humbly beg your Grace's order. What other commands your Grace shall please to lay upon me, shall with all faith and industry imaginable be obeyed.

Lord Power and Curraghmore to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 11. Waterford.—I am commanded by my Lord President of Munster to bestow a careful attendance on my command here in this garrison by occasion of the late alarm from the French. I have resolved to stand close to my duty, though the whole concernments of my estate be at present in danger to be picked away by parcels out of my hands by means of sudden orders from the Court of Claims, upon whom I cannot attend for defence of my just rights, by the present occasion of my necessary attendance here. I have not used to be very troublesome to your Grace in any solicitations for myself though I found your Grace's many favours, but the present necessity of making this request enforceth me to beg your Grace's assistance at present by your directions or letter to the Commissioners of Claims, that during my necessary attendance here on this command I may have a truce from their further proceedings against my estate, until your Grace be pleased to tolerate with my personal attendance on them to defend myself. This is the scope and effect of this present petition of, my Lord, your Grace's, etc.

Endorsed:—Lord Power.

Sir Richard Clifton to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 11. Wexford.—Your Lordship's proclamation commanding all officers to repair to their charges, was received yesterday and immediately effected, and having seen another letter from your Grace to the Mayor of Wexford, to be communicated to all officers concerned, I shall this day go to Eniscorthy and Ferns to meet with such officers of my Lord the Earl of Anglesey's troop, and of the militia forces of this county as may be found in their quarters, to put in execution your Grace's commands. But I hear Captain Parsons, that should command one of the militia troops, is in Dublin, and there is no captain for the other, and as little care taken of it, in that Sir Cæsar Colclough declined it. Sir Nicholas Armorer told me he would move your Grace for a commission to Captain John Tench in Sir Cæsar's room, and likewise a commission for Major Thomas Ouseley to command a company of foot, there being but four companies yet raised

or arms received for, in regard the town of Wexford are willing (by your Grace's favour) to arm themselves on their own account and to that end have sent to Bristol for arms, so that if your Grace please, there will be six companies instead of five, and all at the same charge. The two gentlemen above mentioned were conceived by Sir Nicholas Armorer and very many of your Grace's faithful servants to be very fit persons for this service, and are nearest upon the sea side where is yet little or no provision made for defence, what need soever may happen. There was a galliote hoy that had lain within the bay of Greenore for the space of ten days, and being deemed otherwise than a friend, I sent to the gentlemen thereabouts to keep watch upon the shore, which was accordingly done. I endeavoured by two boats with three files musketeers and ten seamen in each boat to see what she was, but I found such averseness in the seamen dwelling in this town that I could not prevail with them at any rate to stir themselves or lend their boats, until I would first engage to satisfy their damages, if any were. But by the voluntary offer of the seamen of some English vessels, boats were sent, though not in that manner and time as I would have it done, wherefore the hoy, discovering the boats, weighed anchor and went to sea.

Charon Fitzpatrick, the lay friar your Grace commanded me to apprehend, moves earnestly for liberty upon bail; the other two I cannot yet light of.

Except three or four days the next term your Grace should please to grant me liberty, I shall be constant in this town or county, still attending upon all occasions your Grace's further commands, which to the utmost of my power shall be faithfully observed and duly put in execution.

Lawrence Parsons to Sir George Lane.

1666 [-7], January 11. Birr.—I have received a letter of the 8th instant from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, by which the militia officers both horse and foot of this county are required to be in a readiness for fear of foreign invasion. Sir, for my own part, and I presume I may answer for the rest of the officers of this county, we are all ready for His Majesty's service, but for the commonalty they are generally very poor and not able to mount themselves, nor are we armed, the stores not being able to furnish us. All that I have yet had for my troop hath been but fifteen carbines. The men I cannot complain of, but dare assure you that were they mounted and armed well, they would do as good service as any troop in this county. Sir, here hath been a report (how true I know not) that out of every county there shall be a troop and foot company enlisted into His Majesty's army. Sir, if there be such a thing I should take it for a very high honour if my Lord Lieutenant would think me worthy to command either for this county.

Postscript:—I have communicated my Lord's commands to as many of the militia officers and commissioners as I have met with, and I find them all cheerfully obey his Lordship's commands.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1666 [-7], January 15. Longford.—Having in my last assured your Grace of my endeavours in the execution of those commands I received in your Grace's letter of the eight instant, I esteem it now my duty to represent to your Grace both how far I have proceeded therein and wherein it will not be in my power to answer your Grace's expectations.

As to the first part of the letter which concerns the militia of this county, I have consulted the commissioners and by their advice several places are fixed upon and appointed as the most convenient and secure for both horse and foot to draw into upon the first alarm, and ere this week be at an end I question not but we shall be in a posture to defend ourselves against intestine enemies. But besides places there are several other strong castles both in the hands of Protestants and Papists, which if possessed by an enemy (and they may be easily surprised, if a rebellion should happen) will be of great disadvantage to the good subjects of this county, who being few in number will be exposed to great danger by an enemy's nestling themselves in their bosom. And therefore as I am by the commissioners desired to offer this to your Grace's consideration, so I must humbly beg your Grace's commands in this particular.

As to the other part of the letter, which relates to my corresponding with the adjoining counties, I have had a meeting with Sir Charles Hamilton for the County of Cavan, and he tells me that it is impossible to have those set meetings your Grace mentions observed by the militias, who being not constantly upon duty, and having little substance to maintain themselves, will neither be ready nor willing to answer sudden occasions. As for the militia of the County of Leitrim I have this day discoursed with the governor of Jamestown, who assures me the militia of that county is so far from being modelled that the officers know not their men they are to command, and if they did, they have no arms for them, but his own company though they have been very much harassed already by hunting after Costelloe, yet they are ready at an hour's warning to march upon the first intelligence of his coming again into those parts; but I find by discourse with him that he wants ammunition, having had no supply since he came thither. To-morrow I expect to meet with Captain Mahon for settling a correspondency with the County of Roscommon, which I fear will be of little use for I understand the militia of that county is as much out of order as that of Leitrim.

By this your Grace will collect how little present service is to be expected from the militias of three counties, which nothing but a general rebellion or foreign invasion can rouse out of the security they now seem to lie in. But as for my correspondency with the officers of the standing army, I have so adjusted it that the Tories will find very hot quarters if they any more embody amongst us. If Sir Arthur Forbes waits upon your Grace at Dublin, he can more particularly acquaint your Grace as well of the condition of the Protestants of these parts as of the present humour and inclination of the natives, which is too long for the close of a letter, which I fear hath been already too tedious to your Grace.

COL. JOHN GORGES to ORMOND.

1666 [-7], January 22. Londonderry.—Hearing it hath been your pleasure to licence me to be Mayor of this Corporation, I shall study to perform that duty to the utmost of His Majesty's service.

Since I received your Grace's permission to assure pardon to some offenders of the Tories or their adherents, I have endeavoured to procure a faction among themselves, and in part have done it, but I despair fully to effect it till they are put to some straits, which I hope they will be by your Grace's late order, which I have so pursued that in few days these counties intend, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, all to be in search after these rogues. What our endeavours produceth I shall presume to present to your Grace; only my humble request is that you would please to pardon me that I have on this occasion delivered powder, match and ball to the militia of these counties for this service which hath been as little as possible the work requires.

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER to ORMOND.

1666 [-7], January 22. Longford.— Your Grace's of the 19th instant commanding me to put my troop in a readiness to march upon the first summons from my Lord President of Connaught I have received, and shall not fail to give your Grace the best evidences of my duty and regard to His Majesty's service when occasion offers itself. But I hope your Grace by commanding me now into Connaught does not intend to deny me that honour you were long since pleased to promise me of being either in your own or my Lord Ossory's regiment, unless your Grace will please to indulge me with the same favour I understand your Grace shows to some others, who are now endeavouring to advance their troops into regiments. I am not so great a stranger to myself as to be ignorant that want of experience in military affairs may reasonably be objected against my having so considerable a command, but I hope your Grace will judge charitably and believe that double care and diligence may not only make some amends but also

in a short time repair that defect. Whenever I am brought to the test, your Grace will find me as forward and willing to sacrifice my life and fortune in His Majesty's service as any subject whatever, and I will with confidence aver no man breathing shall appear more cordially and faithfully yours. I am not so vain as to value myself upon my own interest, for it is your Grace's favour and countenance that can render me and others significant in this kingdom. Yet whenever your Grace shall think me worthy of your favours and commands, I shall endeavour as soon to put myself into a condition of serving your Grace, as they who have already got the start of me. However I shall be contented to serve in whatever station your Grace shall please to place me, and will always believe that fittest, which your Grace shall determine to be so.

SIR STEPHEN FOX to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1666 [-7], February 2. Whitehall.—I received yours of the 15th November, which being only a reply to mine of the 23rd of October, I did not think myself obliged to trespass upon your time in troubling you upon that occasion; since yours of the 29th of December is come to my hands, and that but this day sennight, I assure you, so that I am not to be blamed that my answer comes back to you no sooner. I herewith send you an account of his Grace's dues from the cofferer to the end of December last, it being three-quarters of a year from the last account I sent his Grace, a copy whereof I also send that you may see how the bond comes to be cancelled, and how all accounts did then and will now stand betwixt his Grace and your servant, and although I make myself debtor, yet I have not received assignments for above half the money which will be thereby paid, and by the end of March next I hope to receive assignments for the rest, so that his Grace may look upon it as money (without borrowing of me) to be disposed of shortly. As for an account of fees for warrants, it retarded my writing the last post in expectation of Sir William Borman, who hath not been in Court since my receipt of your letter, nor is there anything worthy your expectation, for there are but four warrants disposed of and these for removes or exchanges, of which I shall desire Sir William to give you an exact account. And now I am to give you my hearty thanks for your many so kind remembrances to me and mine, who are all in perfect health, and my wife is well up again of her sixth son John, who are all at your service, and she presents her humble service to my good Lady Lane, to which I join mine, and assure you none wish you health and happiness with greater earnestness and respect than, Sir, your most affectionate and most humble servant.

Postscript:—When you have an opportunity of obliging my brother William with minding his Grace for a lieutenant's place, it will be of great advantage to him and of satisfaction to me.

I have not found myself capable of getting a penny of what is due from His Majesty's Exchequer here to his Grace as Gentleman of the Bedchamber, nor do I see any probability of it. However as an adventurer I shall presume to make a proposition, which at your leisure I desire you to let be considered by his Grace, and if the 3,000*l* given to Mr. Marmaduke Darcy in the Act of Settlement may be got in any convenient time, then I think the proposition good. If not, still the money here being so very remote, I cannot blush to think this a very reasonable proposition, and if it shall be so thought with you, I shall be ready to make it good without ever repining or having any recourse to his Grace, although it should prove unsuccessful to me, and it cannot be successful in any short time, though probably in process of time when I shall happen to be desired to undertake some great payment I may also get this into my assignment, and if this proposition shall not be accepted of, I hope I shall not be suspected of being less zealous in the soliciting it when occasion serves than I have been and most truly ever shall be in his Grace's service of what concern soever it be, as long as I live.

I beg a word in your next letter what likelihood there is of Mr. Darcy's being paid, if this proposition doth not take effect.

Warrant for Commissioners of St. Andrew's Parish, Dublin.

1666 [-7], February 6. Dublin Castle.—By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

Ormond.

These are to will and require you forthwith to draw up a fiant in due form of law containing such a commission from His Majesty unto Thomas Pooly, esquire, John Nicholls, esquire, and William Crosse, gentleman, to be Commissioners for the Parish of St. Andrew in the City of Dublin, as in and by an Act of Parliament entitled an Act for Provision of Ministers in cities and corporate towns, etc., is directed, required and warranted, in all points giving, and by the said commission granting, unto the said Thomas Pooly, John Nicholls, and William Crosse, or any two of them full power and authority within the said Parish of St. Andrew, to do, perform, and execute all such act and acts, thing and things whatsoever as any commissioners in and by the said Act are empowered and authorized to do; inserting therein all such other clauses, powers, and authorities, as in commissions of like nature are usual, and the same fairly engrossed on parchment under your hand to send unto us to be further

passed as appertaineth. For doing whereof this shall be your warrant. Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the sixth day of February, 1666 [-7].

To our trusty and well-beloved His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, or either of them.

G. Lane.

JAMES BUTLER to ORMOND.

1666 [-7], February 6. Munster in Westphalia.—Obliged duty and natural obedience forces me to presume that boldness in humbly offering to kiss your Grace's hand by these few lines, informing my indifferent good condition in his Grace the Lord Bishop and Prince of Munster's army since my coming into Germany in July last, and served the said army a[s] General Adjutant, much respected and entertained contentedly, and now am commanded by Patent to be Governor or Commandant in Thefeght [?], a town of pretty strength bordering upon the Luneburgers' land, who is much suspected here to join with the Hollanders against us, if they can. They are reported to be ten or twelve thousand horse and foot. The Swedes' forces are drawing to a head near Breame, which town fears much to be blocked by them. The Luneburgers trusts them not, likewise mistrusting them as if the Swedes were to join with our forces, as we hope.

The Duke of Brandeburg's agent, likewise the Duke of Brunswick's, was here at this Court very busy, as is conceived for the Hollanders.

The King of France wrote to the States of Holland wishing them to fall upon some of our chief towns to besiege them, and in case they would not, sent directions to his commander of those French troops joined with the Hollanders, named Monsieur Brodell, to make an inroad upon and destroy our quarters. Yet they dare not venture, our forces being in such a ready posture, not only to prevent their incursions but also to make cavalcados into their quarters and going upon parties where always hitherto we had the best of them. Though our forces are reported by the contrary parties to grow weak and less in number, I assure your Grace the contrary. Where one goes, ten comes, and his Grace has many officers raising still men, both horse and foot.

Here is a very gallant noble gentleman of a very good ancient estate, a Butler of Hessenland, raised a fair strong regiment of horse of mere affection to His Majesty our King, only as he says for the family's sake, who desired me to present in my letter his most humble service to your Grace, and very commonly remembers your Grace and whole family in Ireland's health. So doth the Bishop of Munster likewise, next after His Majesty's and the Duke of York. I beseech your Grace for the honour of the family to recommend me to this Prince

and Bishop, so well by His Majesty's as your Grace's letter, which will advance me in this service that I am resolved to stick into so long as His Majesty is therein concerned. If I had known when I took leave with your Grace at London, and got His Majesty's pass that I should engage in this war as I did, and had but your Grace's letters of credence or His Majesty's, I might have a good regiment long ago, but I hope there is no good time lost, and by your Grace's means procuring His Majesty's directions to the Bishop to that effect, I finding myself never better able to serve them now both by health, strength, and knowledge, and as well acquainted with the Dutch wars as any of themselves.

Our army will be next spring twelve thousand foot and eight thousand horse, besides what alliance we hope for; all Princes in Germany araising forces, every one in his own territory, so there is nothing over all but preparations of war, and scarce one trusts another, but in few weeks it will and must appear, and your Grace shall have an account of what I shall know from time to time, if your Grace pleases. I keep always correspondency with His Majesty's Resident at Hamburg, Sir William Swane, to whom I am beholding for his civil correspondency; and [he] promises to address my letters. I humbly take leave with the hopeful expectations of comfort from your Grace for the honour of the decayed family and dutiful servant,

James Butler of Castlecumber.

Endorsed:—Mr. James Butler of Castlecumber.

List of Judges' Circuits.

Lent Assizes, 1666 [-7].

Leinster Circuit	The Lord Chief Baron. Mr. Baron Povey.
Ulster North East Circuit	The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Mr. Baron Kennedy.
Ulster North West Circuit	Sir William Aston. Sir Jerome Alexander.
Connaught Circuit... ...	Mr. Justice Stockton. Oliver Jones, Esquire.
Munster Circuit	The Lord Chief Justice of the Chief Place. Mr. Justice Booth.

Dated 8th February, 1666 [-7].

Endorsed:—The Judges' Circuits, Lent Assizes, 1666 [-7].

Received from my Lord Chancellor the 16th of March, 1666 [-7].

GEORGE DEYOS to COL. GEORGE LYTTON.

1666 [-7], March 4. Waterford.—On Saturday last there came a letter from the President of Munster to the Mayor of this city, requiring him and three or four of the faithfullest of his brethren to come to Charleville with all speed to advise with his Lordship about passing a new charter, also that his Grace my Lord Lieutenant had given an order to the Attorney General in writing that he should insert such persons in the several corporations of Munster for Aldermen, Common Councilmen, Company of the Staple, and Freemen, as his Lordship should under his hand and seal send in a list to the said Attorney General. In order whereto the Mayor and two Aldermen, as soon as our assizes is past, which will be on Thursday next, go to Charleville. There is no man of discretion who knows the temper of the Mayor and those two of his brethren, which are the two Boltons (both known to my Lord of Arran), that can expect any other than a list of knaves and fools to be incorporated here unless that list be perused and corrected at Dublin. I entreat you to acquaint my Lord of Arran with the contents hereof, and if you receive any commands from him, to impart them to him that is, your faithful humble servant.

PETITION OF JOHN KELLY to ORMOND.

1666 [-7], March 6.—Humbly sheweth that whereas by orders of the Lords Justices of Assize for the Province of Connaught, in the year 1661, the sum of sixty pounds was applotted and levied in the County of Galway by certain persons appointed to receive the same, and the sum of thirty pounds was likewise applotted and levied by others in the County of Roscommon for and towards the building of a bridge at the ford of Garrura, upon the river of Suck, yet notwithstanding that the said respective sums of money was applotted and levied as aforesaid, the same was not yet laid out by the persons appointed to oversee the building of the said bridge, which brings an unspeakable damage and inconveniency upon the inhabitants of the said counties of Galway and Roscommon, and all other persons that during the whole winter season may have any occasion to travel from Leinster or Athlone to Galway, or from Sligo to Loughrea or Galway, backward or forward, this being the straight, nearest, and best way from them places, but altogether inaccessible in the winter time for want of making up the said bridge as was formerly ordered.

May it therefore please your Grace to recommend it to the care of the now Lords Justices of Assize appointed for the Circuit of Connaught to bring such persons to an account as were formerly appointed to oversee the building of the said bridge, and that have received the moneys intended for it, and that their Lordships may take special care to have that public and necessary work go on, and that your Grace may

be further graciously pleased to send an absolute command for one John Martin, now dwelling in or near Kilkenny, who received by order of Cornet Michael Stanley the said sum of thirty pounds applotted in the County of Roscommon for the said bridge, that he may appear at the now Assizes to be held at Roscommon to give an account of the said thirty pounds, which without his appearance cannot be accounted for; and your petitioner will ever pray.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, 6th March, 1666 [-7].

We recommend it to the next going Judges of Assize for the Province of Connaught in their Circuit to inform themselves concerning the matter within mentioned, and to take such course therein as shall appear to be fit in a business of so public concernment.

Ormond.

PETITION OF BENJAMIN HENSHAW to the KING.

1666 [-7], March 7.—The humble petition of Benjamin Henshaw, Major of the Island of Jersey.

Sheweth: That your petitioner in the year 1663, did for a valuable consideration purchase of one, Thomas Warren, all his interest in a fourth part of a lot of lands containing 3,500 acres lying in the barony of Iffa and Offa in Tipperary in Ireland, and a fourth part of what lands should be by reprisal granted, in consideration of 488 acres taken out of the said lots, and after the said Thomas Warren, endeavouring to defraud your petitioner of his said purchase, your petitioner did at his great charge in law obtain a confirmation of his purchase by a decree in Chancery; that shortly after your petitioner being sent by your Majesty to command as Major your Majesty's forces in the Island of Jersey, during your petitioner's absence there was inserted a proviso into the Act for the Settlement of Ireland, whereby it was enacted that if the assigns of Dike and Cunningham (from whom your petitioner derives his title) did not within forty days after the passing of the said Act make good their claim, all those lands in Ireland pretended to by Dike, Cunningham and their assigns as adventurers, should be forfeit to your Majesty, all which being but lately come to your petitioner's knowledge, who by reason of his attendance on your Majesty's service at so great a distance, has been utterly disabled to act in the maintaining of his title, which as your petitioner is informed, is in great danger to be overthrown, which would be the utter ruin of your petitioner, who has laid out his whole estate in that purchase.

Your petitioner therefore humbly begs that if it shall so happen that the said lands shall be adjudged to your Majesty, that in consideration your petitioner did at his own charge

serve your Majesty's father of blessed memory during all the war, for which he hath never received any recompense, and in consideration that your petitioner doth now with all faithfulness and diligence serve your Majesty in the quality of Major in the said Island of Jersey, for which he receives no other pay but as Captain of a foot company, your Majesty out of your princely generosity would be graciously pleased to bestow upon him that small parcel of acres he hath so dearly purchased.

Endorsed at foot:—

At the Court at Whitehall, March 7th, 1666 [-7].

His Majesty considering the hardness of the petitioner's case as here stated, and remembering the constant loyalty and affection he and his relations have all along presented to His Majesty and his late royal father of blessed memory, and particularly how usefully the petitioner now serves him in the command he bears, is pleased to recommend it effectually to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or other the Chief Governor there, to consider of the petitioner's pretensions in that lot, and the case appearing as he here states it, to give order he be gratified in his suit, if the whole remain in His Majesty's disposal; which His Majesty will hereafter give such further warrant for as shall by his Grace be found necessary.

Arlington.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1665 [-6], March 12. Moor Park.—I render you many thanks for your concerns of my small affairs in Ireland, and though it is general that all fees will be reduced for the reason you mention, yet I hope by the multiplicity of Patents upon this settlement the office may be considerable to me, for out of that and the Clerk of the Market I have not received these two years one hundred pounds. You have heard that my Lord of Ossory, his Lady and company came safe to Moor Park the 3rd instant. This day with my Lord of Arlington they are all gone to London, where they will stay till other company be landed, and then for this place again. To-morrow I shall follow his Lordship, and then if there be any change worth your notice, you shall receive it.

Postscript:—By the next I shall let my Lord and Lady know how kind you are.

PETITION OF JOHN LOVETT to ORMOND.

1666 [-7], March 15.—The humble petition of John Lovett, Marshal of the Four Courts and Keeper of His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate.

Humbly sheweth and discovereth unto your Grace that one, John Bruffe, a prisoner in His Majesty's Goal of Newgate,

long since condemned for murder, the last week wrote a letter to one, Mr. Fish, a Chirurgion, living at Lazy Hill, for to procure him, the said Bruffe, two ounces and a half of opium powder and a bottle of oil or water, and the said Fish not well knowing the effects thereof shewed the letter to one, Doctor Dorrell, who on Wednesday last sent word to your petitioner to have a care of the prisoners, upon which your petitioner sent William Cole, your petitioner's deputy, to the said Doctor Dorrell, who very honestly told the said Cole that the quantity of powder mentioned in the first letter would lay a hundred persons into such a sleep that they should never awake, and that the bottle of oil or water mentioned in the letter would in four and twenty hours eat any bars or irons in pieces, upon which your petitioner hath examined the said Bruffe concerning the letter and what his intentions were, who hath confessed (although he at first denied it) that he did write the letter to the said Mr. Fish, and that he did intend to get a friend or two to come to the said Cole, your petitioner's deputy, to pretend some business to him, who was to send for a bottle or two of wine to drink with the said Cole and his wife, and they did intend to convey the said powder or so much thereof as they could with conveniency into the said wine, and if the wine should not agree with the palates of the said Cole, his wife and the turnkey, they did intend to send for strong waters or any other waters or liquors that any of them should best like and so to convey the powder into the cups or bottles, and the said Bruffe did confess that he had provided a pill to give a great mastiff dog which the said Cole kept in the prison for the better securing of the prisoners, and that the water or oil was to be applied to the bolts and bars of the prison; and your petitioner further discovereth that he hath several times found *aqua fortis* with the said Bruffe and other prisoners; and your petitioner further sheweth unto your Grace that there are several condemned persons lying in Newgate upon reprieves, and several other prisoners lately brought in for several heinous murders lately committed in and about this city, besides a great many notorious fellows who are always endeavouring to make an escape from your petitioner, notwithstanding your petitioner's constant care and watchfulness of them; and your petitioner further sheweth and discovereth unto your Grace that after Bruffe had understood that his design was discovered, the said Bruffe wrote another letter to the said Mr. Fish to desire him to commit the former letter to the fire, which letter is come to your petitioner's hands, but your petitioner cannot get the first letter from the said Mr. Fish, which horrid design of the said Bruffe (had it taken effect) all the prisoners would have made an escape, and would have been a ruin and destruction to your petitioner and family and the sheriffs of this city, all which your petitioner thought in duty he was bound to give your Grace a true account of.

And your petitioner humbly prayeth that your Grace will be pleased to take the premises into your Grace's serious consideration of the danger this city and your petitioner is in if so many great offenders should escape, and that your Grace would be pleased to take some speedy course for bringing the said persons to their trials, that they may receive condign punishment for their great offences, either by granting a commission of oyer and terminer to such persons as your Grace shall think fit, or by any other means as your Grace shall think fit. And your petitioner as in duty bound, shall ever pray, etc.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, the 15th of March, 1666 [-7].

Let the within petition be presented unto us at our next sitting at the Council Board, where the same shall be taken into consideration, and such further order given thereupon as shall be thought fit.

Ormond.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1667, April 12. Mullingar.—Your Grace's dated the ninth instant together with the copy of Mr. Weaver's letter to my Lord Chief Baron I have received, and as soon as the Assizes of this county are over, I shall return to Longford and examine Nangle about the particulars contained in it.

I have also received from my Lord President of Connaught a copy of Flanagan's examination, which agrees in the most material parts of it with Nangle's, of which this use may be made, that thought it cannot in law be evidence against the parties named in it, because Flanagan is condemned, yet because it concurs with Nangle's testimony it will be a good inducement to a jury to credit Nangle, whose discoveries may yet be further confirmed by others, if your Grace will please to delay the pardon of some now in treaty, and particularly Thomas Plunkett, who is come in to Sir Theophilus Jones upon protection and promise to do service. This person was not only an eye-witness of those poor people that were murdered at Longford, but also privy to the whole design, and can inform your Grace of all those who were joined in the confederacy with Nangle.

I find that James Nangle's not being tried this Assizes has much startled not only his fellows who betrayed him, but also the rest of their party in the County of Longford, whose villainous intentions had passed undiscovered if he had suffered, there being none so well able to give evidence against them as this fellow, who was Nangle's constant mercury, and sent by him upon all occasions with letters and messages to those who were joined with him in his rebellious designs; and I am confident it is for this reason they have charged him with

the murder of Deane, who upon his death-bed laid it upon Charles Roe Ferrall and Michael Cormicke. And James Nangle now charges Garrett Ferrall (the person who spoke with your Grace in Dublin), so that of those six to whom your Grace has promised a pardon, three of them are accused for killing Deane, and therefore if Plunkett were interrogated in this particular, from his confession your Grace might take a measure how far to credit Nangle in the rest of his examination.

ORMOND to LORD ANGLESEY.

1667, April 13. Maddenstown.—I am heartily sorry so unseasonable and painful an indisposition forced you to write yours of the 6th instant in your bed, but I hope the season of the year will not let it continue long upon you. The discourse of money without placing it on an effectual fund will rather lose than get us credit, and unless it shall be speedily done, the army will not only want pay, but many preparations absolutely necessary at such a time as this must be omitted, and without the passports promised to merchants in the proclamation published by virtue of the King's letter, come in due time, much mischief instead of advantage may befall such as in confidence of them may furnish themselves with merchandise. I have therefore written to my Lord Chancellor in this time of your sickness to concern himself in the despatch of both, and your Lordship shall do well to employ Mr. Forster both to him and to Sir William Coventry.

I am gotten hither to take some exercise and fresh air, and to-morrow I intend to make a further step to Kilkenny, but mean to be at Dublin, God willing, on the 18th instant. There your Lordship shall be sure that either no determination will be given to the doubt concerning valuation sent us by the commissioners, or such a one as your Lordship will have no cause to complain of.

Endorsed:—A copy of a letter to my Lord of Anglesey.

THOMAS AMORY to JOHN WALSH.

1667, April 15. Dingle.—I formerly advised the receipt of yours dated the 11th December last with return of thanks, etc., and missing the conveyance by my son had no opportunity till last week by Captain Henry Ponsonby, to whom [I] sent the copy of our charter to be delivered to your own hands.

We had a later charter granted by King James but it is eaten (in the war time) by rats, and it is all the same in effect, only is added the forfeiture of all felons' lands and goods to the benefit and use of the Corporation. Pray present the enclosed address to his Grace, and to his pleasure and directions therein we submit, rendering as due the true manifestation of our love and service. And concerning your goodness to agitate for us we shall endeavour requital. In the interim pray advise us as needful.

Petition of Thomas Amory.

1667, April 15. Dingle.—To his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Duke of Ormond, etc.

Sheweth: Whereas your Grace is pleased to renew our Charter, have according to order sent the copy of it to Mr. John Walshe, humbly tendering these following articles may be added to our Charter, viz.:—

1. None to be Sovereign without first taking the Oath of Supremacy.

2. A market every Friday weekly.

3. Two fairs yearly, that is to say the 24th of June and the 30th of November.

And although we are under a cloud of poverty at present, these privileges with future contrivance for building and encouragement for merchants, tradesmen, and fishing, as shall with your Grace's licence propose, it may with God's blessing have a flourishing Corporation as formerly. I leave the premises to your Grace's pious consideration, and shall as in duty pray for your Grace's good health and happiness, etc.

Tho. Amory, Sovereign.

Francis, Lord Aungier to Ormond.

1667, April 20. Longford.—I have examined Nangle upon the particulars of Mr. Weaver's letter to my Lord Chief Baron, and I find him a stranger not only to Johnston and Armstrong, the persons mentioned in the letter, but also to all of Costelloe's party that were at Longford.

Two days since I received a letter from Captain Mahon giving me an account that three of Costelloe's men skulked and robbed in Slewbawne, of whom he can learn no certain intelligence because the person who discovered Owen McKenna to him has not yet been rewarded, by which others are discouraged that none will undertake to be his spy.

Ormond to Earl of Anglesey.

1667, April 20. Dublin.—As long as I find you able to write I may presume you are better able to read, and will not forbear to return answers to such letters as I shall receive from you till I am assured you are come from London, which I wish you may be soon in condition to leave with a full despatch and in perfect health. Your Lordship's of the 9th I received at Kilkenny, and that of the 13th the day after I returned hither. The last (which I only find needful to answer) brought the eighteen passes from the Duke, with a promise that if they should be found too few or defective, that the number should be enlarged and the form mended upon notice. I have given one of each sort to one of the farmers of the customs to consider of them. When he shall have brought me the

sense of merchants (who are to be most concerned in the validity of them) I shall send it your Lordship, and that I hope may be by this post. Some of my Lords of the Council, and of those such as best understand the law, are of opinion that the proclamation published here by warrant of the King's letter, though it is as full as the authority extended, will not warrant the exportation of wool to foreign parts, at least that it will not dispense with a high custom imposed by a law in Queen Elizabeth's days, without the payment of which the exportation of that commodity is made felony. So that though the merchants have upon the first issuing of the proclamation made large provisions of wool, yet the farmers will not permit them to export them without a licence from me, and my Lords of the Council, even those who think the proclamation will bear it, are not very ready to join in a Declaratory Act of State to that effect. Thus that concession of the King's which would doubtless bring in most ready money is like to become fruitless to us, unless we can have an express warrant from His Majesty for it or an authentic copy of the result of the debate at the council there in affirmation that it was intended, and whether this is fit to be desired, or if it should be obtained, sufficient authority, may be a question there and here.

I am sorry the money hangs so long. If the treaty should end in a rupture, there is no doubt but our enemies are resolved what then to do, and if it should end in a peace, it may be feared our friends would not think the sparing so much to be so necessary, as I am sure we shall find it whatever happens, and therefore I doubt not but your Lordship will hasten the securing of it as much as your indisposition will permit you. The commissioners on their return and review of their business do not find themselves so near the end of their work as they thought they should be, nor will they find me disposed to ease them by undertaking the unthankful part by way of resolution to doubts. I have other affairs and better divertisements. God send you good health, good despatch, and a safe passage.

Endorsed:—A copy of a letter to my Lord of Anglesey.

Ormond to Col. Edward Cooke.

1667, June 15. Dublin.—George Lane being out of town I took the liberty to open several of the letters directed to him, and amongst them found one from you of the 8th instant, complaining you had not received your authority to command my keeper at Moor Park nor the instructions I promised to send you. The order to the keeper he sent before he took his journey, and with this you will receive the instructions which do sufficiently imply authority and may give you divertisement you love. For the disposing of the deer this season you will need no other power or direction

than you carried with you. You know you may command all, and there are very few of my acquaintance that may not command some as far as the ground will bear. In fine you are proprietor and judge.

I would not put the matter of the wood said to be sold by Buck into the instructions, but I wish you would know what James Clarke is able to say on the subject, and what proof he has of it, and then I will say more of the matter. I pray send me a particular account of that affair of Moor Park, and of what else you think proper to be known by your most affectionate cousin and servant, Ormond.

Endorsed:—A copy of a letter and articles to Colonel Cooke.

REMEMBRANCES FOR COLONEL EDWARD COOKE CONCERNING MOOR PARK.

1. To take a view of the Park, namely of the fence and plantations and drains, and of the stock of deer; to give order for the rectifying of anything he shall find amiss, and proportion the stock so as that it may be preserved with most advantage; to consider what trees are fit to be cut down for fuel or any other use, and to cause them to be marked, and that none other be felled upon any pretence whatsoever. To provide for supplying such trees as shall be felled, or of those that are failed in the plantation, to which purpose it will be best to take James Clarke with him, that the keeper, gardener, and he may advise of the best means of doing all things proposed in due time and at the best rate, giving to each of them his proper charge.

2. To look upon the meadow grounds, and give order for anything he shall find fit to be done for the preservation or improvement of them, to consider whether the gardener and keeper may not see it done without the taking of any other overseer or bailiff, there being not work enough for such a person separate from them.

3. To look upon the gardens, and to advise Mrs. Ryves how best to deal with gardens for the constant keeping in order and the improvement of fruit plantations, and all, if it may be, at a constant settled rate.

4. To look upon my mares and colts there, to give order how they shall be tended, to take any of them away which he shall not judge to be worth the keeping, and to dispose of them as he thinks fit; to get an honest fellow to look to the colts, when it shall be fit to take them to house.

5. Lastly to make as certain a computation as may be of the whole charge of that place, as to all things without doors, and to the repair of the house, to which end James Clerke and, if need be, workmen will give good assistance.

MAJOR JOHN LOVE to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1667, June 18. Kinsale.—I think it my duty for to acquaint his Grace and yourself with anything that I find in my conscience that do derogate from His Majesty's service. Sir, this is for to acquaint you that there is one, Knight, that belongs to the post house in Dublin, that wrote a letter this last post to one, Burrowes, of Kinsale, how that the East India ship that is in the river of Limerick with three of the King's ships that was her convoy, were all taken by the Dutch. The news struck a great amazement to all the merchants and seamen in these parts. Sir, this is to acquaint you that the ship is not taken nor no enemy appeared there, but I do understand that this Knight was bred in Holland and a Cromwellian all along, and 'tis possible if you send some cunning men for to search his house and study, they may find some papers that may discover some roguery. I suspect him the more by reason all the Pfanatiques in these parts cry him up to a very honest man.

MAJOR JAMES DENNIS to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1667, July 1. Wexford.—In my last I acquainted you with your brother's sickness. I am now the unhappy messenger of reporting his death. God being pleased to take him out of this world, he departed this life on Saturday at night last about twelve of the clock. In the time of his sickness he was very penitent and called much upon God and desired the prayers of the church, and sent several times for Mr. Gilliner of this place, minister, to pray with him, which was performed, and likewise desired him to preach his funeral sermon. He was very handsomely buried, Sir Richard Clifton, myself, Major Poulden, and several other gentlemen carried him to the church, being attended by the best of the town and country hereabouts, also with our two companies of foot; all the officers and several other friends had mourning ribbons, the pulpit, coffin, and drums being in mourning. After the sermon was ended we carried him to that church which he desired to be buried in, where he was inhumed. After three volleys of shot we left him, where he rests in peace. Sir, whilst he was in his perfect senses he sent for me, Mr. Gilliner, and one, Mr. Hughes, an attorney, whom he desired to make his will. He made Mr. Nixon his executor. Sir, I verily believe that all the pay that he is mustered for will not discharge his debts, funeral and other contingencies, an accompt of which cannot at present be given. I shall at all times be ready to answer your commands, and I question not but you will continue your favour and friendship to him that is, etc.

Postscript:—Sir, I received yours as the minister was preaching his funeral sermon. I could heartily have wished

that some of his relations had been present, for there was as great an appearance of people as ever I did see in these parts.

Sir, I desire you to present my humble service to his Grace and present this enclosed, which gives a short account of your brother's death.

COL. ROBERT SANDYS to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1667, July 6. Lanesborough.—Though I doubt not you have from my Lady Lane herself an account of her journey, yet I cannot satisfy myself without giving you my observation. On Thursday forenoon her Ladyship began her journey, rested some hours at the Black Bull, and came by six in the evening to Bellamulvie, something weary but in good order by the opportunity of a very fine cool day. Yesterday morning her children came to her from Rathcline, and in the evening I left her Ladyship and children very well at Mullimehan with Mrs. Rooksby. This morning before I returned to Lanesborough I had an account they were all very well, save only a little weary remembrance of the journey.

Sir, I do now beg leave to give you some account of the condition of this garrison, that whilst we have summer, some course may be considered to make provision of firing for the winter, without which 'twill be impossible to pass upon duty. The last winter I had an opportunity I shall have not more, of a wood in my possession, where the poor [soldiers] sometimes by their labours and [some] times for their money, provided themselves [with] firing. I beseech you, Sir, have this matter in your thoughts. Our neighbour garrison of Longford is plentifully provided of fire and candle by the care and kindness of Lord Aungier (whose fort they guard), yet without charge to himself. No garrison or guard in Ireland wants this accommodation, nor any in the world that ever I did know or hear of. I humbly beg your pardon for enlarging myself so much on this matter, since I have already found that nor threats or blows or punishment would force my men upon their guard or duty when fire and candle were wanting, and to stop their pay to purchase these is what I find the men will no more endure, being altogether without precedent. I know I shall not need any more to repeat a request of your favour in this matter to have in your care the people and place I may call your garrison. The poor wretches you may freely command.

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER AND SIR ARTHUR FORBES to ORMOND.

1667, July 7.—Your Grace's of the 28th of June last we have received, and in obedience to your Grace's commands therein expressed, we immediately issued out our orders to the several captains commanding the militia of this

county for their rendezvousing their several troops and companies at Longford the 4th instant, when they appeared all completely armed, consisting of two foot companies, which are not in number above one hundred and thirty men, and one troop of horse, consisting of fifty men, who being all assembled at Longford as aforesaid, we openly caused your Grace's letter to be read, and according to the contents thereof have not only appointed the respective officers to exercise those under their control once a fortnight, but have also sent out our warrants for the raising of money for the support of the said militia according to a presentment made to that purpose by the Grand Jury of this county at their last Quarter Sessions, held the 18th of April last. As for our settling a correspondency between us and the militias of the adjoining counties, we have already wrote our letters to some, and shall speedily write to the rest, being resolved not to be wanting in any thing that may evidence our duty in His Majesty's service, and our observance of your Grace's commands.

Col. Edward Vernon to Ormond.

1667, July 16.—May it please your Grace, that my Lord Arlington doth assure me that Barker's impudent tranactions at the Council Board are presented to your Grace, and that by this night's post his Lordship will give your Grace an account of my Lord Chancellor's discourses to him concerning that affair, therefore I shall not trouble your Grace with them.

The enclosed his Lordship advised me to hasten to your Grace. It is a true copy of a printed pamphlet that came to my hands yesterday, the like of which, I am informed, are dispersed in the city, and I am assured from the person that helped to it that Barker and the rest intend to present the like to the privy councillors here at the return of your Grace's answer to their letter, and that they give out my Lord Roberts and the Lord Ashby are their patrons.

There cannot be a more seditious false paper in effect, accusing the King and council here for passing that proviso and arraigning an Act of Parliament, as well as falsely accusing your Grace and council of injustice.

The Government here are of opinion this print is very criminal and under a severe lash of the law. Doubtless they are persons fit to be punished.

My Lord Anglesey and my Lord Arlington were of an opinion that the print was fit to be kept here, which was the occasion of the copy.

James Clarke to Ormond.

1667, July 20.—I have received your Grace's observations made of the charge of Moor Park in my Lady Duchess' letter of the 9th instant. As to the first particular about the five

men in the garden, Colonel Cooke has reduced to three, and those to plant the trees that are ordered to be done this winter, which charge I wrote her Grace word should be lessened as soon as hay making was over. And as to the second particular of the horses, which are now but three, I wrote above a twelve-month ago that I thought such horses as might be kept the most part of the year in the park might do that work, and to that end the Colonel has ordered one of the horses to be gelt, the other which was a lame coach-horse to be either changed or sold for a gelding, the third being so already; keeping those three as they may be, will be a great deal cheaper than to hire teams upon all occasions.

They must be now watering the trees, and at the season to fetch trees to be planted and then to water them, and several other things which the Colonel told me he would give your Grace an accompt of. For the minister, his due is but 40*s.* a year, the other was subscribed by Mr. Buck, I thought by your Grace's order. There has been nothing paid to him since Mrs. Reeves came thither, nor shall not without your Grace's order. There is a difference between Dr. Edmonds (one of the King's chaplains) and the vicar that serves under him in the parish of Rickmansworth, that there has been but three sermons this fourteen weeks, so that the parish is resolved to pay neither parson nor curate.

As to the assessments for the poor, the militia, constables, the churchwardens' charges, and the Royal and additional tax and chimney money, the four first being uncertain, the two last certain, but all rated according to the value of Moor Park and not to your Grace's quality, but I shall be better informed by Mr. Herbert, who is Justice of the Peace of that place, as Colonel Cooke tells me he hath desired him to do it, and your Grace shall be informed with his sense in this case.

The last concerning the hay, which is this year very good and a great quantity, which should overdo what it is designed for in my judgment, I do verily believe it will be managed to all advantages.

I have here enclosed sent your Grace a copy of Colonel Cooke's note he left with me, to estimate the particulars which I have done on the other side that paper. I gave it him and he told me he would write to your Grace about it. Your Grace sees all that he thinks needful to be done (which comes to 73*l* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides the mending the house, pavilion rooms and the lead work of the cloister walks, which cannot be computed), shall be as little done to them as 'tis possible only to make them stand to keep out the rain this winter.

I wrote to her Grace concerning money to pay the workmen since Mrs. Reeves came, which is now near three months. The gardeners' and keepers' wages and all the taxes are now due. If your Grace sent any order for me to receive any money of Sir Stephen Fox besides what was to pay for the

coach and saddles, I never received any. I received for that use 200*l*, and the things came within 4*l* of that sum, as will appear by the bills signed by Sir Nicholas Armorer.

Postscript:—The periwigs your Grace wrote for will be done by Monday morning. They will come to 33*l* 00*s*. 00*d*., which money must be paid before I have the periwigs. As soon as the man brings them home and I have my Lord's approbation of them, I shall pay the money and send them with the first convenience.

Col. Edward Vernon to Ormond.

1667, July 22.—Upon the delivery of my Lord Drogheda's letter to Sir Henry Vernon, I found Sir Harry very knowing, and very sensible of your Grace's kindness to the late Lord Treasurer and his relatives, and particularly of the value your Grace had for the young lady.

There hath been some forward overtures from some persons of quality by their relations to this lady, which she hath severely checked with much indignation, and at present will hear of none

I am certain when time serves (if your Grace shall then think fit), Sir Harry will be very ready to mind her of the great friendship your Grace had with her father and your esteem of her, and he will do as much to serve your Grace as you will command, for if I be not mistaken she relies most upon his advice, and with a salvo to his trust, he is wholly at your Grace's commands, valuing yourself and family (as he ought) above all others.

The lady is at present retired to Drayton Manor, five miles from Lichfield.

Dr. Charles Cullen to Sir George Lane.

1667, September 5. London.—I took the boldness to write to you about six weeks past, which was enclosed in a letter of your son's, Mr. James Lane. I then craved your favour to move my Lord Duke's Grace in my behalf that I might succeed the Bishop of Limerick, who was to be preferred here. Now he is made Bishop of Lincoln, and withal a worthy friend of yours tells me that he hears Doctor Seele is to be Bishop of Limerick. If so, then that my former request hath proved ineffectual, give me leave to beg your good word to my Lord's Grace that I may succeed the Doctor in the Deanery of St. Patrick's. Sir, Colonel Legg's advice, your own kind letter, and an earnest desire to serve God and end my days in mine own country, makes me thus importunate with you. I have a long time stood at the pool, be my happy angel to move the waters and send over a comfortable line to me, that I may pray for you there as I do here.

Postscript:—If you please to write, direct to Colonel Legg's in the little Minories.

Col. Robert Manley to Ormond.

1667, September 12. Bantry Fort.—The war now being over, I presume to claim your Grace's promise to grant me a licence for England; after I have provided for my company this winter and put them in good order as I intend to leave them, I shall employ my agent to petition your Grace to that purpose.

My Lord, I have maintained Bantry Fort four years at my own cost and charges to support the place from falling to the ground, and because my poor soldiers should not perish or too much suffer, I have again lately covered over what building is necessary. My disbursements now amount to 72*l* 11*s*. 10*d*., which I am ready to make affidavit of, and can make good by sufficient testimonies. Upon this matter I shall not at present insist, only entreat your Grace's favour therein, or I am likely to suffer. At this rate God deliver me from the charge of His Majesty's forts.

My Lord, observing the army postponed three months for want of effects, as my agent writes me, I thought requisite to denote to your Grace a concealment many gentlemen who pay quit rent wonder at, and as much grudge they should be continually charged and pay, while their neighbour goes free by the protection of the Earl of Anglesey. Geo. Walters is in arrear of quit rents the best part of a thousand pounds, and still defers payment because my Lord is commonly in England. This land is in the half barony of Bantry, and was Sullivan O'Bear's estate passed in my Lord Anglesey's patent, who hath only 100*l* *per annum* patronage, but Walters and his assigns enjoy the remainder, so that the said Lord will not be in the least damnified by payment of the quit rent, for Walters swallows it up, who deserves not so great a kindness, unless merited from His Majesty by rebellion; once a Sequestrator Rumper Committee man, yet a disturber of His Majesty's liege people; his original a pitful hatter's son of Barnstable. This I leave to your Grace's consideration.

My Lord, I am now to acquaint your Grace (as I have already my Lord Orrery) to prevent and anticipate informers; lately I shipped off two minion cuts and five falconets in His Majesty's ship called the *Milkmaid*, riding in this bay, bound to load pipestaves in Kenmare river for the King's use and for London. These guns I brought to this fort, and although in right I am the chief proprietor of them, yet have I caused them to be lawfully appraised, and their utmost value comes to 30*s*. each gun, being old and honeycombed, which in the whole amounts to no more than 10*l* 10*s*. 0*d*. These I shall be accountable for upon all demands, in the meantime shall fit them with carriages and put them aboard a little vessel for trade I have a share in, to avoid idleness. My Lord, if this appears like a presumption or error I will yet recall what is done, but as they do not belong, so they can be of no use to this fort, where yet remains in as good

a condition the old eight guns I found here, as is afforded without a gunner, for I never had any allowed me. To say truth, the fort and situation does not deserve one. I must make my conclusion (as ever) with my acknowledgments. Your Grace's indulgences are so grafted within my soul, from whence shall ever spring perpetual gratitude.

LORDS OF THE COUNCIL IN ENGLAND to ORMOND, CONCERNING LONDONDERRY.

1667, September 13. Whitehall.—The petition enclosed signed by the Governor in behalf of himself and assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland, being read at the Board, and upon serious debate and consideration had of the complaint therein contained, His Majesty was graciously pleased and accordingly ordered us to transmit the same to your Grace, with directions to pray your Grace speedily to send for Sir James Shaen, and strictly to examine him why and for what reason he hath so long deferred payment of four thousand pounds to the petitioners as part of six thousand pounds according to the agreement made between him on His Majesty's behalf and the petitioners in March, 1664, it appearing by a letter written, signed, and directed unto the petitioners from our very good Lord, the Earl of Anglesey, dated from Dublin, 21st of July, 1666, that there had been paid by his Lordship out of His Majesty's Treasury there upon that account, according to warrants signed by His Majesty, the sum of six thousand pounds contracted for, and that if they had received but two thousand pounds thereof, Sir James Shaen, who managed much of that affair, must give them satisfaction where to receive the rest, and then if the said Sir James Shaen shall not give your Grace just satisfaction and reason why he hath not paid the said remaining sum of four thousand pounds due to the petitioners, that you proceed strictly and effectually against him until he have given full satisfaction to the petitioners; and in the interim that your Grace direct that no further process be issued out of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer in that kingdom against the petitioners for their arrears of the high rent. So recommending this affair unto your Grace's especial care and examination, we conceiving His Majesty's honour and justice to be therein concerned, and praying your Grace's speedy account of your proceedings thereupon, we bid your Grace very heartily farewell. From the Court at Whitehall, the 13th of September, 1667.

Your Grace's very loving friends, Gilb, Cant. Orl. Bridgeman, C. S. Roberts, Albemarle, Ossory, Craven, Bath, J. Bridgewater, Lauderdaill, Arlington, Middleton, Jo. Berkeley, G. Carteret, Ashley, Fitzhding, G. Clifford, Will. Morice, W. Coventry.

Edw. Walker.

Endorsed:—Copy letters from the Lords of the Council in England to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with petition of the Londoners concerning the customs of Londonderry.

PETITION OF GOVERNOR AND ASSISTANTS, LONDON, OF THE NEW PLANTATION IN ULSTER.

1667.—To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of the Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland.

Sheweth: That your sacred Majesty by your letter of the 18th of February, 1664, was graciously pleased to signify unto your petitioners several reasons why the customs of Londonderry and Coleraine, etc., in your kingdom of Ireland, granted to them (amongst other things) by your Majesty's gracious letters patents of the 10th of April, 1662, ought to continue in your Majesty's hands, declaring your willingness to give your petitioners reasonable compensation for their interest thereunto, and that you had appointed Sir James Shaen to treat and conclude with them for the same, which letter was delivered to your petitioners by the said Sir James the 24th of the same month of February, with whom your petitioners had afterwards several conferences concerning the contents of the same, in pursuance whereof and to demonstrate your petitioners' dutiful compliance with your Majesty's commands, they declared their readiness to part with their interest therein, and gave him a particular in writing on what terms (with a very small alteration) were by your Majesty thought very reasonable, and with which (as the said Sir James declared to your petitioners) your Majesty was well satisfied. Whereupon your petitioners did also consent to those alterations, so that in March, 1664, all things were agreed on by the said Sir James on your Majesty's behalf and your petitioner , since which time your petitioners have settled their affairs with their agents accordingly and thereby performed part of the said agreement, and have since been always ready to perfect what is further to be done by them in pursuance of the same, and for the more effectual despatch thereof several writings were drawn, which have been perused and approved of by your Majesty's learned counsel at law, and are ready for execution.

But so it is, may it please your most excellent Majesty, that notwithstanding your petitioners' readiness to obey your Majesty's commands, and to perform the agreement on their part, yet of the six thousand pounds agreed by the said Sir James Shaen on your Majesty's behalf to be paid your petitioners at two several payments long since elapsed, they have received no more than two thousand pounds, notwithstanding warrants were signed by your Majesty payable to the farmers of your customs in Ireland for payment of the whole unto your petitioners as agreed on, and although the four thousand pounds residue of the said six thousand pounds

remains still to be paid to your petitioners, yet the said farmers have got allowance thereof, as may appear now of record in your Majesty's Court of Exchequer in that your kingdom, neither are your petitioners according to agreement discharged of the arrears of the high rent, but as they are informed by their agents, process still issueth out of your Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland against them for the same, to their very great damage. Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to give your royal commands for the perfecting of what is further to be done on your Majesty's behalf in pursuance of the said agreement, to the end your petitioners may be in a capacity to render some account of that business to the several companies of your City of London.

Thomas Adams, Governor.
Thomas Neville, Deputy Governor.

Sir George Carteret to Ormond.

1667, September 14. Whitehall.—The report that hath been in Dublin of my parting with my employment in Ireland is for anything I know very groundless, and to my certain knowledge so far from my own thoughts and contrary to my intentions, that I would account it a great unhappiness to me if anything should fall out that might deprive me of the honour and satisfaction of serving His Majesty under your Grace's commands and near your person, and therefore I will use my utmost endeavours to shorten the time of absence which your Grace hath been pleased to promise to allow me.

I do not at all question but the drawing of manufactures from the Netherlands would prove very beneficial, but whether it may safely be done upon a public account cannot so readily be determined. But ere it be long I hope to have the honour to wait upon your Grace, and by that means to learn more than otherwise I can know of the advantages or difficulties that will attend such an undertaking.

Petition of Thomas Morris and William Dodson.

1667, September 21.—To the King's most excellent Majesty.

Most humbly sheweth: That your petitioners have for some time made it very much their business to inquire into the true value of the Customs and Excise of Ireland, wherein they have so satisfied themselves that they presume on very good grounds to propose the farming of the said duties from your Majesty.

That your petitioners humbly propose to give for the whole revenue of the customs and excise of your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland (the laws and rates for those duties as they are prepared by the Lords Justices being confirmed by Act of

Parliament) the sum of seventy thousand pounds sterling *per annum* for eleven years, and are willing for their securities to lay down beforehand a quarter's rent for your Majesty's service of Ireland.

They therefore humbly pray that by your Majesty's order they may be treated with for the same by such persons as your Majesty shall be pleased to appoint for that purpose.

Tho. Morris.
William Dodson.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1667, October 26. Chelsea.—I have not time by this post to give his Grace an account of his letter unto me by Sir Nich. Armorer, who sent it me so late this night that I can only desire you to let his Grace know as much. My Lord Chancellor has been all this morning under an impeachment, and a committee appointed for the manner of proceeding, and the impeachment to be in the name of the whole House. My Lord Morden's charge brought in yesterday and committed. This kind of news I delight not in, but could furnish you with much, had I either time at present or an assurance it might find a welcome from the hands of, Sir, etc.

Postscript:—Several petitions brought into the House of Lords against my Lord Chancellor upon private accounts.

SUMMARY OF CHARGES AGAINST CLARENDON.

[Enclosed with preceding letter].

1. Getting from the Crown Clarendon and Cornbury.
2. Canary patent 4,000*l* given him.
3. The farmers of the customs discharged and the commissioners made farmers, and to pay him 10,000*l* *per annum*.
4. All places as the Barbados to pay him a farm yearly.
5. 50,000*l* paid him for settling the Irish affairs.
6. That he said the King was not fit to govern, and that he was popishly affected.
7. When the Dutch were in the river, he did obstruct the Parliament's sitting.
8. He did advise the King to raise an army and to govern by it, and being demanded how it should be maintained, he said, as his father did at Oxford, by contribution and quarter.
9. Capital offenders impeached in Parliament, he did put the great seal to their pardons, impeding the impeachment of my Lord Mordaunt.
10. 400 men assembled together to raise money, but not to govern.

Endorsed:—The particulars the House this day insisted on against my Lord Chancellor; a committee appointed, and all others adjourned till Tuesday.

ORMOND to LORD ARLINGTON.

1667, November 22. Dublin.—I was unwilling to part with the only post-bark now on this side till another should arrive, not knowing what important use there might be of sending a despatch from hence. You had otherwise sooner received this acknowledgment of my having yours of the 2nd and 5th instant.

If we are to take our measure of the entertainment Irish complaints will find in the Parliament by the success of Backer's petition referred to the committee of grievances, the consequence of his complaint is of greater importance than the matter of it is either valuable or true, and the Parliament, if they give but hearing to all who in the government and settlement of this kingdom shall pretend to be injured, will not want work for some months, if they should have no other. It is said the climate disposes to litigiousness, I am sure the contrary interests and affections of the people does it plentifully. I know not what industry or innocence can prevent accusation, and if I did, I am far from where it must be manifested and applied in my case, so that I must resign myself to providence and to the care of my friends. Some of them lay more weight than I can find upon the articles concerning the quartering of the regiment of Guards and other troops in this city, which yet in a petition from them is no part of their grievance, but they rather own the custom and propose ways for the regular continuance of it. Some abuses under pretence of quarter they mention in general, but have not yet, though called to for it, made proof of them by particular instances. In fine, I thought I might have been as well accused for having the King's sword and the maces borne before me as for this, the one having been done as constantly as the other by all the Governors who have been here as far as memory will reach, and I having found this very regiment quartered here by the like warrant upon my arrival in '62. The Earl of Meath, who enjoys a certain liberty in the suburbs of this city in right of a dissolved abbey, has thought this a fit time to raise scandal on the regiment, and by consequence on the Government, upon the same account of quartering. I did think him enough my friend to have give me a private notice if any disorders had been committed in five years' time that the regiment has been here, and he in as much familiarity with me as any man. I confess I was surprised at the unkindness, and unsatisfied with the meanness of his proceeding, which made me call upon him with earnestness to make good his complaints, but thereupon he added to the former a worse scandal by saying his tenants and witnesses durst not come to prove his assertions for fear of the soldiers. In the debate of this matter his Lordship affirming the same things, of which he could not be eye-witness, I said they were not true. The next day it was reported in town, and he himself

said to Sir George Lane, that I had given him the lie at council, which necessitated me at our next meeting to explain my meaning to be that his Lordship was misinformed and that my words could not be otherwise rightly understood; if they could I there publicly retracted them, adding that I did it for the satisfaction of the Board and the justification of my good manners, without any design to court my Lord of Meath's friendship or to avert his enmity. This is the truth of that passage which yet may be otherwise represented in England, perhaps to the King or to the Government, for so his Lordship seems to threaten, and to understand my staying the post-bark to be to hinder his passing over. It is fit I remember that on my apology at the Board he denied that he had ever said I gave him the lie, which yet was justified by Sir George Lane here then in his presence. This is more of myself than I thought to have troubled you with, but when articles are framed out of nothing, I know not what might be made out of this something. I am with all reality, my Lord, your Lordship's most affectionate and most humble servant.

Postscript:—At the instant of my signing this I am told the packet is come.

JAMES BUCK to SIR GEORGE LANE.

1667, December 10. Chelsea.—Yours of the 23rd of November I received but yesterday, being the 9th December, and then left with my servant by a dirty fellow who demanded three times more than it was fit to give him, but had you directed it to Captain Foster or Mr. Clarke I had received it sooner with less charge; and receiving long since an answer of what letters I wrote when I sent my last unto you, made me conclude you were certainly out of town, so that the last fortnight's transactions of Parliament I sent to Mr. Page, and with it a letter to his Grace, which I humbly desire you to mind his Grace of the contents of it, being wholly his Grace's concerns.

I dare meddle with nothing but what is public in the House, which is upon ordering the paper of the Earl of Clarendon's to be burned by the common hangman, and till we have the happiness to see each other, I shall forbear, only with your back-friend, Mr. Hartlipp, has had much ado to escape a prison, who has been the great engine of corruption. I fear the want of your commands has made this paper come a day after the fair, which is no fault in him who is, Sir, etc.

ORMOND to the KING.

1667, December 14. Dublin.—I am not able to guess whether your Majesty's command and service or my own defence may not require my passing into England, and that at shorter warning than to allow of despatches and returns from Court hither. I therefore presume humbly to beseech

your Majesty that I may have your permission to attend you, and, if it stand with your pleasure, in the terms and form of the draft of a letter my Lord Arlington will present to your Majesty. I do not, I confess, foresee any occasion you can have to command me over, nor imagine what can be laid to my charge to necessitate my going, yet with your Majesty's leave I would gladly be prepared for either. God preserve your Majesty.

ORMOND to LORD ARLINGTON.

1667, December 17. Dublin.—Since mine of the 14th I have received letters of the 10th from my son Ossory, letting me know his purpose then was to make a journey hither during the recess of the Parliament, for which, if it shall be to the 17th of February, he may well have time, and for the same reason it may be unnecessary to move His Majesty to sign the letter I have sent your Lordship, giving me leave to transport myself into England, or for the present to give him the letter I have presumed to direct to him, which is only on that subject; but yet I pray your Lordship to keep them carefully by you that they may be found to be given the King when I shall beg the favour from you. I think this despatch, at least the secret part of it, will be sent to my Lord Aungier, who is the more ready to pass over on his own occasions in hope he may do me some friendly office in the House of Commons, of which he is a member, and I dare undertake he will be as ready to serve your Lordship in what may concern your particular. I therefore recommend him to your favour and confidence.

Postscript:—I send your Lordship a copy of my letter to the King, that if you should not approve of the style or matter, or think fit on any charge there that I should alter either, I may receive your advice.

My Lord Aungier supposing the Parliament will be adjourned to the 17th of February, determines to stay here till near that time, so this despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain Jo. Butler.

My Lord of Anglesey writes to me of a proposition concerning the management of this revenue like to be made to His Majesty, who I hope will vouchsafe to hear his servants here upon it, before he resolves anything in it. In the meantime I would be glad to know from whom the overture proceeds.

JOHN BRYAN to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1667, December 18.—I have advised with both gardeners at Dunmore and Adam Seix about planting the acorns and ashkeys. They are all of opinion that a large nursery be made, out of which the plants may be removed into any place or part that your Graces shall command it hereafter. And

such a place for a nursery have I now ready, close and strong-fenced. And for planting acorns and ashkeys by the pale sides in the park, where the deer can come at them, is thought to avail little. I have with both the gardeners viewed the grounds at Dunmore and (as we conceive) have pitched upon the most fit and convenient places for ornament and shelter, yet to be better satisfied I gave order to the new gardener, when Captain Morton comes to Dunmore to take his advice.

Adam Seix is of opinion that it will be to little purpose to plant acorns or ashkeys in Kilkenny meadows, because of the cattle coming there, and where to get trees within less than fifteen or twenty mile he knows not; besides that the season is so far spent.

They are going about renewing what is decayed of the wilderness at Dunmore. I hope to furnish them with trees for that out of the Curragh.

I have been at Archerstown to see the new warren, which goes on well, and had I been there when they began, they should not pitch so near the castle or meadows. I did forbid Thomas to make any more at that small distance. There is but one that is so very near, and he did acknowledge the inconveniency. The place may be made a pleasant habitation for a private man nothwithstanding the burrow. There is 20*l* a year bid for it. I have lately written to Mr. Davyes somewhat a rough letter, whereof I have only a verbal answer by his factor that lives at Kilkenny, who tells me he has a vessel now arrived at Waterford to take away the wool, and that he will be at Kilkenny very soon.

James Buck to Sir George Lane.

1667, December 21. Chelsea.—My last letter unto you was upon Tuesday, the 17th instant, which I hope you have received. This being the conclusion of both Houses for this meeting, but by the 6th of February, at which time they meet again, much work is prepared, but I believe the business of accounts and the Act of Resumption both in England and Ireland from the year '40 will take up much of their time, being so fiercely bent upon it. It was once put whether it should not commence from the first of King James. I have received but one letter from you this two months; pray satisfy me how mine comes to your hands. I have only to wish you and all my friends there a healthful and happy new year, and good fortune this Christmas.

Ormond's Account as Guardian of the Earl of Clancarty.

The charge wherewith his Grace the Duke of Ormond chargeth himself as guardian to Charles James, late Earl of Clancarty, an infant, of the rents, issues, and profits which accrued out of the estate of the said infant from the fourth

of August, 1665, being the time of the late Earl of Donagh's death, to the two and twentieth of September, 1666, being the time of the said infant's death.

	li	*s.*	*d.*
Michaelmas Gale's rent, 1665, and Easter Gales rent, 1666, out of the said estate, comes to two thousand three hundred and ten pounds, eight shillings and four pence, not including herein the Countess Dowager of Clancarty's jointure, nor a thousand pounds *per annum* due in the lifetime of the said late Earl to the said Lady Dowager's two sons, viz., the now Earl and his brother	2310	08	04
His Grace chargeth himself further with other reservations reserved out of the said estate, over and besides the said year's rent, which do amount to two hundred fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and eight pence ...	0255	11	08
The total of the said year's charge amounts to two thousand five hundred sixty-six pounds	2566	00	00

His Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, his account of the profits of the estate of Charles James, late Earl of Clancarty, an infant, whose guardian his Grace was from the twentieth of February, 1665 [-6], to the time of the death of the said Charles James, which happened on the two and twentieth of September, 1666. And dischargeth himself by several disbursements and payments to balance the said charge, and other disbursements made by the Countess Dowager of Clancarty, over and besides the said balance pursuant to the intent and purport of the last will and testament of Donogh, Earl of Clancarty.

	li	*s.*	*d.*
The several disbursements and payments made in the lifetime of the said late Earl, Charles James, including herein the insolvent arrears of Michaelmas Gale, 1665, and Easter, 1666, as by the annexed particulars may appear, amounts to five thousand pounds and eight pence	5000	00	08
There rests due to the said Countess, as moneys paid out of her own jointure over and besides the balance of the said charge to be allowed her out of the estate, the sum of two thousand four hundred thirty-four pounds and eight pence	2434	00	08

Not including or inserting in the foregoing payments the great expenses the Countess hath been at in her several journeys to and from Dublin, and her long attendance in prosecuting the concerns of the said Charles James.

W. Tracy to Ormond.

1668, August 11.—Having the honour somewhat to be allied to your Grace, 'tis my duty to prevent your displeasure; though I am hopeless (reflecting on my own demerit) to purchase your favour. My Lord, it happened that a poor youth, petitioning your Grace for drops of mercy, made use of my name. I confess I have made him breathe some months out of mere charity; willing he should find better balm elsewhere, deemed it no hardiness to supplicate your Grace, he being a Poyntz by the suter side. If to be pinched with want is a sore torture, not to be borne even by a Stoic, 'tis fairer modesty to pray a dole from the largesses of fortune, than through impatience take ill courses or offer violence to nature; honour is the centre of virtue, and the acme of virtue seraphically is charity. If there is no excess in charity, it being the very effigies of divinity, to plume feathered fortunes admits of returns, and so not magnificence; but to indulge the impotent (like conferring graces on the dead) is beyond retaliation; a pure oblation to honour, an act truly heroic, becoming a person of renown. My Lord let this screen all misprisions, that I never counselled him to give your Grace any trouble. I am (Sir) of a profession wherein if I can serve you, I shall embrace it as a blessing.

Sir G. Middleton to Ormond.

1668, August 12. Leighton.—The former encouragement you have given me in my affairs, emboldeneth me again humbly to present unto your Grace my well known sufferings for my loyalty to my Prince, for which as yet I have not received the least part of recompense. And now understanding your Grace to be at London, I thought it very necessary (especially upon the promise you were pleased to give me of kindness) to remind you thereof, to the end your Grace would be pleased to move His Majesty on my behalf, in what kind you shall think convenient. Your Grace may remember you had thoughts formerly of procuring me the office of High Sheriff of Lancashire for life or a certain number of years, which place (if of any reasonable continuance) might prove beneficial; but at that time when you had that intention, it was too late; in regard Sir Thomas Ingram, Chancellor of the Duchy, had delivered in his denominations to His Majesty. Now may it please you, I conceive it time enough, if your Grace will favour me so much with your commands to Mr. [illegible], or any other whom you please to mind Sir Thomas Ingram thereof, and probably your countenance therein may take effect. I must also trench more upon your favour in another matter; that whereas upon the marriage of my daughter to Mr. Oldfield, it was covenanted that (if God should bless them with a son) he should take the name of George Middleton; and they having a son and so called; that your Grace would be pleased to move His Majesty to

renew my patent of baronet, that after my decease it may descend upon him being my grandson. I am confident your Grace may easily effect it, seeing it takes nothing from the King. I must crave your excuse for these troubles, and if your Grace conceive it requisite for me to come to London, I shall endeavour so to do; although I am much indisposed of health, and upon any the least occasion subject to fall into high distemper. However, be pleased to favour me with your good assistance in these or any other concern wherein your Grace shall conceive it fit to move His Majesty for me.

NICHOLAS BAYLY to ———.

1668, September 12. Galway.—I received your commands yesterday of the 15th instant, empowering me to take into my care and charge such prize wines due to his Grace as shall arrive in the ports of Galway and Sligo, and of the quantity and quality of such wine, to return you a constant account, which I shall not with God's assistance fail to perform, and to endeavour to merit the confidence you are pleased to repose in me. In order to which I have this day written to Mr. Booth, customer in Sligo, brother to Judy Booth (of whose integrity I have good assurance in this town), to secure such wines as shall there grow due to his Grace, and shall upon his notice repair there as occasion shall require. As for this port, a small vessel arrived here last week with French wine, which being before the 20th instant, I take it not within my instructions to concern myself in her, but considerable cargoes are expected this new vintage, of which, I doubt not by the intimation you give me, my former knowledge with my future care, to give you such account from time to time, as will in some measure demonstrate my duty to his Grace's service and my readiness to observe those commands you have and shall please to lay upon me.

EARL OF MANCHESTER to ORMOND.

1668, September 23. Audley End.—I find this place very great and noble, yet many wants will be found that will prove very inconvenient upon this remove, it will now be found very difficult to go a progress unless the diets were served in kind, for it will be impossible for every one that keeps a table to have places apart, and in particular to himself, so as to carry on the necessaries belonging to his diet. I have done what I could to accommodate your Grace; I was told here that you desired but three rooms, and they are very good ones that are appointed for you, and a kitchen and a cellar. When you come hither you will find the straitness of this house, now that the King and Queen bring so great a train with them. My Lord, I thought fit to give your Grace this account, with the tender of my service to you.

PETITION OF COL. JOHN BRAMSTON to LORD OSSORY.

To his Excellency Thomas, Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

The humble petition of Colonel John Bramston, Governor of Athlone.

Sheweth: That your petitioner having orders to receive 259*l* 12*s*. 9½*d*. for his own and company's pay out of the hearth money, the commissioners thereof assigned him by two bills dated the first of July last, on the collectors thereof in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, from whom your petitioner hath not received nor can procure any more than 120*l*. That although your petitioner hath acquainted the said commissioners therewith, and his servants hath attended them this fortnight (to a very great expense) in hopes to receive the remainder of the said money, being 139*l* 12*s*. 9*d*.; they delay either the payment thereof or the giving good assignments for the same, to the great detriment and disappointment of the said company as well as your petitioner.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prayeth your Excellency to give such further order for the payment of the said 139*l* 12*s*. 9*d*., and reparation for the expense and damage the looking after the same hath occasioned, as your Excellency shall think fit.

And your petitioner shall pray, etc.

Endorsed at foot:—

Dublin Castle, September 24th, 1668.

We pray Sir George Carteret, knight, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and Receiver General in this kingdom, to inform himself how the matter above mentioned doth stand, and finding the petitioner's alligations to be true, to take order that so much as remaineth due may be paid in money, or that such solvent assignments may be given for the same, as may be to the satisfaction of the petitioner.

Ossory.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1668, September 29. Whitehall.—Since my former of this day's date, I have spoken with Major Deane about the prize wines, supposing they are not yet let. I find he has a desire to deal for them in behalf of himself and his partners, farmers of the customs; but he says that he took them once at 2,400*l* for one year, and swears he lost 800*l* by it, so that above 1,600*l* he will not venture upon. This is a great fall, and if I once submit to it, possibly it may be hard to raise it again, yet unless you can get more for them by contract, or imagine I may make as much of them by collecting by my own officers, it will be best to take his offer, the rather that he will on reasonable terms advance the money and perhaps pay it here. Somebody from him will speak with

you on this occasion. It is fit you know I have given him no encouragement to hope to have them at that rate. I make all the propositions I can to be sure not to want market money while I stay here.

MICHAEL HARRISON to CAPT. G. MATHEW and SIR W. FLOWER.

1668, September 30.—Pursuant to my last letter unto you, I went to Belfast and Carrickfergus about the prizage; and have taken order for securing of what comes in, and I am assured by some of the inhabitants that his Grace lost this year by his prizage above two tons of Spanish wine by a cheat of the merchants; which if not prevented, the example may be of worse prejudice hereafter. And this it is; the merchant that takes in his cargo in Spain comes by the Isle of Man, unships his wine there into lesser bottoms, not above seven or eight tons in a bottom; and so conveys them into several ports, by which juggle your prizage is lost; this they affirmed to be true. I pray you send me a power to myself and deputies to look to the prizage of these ports.

As for Killybeggs I cannot undertake that, it lying above ninety miles from me towards Sligo; those that look after Derry or Sligo prizage are fittest to manage that. Your answer to this is all that is desired by me.

H. NORWOOD to ORMOND.

1668, November 7. Tanger.—The signal generosity your Grace was pleased to express in my cause when the Advocates of the Turks would have come behind me to strike me before, will I trust to Heaven be turned into your Grace's own bosom, if there be men on earth so impudent as to bring that honour and integrity in question, which none so good as Turks will ever venture to dispute.

Since the juncture that by your Grace's means I got time to assert my innocency as to the Turks, I have fallen into as ill a reckoning with a most unchristian Mayor of this place, at least I think it so, because I must be forced once more to mount the stage, and give new trouble to my friends.

The narrative of this business is too large to present unto your Grace in writing; the bearer, Captain Mordaunt, does favour me to carry all by heart unto His Majesty in council, and there if your Grace has leisure to be present or otherwise to examine the Captain upon any particulars, I cannot miscarry unless I do deserve it.

J. ARCHER to ORMOND.

1668, December 1. Dublin.—The good news given us by the last packet, together with Secretary Page's indisposition, gave me the liberty to trouble your Grace with this enclosed petition which I durst not venture to do till now. May it please your Grace, after finishing and perclosing the one half

of the bridge of Carrick in ten weeks time, I fell a working of the rocks in the river below your Grace's house in Carrick, so that in ten days time I made a road through the said rocks of eighty or a hundred yards broad, for bottoms of thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty tons to sail without any danger to the quay of Carrick, as Mr. Controller can testify, he being an eye-witness of what is done there. Captain Mathew offered to pay me for what money I laid out for that work, which I would not accept of, being so insignificant a sum, the matter of 3*l* more or less, and I do think it too little a thing, together with my own labour, to bestow upon such a great design, so that Carrick wants nothing to make it considerable but the establishing of a custom house there.

Your Grace's house in Carrick is at present stanch for five years, if no new breaches be made by future storms, and it did cost about 14*l*, a little more or less. May it please your Grace, your Grace's ill wishers both English and Irish makes it now of late their business of copying of a book entitled: *A Narrative of the Earl of Clarendon's Settlement and Sale of Ireland*, and spreading the same amongst the people, wherein it is set forth publicly amongst that factious people that your Grace is the only man that destroyed the Irish nation by hindering them of not being included in the Act of Indemnity. Although all those stratagems cannot prejudice your Grace in the least, yet their intention is malicious, and I in duty bound to acquaint your Grace of what I hear as to that nature.

PETITION to MR. SECRETARY PAGE (enclosed with the foregoing letter).

1668, November 26. Carrick.—Monsieur et tres honnoré Amy, Je me souvien estant a Kilkenny que sa Grace m'a demandé s'il auroit moyen de faire venir de vesseaux jusques a Carrick, mais maintent je suis plus capable a luy satisfaire que je n'estois en ce temps la, car depuis mon retoure icy de Kilkenny j'ay esté visiter touts les endroits les plus diffisils qui puis donner empechemt aux vesseaux; brefe je ne treuve aucune difficoulte de randre la Riviere toutafaict naugable pour mounter barques de 20 a 30 tons jusques aux pied du pont de Carrick, et a fort peu de depence, et pour parler la bouche eouvert qui ouroit songé a ce la l'esté passé 30 shillings seullement ferroit la faire, et a present je croy que doublant la dict somme le ferroit encoir un peu plus ou moins, et come sa Grace est du santiment de randre sa ville de Carrick considerable et la faire fleurir a jamais en restablisant la commers le pouvant commodement, elle seroit assurement une des meilleurs petites villes d'Ireland, sa situatione estant si advantagieux et le moyen pour ce faire le voycy scavoir, si sa Grace pouvoit s'accommoder avec le fermier des Customs on de quel autre manier pour establir un Custome house a Carrick, afin que les vesseaux destiné pour les marchands de Carrick et de Clonmell ne fussent obligé a decharger leur

marchandise a Waterford; et si ce la ce pouvoit estre menagé ainsi, je vous peu bien asseurer, Monsr., que sa Grace veroit des vesseaux francois chargé du vign et du sel a la Kay de Carrick devant la fin du mois de mars prochen, and consequament des vesseaux d'Espaigne, de Hollande et de tout autres lieux de l'Europe, pourveu que la commers de la mere soit libre, et par cest moyen inviteroit de marchands de Kilkenny, de Cassell, de Clonmell et mesme de Waterford de venir demurer et bastir des belles maisons a Carrick, et apres nous devons esperrer mil autre advages qui deveroit suivre en crup, mais sans dout ceux de Waterford s'opposeroint fort et ferme countre ceste commers cy desus, alegent que le Roy seroit interessé; et moy je soutiendray le countraire et que le Roy en profiteroit plutost et le pais s'enrichiroit. La reson en est evident, car si ceux de Waterford ne recoivent point le droict des dict vesseaux, cela se treuverot au double a Carrick, quand je dirois cent pour un, par ce que tous les marchands de Carrick et de Clonmell quils ne fount rien a present pour lors ils marcheroint, et quantité d'autres resons pouroint estre dicts s'il le temps permettoit. Au rest sa Grace en usera selon son bon plaisir et tous ce que j'en dis provien purement et simplement de l'inclination que j'ay pour les interest de sa Grace et de sa maison.

De la quelle je promet solemnellement devant Dieu que je ne me detacheray jamais durant ma vie et au dela du tombeaon. Oye, Monsieur, je prendois plaisir de sacrifier ma vie et ma fortune dans les interres de monseigneur le Duc et cels de mon maistre monsieur le Comte d' Ossory. Pourquoy parce qu'ils m' out obligé de si bonne Grace et dedans ma plus grand necessité, c'est pourquoy monsieur. Je vous en conjure me faire la faveur s'il vous plaist, d'assurer a sa Grace que lors pue je ne seray plus util pour le service de sa Grace, que je ne point pretand point de plus vivre dans ce monde. C'est pourquoy, monsieur, je attandray tousjours l' honneur de ces commendements pour luy aller servir jusques au butt du monde. Monsieur, sa Grace m'a parlé a Kilkenny de faire une glasiere proch sa maison de Carrick mais toutes euvrages qui se fount de ces espece la en hivere, rarement sount ils bonnes, et pour faire une glasiere et assurée, il foudroit commenser au printemps pour mieux faire. Cest ce, monsieur, ce que j'ay a vous dir a present et que je suis tres passionement.

Monsieur, vostre tres humble et tres obeisent serviteur.

Addressed:—A Monsieur, Monsieur le Page scecretaire a sa Grace Monseigneur le Duc d'Ormond a Dublin.

Endorsed:—Captain Archer. Received 2nd December, '68.* [French].

DUCHESS OF ORMOND to SIR STEPHEN FOX.

1668, September 28. Whitehall.—Received and borrowed from the hands of Sir Stephen Fox the sum of 500*l*, which sum I

* The spelling of the original has been followed in this transcript.

hereby promise to repay with interest of 6*l* per cent. at or upon the 28th day of March next ensuing the date hereof. And for security thereof I have placed in the hands of the said Sir Stephen Fox, a pair of diamond pendants and a diamond fosset ring, which I value at the rate of 700*l*. I say received. E. Ormond.

Witness:—G. Lane.

I do attest this to be a true copy. Ste. Fox.

Report on Works in Phœnix Park.

1668, October 27.—Pursuant to your Lordship's commands, grounded on his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and council's orders, dated the 2nd of August, 1667, on the petition of William Dodson, Esq., we have viewed the work performed by the said William Dodson in and about the Phœnix and Chappellizard, and other things in the said Dodson's petition mentioned. And do certify that two thirds of the wall about the Phœnix are so insufficient that they are not to be repaired without being clear taken down and new laid. And that the expense His Majesty hath been at (being 6,080*l* 6*s*. 11*d*.) about the said wall in the first building thereof might have done that work sufficiently at first in lime and stone without further expense of 100*l* per annum, the cause of which insufficiency we have diligently enquired into, as well by our own view as information of several workmen employed by the said Dodson in the work aforesaid, and by both do find a great failure in that work occasioned by the badness of the stone, and that the said Dodson was frequently admonished thereof by the workmen employed by him; and we find that there is plenty enough of very good stone in several quarries in and near the park aforesaid, and where these stones were laid we find the wall in many places insufficient, which we impute to the unskilfulness of some of the workmen employed by him, the said Dodson. As for the work about the house of Chapellizard, we do find the expense great, and nothing of the fabric of that house left by him proportionable to the expense of 999*l* 5*s*. 10*d*. pretended to be laid out by the petitoner, nor left by him stanch or sufficient to continue long habitable with safety. The new bridge of Chapellizard we find sufficiently done, and worth the sum of 195*l* 1*s*. 7*d*. alleged to be expended in that work. But as for the work alleged to be done at the house of the Phœnix, Ashtown and Newtown, and other miscellaneous payments within the said park, amounting to the sum of 1,073*l* 5*s*. 9*d*., we cannot give any certain judgment, but leave it to his vouchers before the auditor of His Majesty's foreign accounts. All which we humbly certify.

Postscript:—1668, October 28. Dublin.—We here enclosed send you a copy of a reference to us directed, concerning Mr. Dodson's work in and about the park, with a copy of our report thereof, which we desire you to shew to his Grace, and let us

know his Grace's opinion thereof, whether fit to be given in or not. We have shewed it to his Excellency here, who thinks fit that his Grace should be acquainted therewith; until we hear from you (which we desire to be as soon as may be) we shall keep our report unreturned.

EARL OF CLANRICARDE to ORMOND.

1668, December 18.—I find by Captain Moragh Flaherty that your Grace is somewhat dissatisfied with certain expressions of mine in a letter to himself. I do not now remember the words, and perhaps at that time I was not careful enough to examine how they were couched in a private letter to a friend whom I employ about my concerns, and which I never expected should be produced before so eminent a person. But I can assure your Grace (whatever the words were) it was never my intention to express the least mistrust of your real friendship and constant favours, whereof I have had so many evident proofs, when I had not the honour of being so near related unto you, that I have no reason now to raise any doubt of the reality of your affection.

The greatest jealousy I ever retained of your Grace is that you are not pleased to acquaint me with the condition of your own affairs, wherein I am more concerned than for any that relate unto myself, in regard they are of a higher sphere and greater consequence. I hope your Grace will do me the favour to believe it, and also this infallible truth, that no man in the world hath a greater passion and a more ardent zeal to serve you than, my Lord, etc., etc.

JOHN BAXTER to SIR GEO. LANE.

1669, June 1. Dublin.—Yours of 25th of April I have received, and have gotten a concordatum for 1,100*l* laid out for the manufacture at Chapellizod, and by Captain Mathews his order have given it to Sir Daniel Bellingham on account of a greater sum due to him from his Grace, which Sir Daniel hath accepted of as payment. I have likewise stated his Grace's entertainment to the first of May last, out of which I have paid Mr. Croker the remainder of what was due to Sir George Carteret out of the 1,050*l* paid to his Grace in London; I have been lately commanded by his Excellency to make as strict and private enquiry as I could into the charge of the Phœnix Park wall, the purchasing of lands in the said park, and other incident charges within the said park, which I have privately extracted out of the Treasurer's office, the Auditor's office, and Mr. Dodson's account, as also by informaton what monies are unpaid, for lands purchased in the said park, besides the interest thereof due since September, 1663. A particular account whereof (according to my best computation) I send you here enclosed; in which the first page doth mention the monies laid out for the wall and purchasing of lands, etc., amounting to the sum of 16,449*l* 7*s*. 11*d*.; the second page doth mention the monies disbursed

for other uses within the said park, being 2,107*l* 13*s*. 1*d*.; the third page doth mention the monies yet unpaid for lands purchased in the said park, being 8,034*l*, besides interest since September, 1663, which will come to at least 4,000*l* at ten per cent.; all which, with 907*l* 1*s*. 8*d*. claimed by Mr. Dodson as yet unpaid for the park wall and repairing thereof at 100*l* per annum, will amount unto the sum of 31,498*l* 1*s*. 8*d*.; but if his Grace be pleased to look on the copy of a report concerning Mr. Dodson's account sent over by Sir William Flower and myself, I believe his Grace will find that Mr. Dodson hath no reason to expect payment of that sum of 907*l* 1*s*. 8*d*., but may be very glad to escape without further punishment for his fraud in that work or very ill management thereof. The clamours of ill affected people about the greatness of the charge to His Majesty in walling and purchasing lands in the park, and not paying of some other persons for their lands in this park, the prejudice done to some undertenants to lands unpurchased therein, and the ill making the wall in general by Mr. Dodson, I wish his Grace was once well freed from; this account I am commanded by his Excellency to send to you to acquaint his Grace with.

Postscript:—The whole charge that His Majesty hath been at about the manufactures at Chapellizod, come to 2,425*l* 1*s*. 3*d*., of which I sent his Grace a report of long since, as for that work, the rent of those houses will pay the interest of the money laid out, besides the general good intended thereby is come to great perfection in those manufactures.

ACCOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED AND OWING FOR PURCHASE OF LAND AND WORKS IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

1669, June 1.—Payments made for building the Phœnix Park wall, and purchasing land within the said park.

	li	*s*.	*d*.
March 16th, 1662.—Lord John Kingston on account of emparking	0800	: 00	: 00
June 29th, 1663.—Michael Ennos to satisfy for breaking fences	0014	: 00	: 00
January 9th, 1663 [-4].—Colonel John Daniel for part of Grangegorman, and for breaking fences in carrying stones	0126	: 01	: 00
February 5th, 1663 [-4].—Thomas Pooley, Esq., for lands taken into the Park	0500	: 00	: 00
March 6th, 1662 [-3].—Lord Chancellor Eustace on account of Chappellizard... ...	5000	: 00	: 00
March 9th, 1665 [-6].—Grace Wolfenden for grazing horses employed for carrying stones	0018	: 00	: 00
January 10th, 1665 [-6].—John Connell, Esq., for using his quarry at Pelletstown ...	0040	: 00	: 00
February 28th, 1665 [-6].—Sir John Temple for interest in lands in the Park	0200	: 00	: 00
March 25th, 1667.—William and John Warren for interest in lands in the Park ...	0241	: 00	: 00

	li	s.	d.
June 12th, 1667.—John Connell on account of interest in land in the Park ...	0280	00	00
October 18th, 1667.—Item to him in full...	0350	00	00
William Dodson, Esq., on account of emparking at several times	6080	06	11
Alderman Daniel Hutchinson on account of Newtown within the Park	0800	00	00
	16449	07	11

AN ACCOUNT OF MONEYS DISBURSED FOR OTHER USES WITHIN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

	li	s.	d.
February 25th, 1663 [-4].—Lord Dungannon storing the Park with deer ...	0200	00	00
August 12th, 1663.—John Carcas surveying several parcels of land	0024	00	00
March 3rd, 1664 [-5].—January 28th, 1664 [-5].—Lord Dungannon storing the Park with deer, two warrants	0200	00	00
June 18th, 1664.—Colonel Jeffryes transportation of deer	0034	00	00
April 2nd, 1666.—Colonel Thomas Piggott transporting deer	0060	00	00
William Dodson, Esq., for buildings and reparations at the Phœnix and Chappellizard at several times	1589	13	01
The total disbursed as aforesaid	2107	13	01
The total paid for purchasing land in the said Park, and making the wall, is... ...	16449	07	11
The total for purchasing land and other disbursements as aforesaid, is	18557	00	00

MONEYS YET DUE TO THE UNDERNAMED PERSONS FOR LANDS PURCHASED WITHIN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

	li	s.	d.
Due to the executors of Sir Maurice Eustace, besides interest from Michaelmas, 1663, for the same	5000	00	00
Due to Alderman Daniel Hutchinson, besides interest from Michaelmas, 1663, of which interest he hath only received 800*l* mentioned in the precedent account	3000	00	00
Due to Robert Bowyer, Esq., besides interest	0034	00	00
The total due for land in the Phœnix Park	8034	00	00

	li	s.	d.
The total disbursed, as by the two precedent pages appears	18557	: 00	: 00
The total paid, with what remains due, is...	26591	: 00	: 00
	li	s.	d.
More demanded as a debt due to Mr. Dodson on account of miscellaneous disbursements within the said Park, and repairing the Park wall at 100*l per annum*	00907	: 01	: 08
	li	s.	d.
Which, if allowed, amounts the account to	27498	: 01	: 08
For interest of 8034*l*, yet unpaid, since September, 1663, to September, 1669, besides the 800*l* paid to Alderman Hutchinson, as above	04000	: 00	: 00
	31498	: 01	: 08

Endorsed:—An account of money paid for land purchased within the Phœnix Park, for making the wall, repairs at Chappellizard and Phœnix, with what yet remains due for purchased land, etc., within the said Park.

Received from Mr. Baxter the 6th of June, 1669.

JOHN GRAHAM to RICHARD DELVES.

1669, June 1. Dublin.—Yours dated the 22nd of this instant came to my hands the 29th of the same, wherein you are pleased to signify the Queen being with child, and the safe arrival of the horses, both which were welcome news to me, especially the first; I perceive I am no longer to continue of this family, which is no mean affliction to me. My judgment (upon this unhappy change) rendering me incapable to continue my now employment, or in any military condition. The premisses considered, I humbly desire you will as wontedly be pleased in commiseration of my condition and great charge, to implore his Grace's charity in bestowing upon me the Old White Pad, which is now useless, and Gray Fulks, which notwithstanding this winter's running remains foundered, and will ever be so. My Lord of Ossory never rode the old white horse but once, and he then said he was not worth keeping, having neither pace nor limbs to bear him. The old bay Spanish horse we had from my Lord Dungannon, I find not proper for a stallion any longer in regard of his great age, for we have but four mares this year in foal by him.

Pray so soon as possible vouchsafe me your answer, and if his Grace be pleased to give me the horses, pray get me his note for them, and by the first send it to me.

Postscript:—If opportunity present, pray afford me your favourable recommendation to my Lord Roberts, Gentleman of the Horse, that I may be continued in the same capacity I have been. I hear one, Mr. Bridges, is the man who is brother-in-law to Mr. Oliver Lambert, by whose means you may if you please do my business by engaging of Colonel Cooke to solicit Mr. Lambert in the thing.

A Prayer for Queen Catherine.

O Lord God, who extendeth Thy mercies to a thousand generations of them that fear Thee, be gracious to these nations of Great Britain and Ireland; pardon our sins, which make us diffident of Thy future blessings and unworthy of Thy present favours, and prevail upon us by all the benefits we have received to bear proportion to Thy loving kindness, and to endear Thy providence for our continual welfare and prosperity; by perfect obedience to Thy holy laws, loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, and charity to one another; and beside the vast rewards Thou hast already promised to well-doing, continue the hopes Thou hast permitted us to conceive of receiving the greatest of earthly blessings, by assuring the succession of this Imperial Crown to the happy issue of our most Gracious Sovereign and his Royal Consort, Queen Katherine. Preserve thine handmaid from all evil accidents that may render our hopes abortive, and command all natural causes to be subservient to the safety of her person, the making her a happy mother, and the perfecting of this great blessing, which we have only confidence to ask of thee, the God of boundless mercies, for the sake of the ever blessed Jesus, our dearest Lord and Mediator. Amen.

Lord J. Butler to Ormond.

1669, June 21.—I should not have given your Lordship the disturbance of these lines had it not been to acquaint you the condition I am in, which will be very ill without your Lordship's favour, for I have had the advantage of your equipage, which was a great credit to me, and if it should be taken away now I have the most need to appear well before the new Governor (who as I am informed will look narrowly into everything of this nature). I should be very much out of countenance not to appear suitable to the employment I have; my mother is pleased to bring with her the particulars of my request, and I do assure your Lordship that they shall not at all suffer in my hands, but shall be ready when you please to command them. I desire to know of your Lordship what you will do with those of the guard that attend you, and what other commands your Lordship hath, and it shall be punctually obeyed.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1669, August 10. Whitehall.—I have received yours of the 31st of the last and 3rd of this month. Now that the books of valuation are perfected and placed where they should be, I conceive it will be safest in all respects and of great conveniency otherwise that you obtain acquittances for as many adventurers or soldiers as shall give you sufficient security for payment of their shares within such time as you shall agree upon, which ought to be as short as you can bring them to consent to, during which time it is but reasonable that they should allow such interest as I am paying by their default. And since by agreeing with me they avoid the penalty annexed by the Act to their non-payment; I conceive for as much as you shall thus contract for, I am safe from the pretence of preference of the '49 officers, and from any trick that may be put upon me when the Lieutenant arrives. It may not be amiss as soon as you have given acquittances and received security, that you make offer of it to the person authorised by Sir Robert Vyner to receive his money, he giving me a discharge for so much of his debt, and likewise to Sir Daniel Bellingham for so much as remains of his.

I am glad my Patent for the 5,000*l* a year is passed the Seal, and do wonder on what ground some of the '49 officers were brought to think themselves concerned to oppose it; the question will now be how I shall bring it to be of present use to my subsistence, for though the contract with the King is that I shall receive the first payment, I think on the first of November, yet you know the King's Michaelmas rents are seldom paid in till Easter term following, so I shall be always half-a-year behind till my last payment, unless the rents be so good that the tenants will voluntarily pay them, or unless Sir George Carteret can find an expedient to help me. It may further be considered whether some entry of my patent in the Exchequer may not be necessary, that the officers may not write out or issue process for those rents passed to me, which may retard my payments and prove a vexation to the tenants.

I think you are in the right touching West and Buck, and I shall govern myself accordingly; yet with some regard to Buck, who is upon making a fortune here by marriage, in which I am content to help him.

SIR GEORGE LANE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1669, October 5. Dublin.—I thank you for the favour and kindness of yours dated the second of this month, with which I received the note concerning the school, wherein I have consulted Mr. Solicitor, who finding not precedent for such a grant here, advises me to send to my Lord to search if there be any such grant to be found on that side; he is very apprehensive the thing cannot be done but by Act of Parliament. The '49 agents have not as yet appeared in

anything, but the Lord Lieutenant calling on Sir Alexander Bence for an account of the 300,000*l*, and having caused a copy of my Lord's patent for the 5,000*l* a year to be made, my Lord Arran and Mr. Solicitor think it of absolute necessity that you hasten hither to produce the King's letter for my Lord's preference for payment before the King's part, and to take care of these particulars, in which I will do all I can in the meantime. Mr. Wallis shall be spoken to for a copy to be made of my Lord's patent for the 5,000*l* to be sent him, but it is so long that I do not believe it can be despatched before you come. I send you a letter from one, Prendergast, and think it will be acceptable to my Lord and Lady if you can do something that may stop his going into England, and giving their Graces further trouble by his importunity. I send you enclosed these letters from my Lord and Lady Duchess, hearing by Mr. Page you are at Kilkenny, though I was told by another you intended for Waterford.

Postscript:—I pray present the very best of service to my dear Lady Mathews, and put her in mind of the great fool who made her and us laugh so heartily.

SIR GEO. LANE to LORD OSSORY.

1669, October 26. Kilkenny.—I am very glad to hear of your safe arrival and the reception you had from your master, which I never doubted of. I have made a full inquiry of the monies I acquainted your Lordship with that was forced to be paid the second time by soldiers that were assessed upon the County of Tipperary, by the orders of my Lord of Orrery and my Lord of Mountrath. I find the time when this was done was in April, 1660, so that I conceive that the Act of Indemnity frees them from the crime of that illegal proceeding. I have 500*l*, but cannot as yet procure bills to be sent by the bearer, but if I can they shall overtake him at Dublin. Three pounds in the hundred is demanded for the return. All the friends here are very well, and my Lord Roberts himself gives you the character of a very honourable and worthy person, and wishes no greater happiness than to quit his charge with that esteem from the people as your Lordship hath done. I can as yet make no progress in your father's affairs, for want of those acquittances Sir George Carteret promised I should have.

CAPTAIN ROOTH to ———

1669, October 26. Kinsale Fort.—I apprehended it my duty to desire you to acquaint his Grace, that about two days since I saw a letter from the Earl of Orrery to Major Love, who is Lieutenant of this company, wherein he was very earnest with him to send a copy of his Grace's orders, which were for the burning and detaining Monsieur Choisin, a French merchant of this place, his ships that were in this harbour during the late wars. What his Lordship's intentions are I know not, but

I am sure his desires were very vehement for the speedy sending over the said orders.

1669, November 16. Holyrood House.—Your release from the late order by what Robert Murray writ this day seven night, was welcome in the highest degree, for I was afflicted above measure to have so great a business miscarry in my hand by precipitation, which will go well here; if we meet with any suitable return we may well wait some time, and since it will be at last considered at Westminster, unless they be resolved to reject it, then I hope you will allow us to do something for our trade now turned, but I have troubled you too much on this subject already.

I received your instructions concerning your supremacy, dated the 9th instant; immediately went about the obeying it; on Sunday before noon I shewed it to my Lord St. Andrew. He said he acquiesced, but I found the old spirit of Presbytery did remain with some of the bishops, and that a most impertinent paper was drawn even against the Act, so unwilling are Churchmen, by what name or title soever the are dignified, to part with power, and they would forsooth desire a conference with me about it, but I found ways to fright them out of the current of their conceits; so this morning early I went to the articles, and resolved to bring it in the first business. I brought in the Parliament before eleven, and had it passed without so much as a contrary vote before noon. As soon as it was voted, I called for your sceptre and solemnly touched it, and the Act of Militia, with two other small Acts, and appointed the Acts of Militia and Supremacy to be forthwith printed and solemnly published; the first makes you Sovereign of the Church; you may dispose of the bishops and ministers, and remove them and transplant them as you please (which I doubt you cannot do in England). In a word, this Church, nor no meeting, nor no ecclesiastical person in it, can ever trouble you more unless you please, and the other Act settles you 20,000 men to make good that power. But by the way they say that the Militia Act gives jealousy in England, because it is declared you may command them to any of your Dominions; though there is no new clause in this Act, it is verbatim the Act six years ago, this only ascertains and regulates the Militia, and if any shall talk to you of such jealousy, you may easily tell them from me better news, and if that you command them, not only this militia but all the fencible men in Scotland shall march when and where you shall please to command, for never was King so absolute as you are in poor old Scotland. We have been working through great opposition of merchants, almost in all the boroughs, for regulating and ascertaining the excise and customs; it is very long, and was this day read in the House, the articles meet each two for the finishing of it, and at ten of the clock the Parliament, where I hope it shall pass, but I must trouble you no more; Robin Murray will say the rest.

Sir Geo. Lane to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1669, December 14. Dublin.—I am to account for yours of the 8th and 10th, received on the 10th and 13th instant. I suppose in these letters from my lady, and others to yourself and your lady, you will have the news of the Lord of Orrery. Our chiefest comfort is that my Lord keeps his ground still and is yet unattacked, and I hope he will continue so, or if he do not that, his enemy will not be able to do him any hurt. I send the copies of papers passed lately between my Lord and Sir Robert Vyner, that you may answer I think better than I can how that debt is accounted here in his Grace's behalf. This is my Lord's question to me, and therefore I pray in your next let him have your answer. I have caused the question to be asked Mr. Taylor and Captain Corker, and they professed to know nothing of it.

Proposals concerning Londonderry.

The humble proposals of Colonel John Gorges in order to His Majesty's service in the City and County of Londonderry.

That your Grace will be pleased to order that the store there may be allowed so much munition of powder, match and ball as your Grace shall judge fit for that place, their being a very small quantity now.

That your Grace would please to order that there may be also a proportion of swords and bandoliers for the companies of that garrison. That your Grace will please to complete the citadel there, or give commands for its demolishing, it being now of no strength, but rather an encouragement to an enemy to surprise it.

That you would be pleased in regard of the poverty of the City of Londonderry, of want of trade and the late fire, to recommend by your Grace's letter to the adjacent parts of the Counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal to contribute to the fire and other necessaries for the guards of the garrisons of Londonderry and Castle of Culmore, they having equal safety with that city by those garrisons.

That your Grace will vouchsafe the guns of the City of Londonderry to be speedily mounted on carriages.

Case of Dowager Countess of Clancarty.

The Countess Dowager of Clancarty being empowered by the last will and testament of Donogh, late Earl of Clancarty, to ascertain the lands that should be liable to one thousand pounds yearly for the livelihood and maintenance of his son, Justin McCarty, during his life, she, the said Countess Dowager, having pursuant to the said will ascertained the same accordingly, by the advice and consent of James Duke of Ormond, and others named overseers of the said will; the writing by which she so ascertained the same, and wherein the consent and concurrence of the said James, Duke of Ormond, and of the rest

of the overseers doth appear, is so necessary to be had in the behalf of her said son Justin, that by the want thereof he cannot himself, nor the said Countess Dowager in his behalf, justify to distrain, or hath any means for want thereof to be settled in the possession of the lands so ascertained for him, and thereby his brother, the now Earl of Clancarty, taketh occasion to deprive the said Justin of his yearly maintenance, his Lordship knowing that the said Countess Dowager or her said son Justin have not the said writing to produce or make use of, the said Countess Dowager finding that his Grace the Duke of Ormond did rather incline to have an estate in fee or fee tail settled on the said Justin, for the subsistence of him, his wife and children, than that so great a rent as one thousand pounds yearly should issue out of the said Earl's estate, to which the said Countess Dowager and her said son Justin did give their assent, as may appear by an award to that effect made by his said Grace, whereupon the said Countess Dowager did put the said former writing made by her as aforesaid for ascertaining the lands which should be liable to the said thousand pounds yearly into his Grace's hands, expecting the now Earl of Clancarty would perform his Grace's said award, to which he did also formerly assent; yet now she finds the said Earl doth decline the performance of the said award, and doth not secure any lands pursuant thereunto to the said Justin, which he doth the rather neglect, that the said writing is not in the hands of the said Countess, being given and put into his Grace's hands in trust as aforesaid, and therefore desireth to have the said writing again, not that she intends to make use thereof.

I presented another petition to my Lord Lieutenant to the effect of that whereof I sent my Lord a copy the last post, but his Excellency was pleased to stop the reading of it at council. Sir George Lane happened to be this day present in council when the business of the purchase of the Park was very much pressed to be reported into England, it appearing there was 30,000*l* contracted for when the King gave warrant only for 20,000*l*, but his arguments prevailed to give a stop to it until his Grace be made first acquainted with the state of the business, as it now appears to the Board here.

ARCHBISHOP BOYLE, LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, to ORMOND.

1669, March 22.—I understand from many hands how exceedingly I am obliged to your Grace's favour for the increase of my allowance, and yet I find myself in no degree capable of acknowledging more services to your Grace than I have ever preferred. I lay under so many obligations already, yet I have nothing left me but to repeat my duty in being without any reserve, etc., etc.

Signed:—Michael Dublin, C.

Patent for Silver Coinage in Dublin.

A brief of the Patent granted to Sir Thomas Vyner, Mr. Robert Vyner, and Sir Daniel Bellingham for minting small silver money in Ireland.

Considerations on the Patent itself, and inducements to it.

The Patent to be passed without making any return thereof.

The advantage and general use of small money.

The consideration of the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, their representation thereof.

The many services done by the Patentees to enjoy the same for twenty-one years from the date, without any account for the same.

The manner of managing it, and rules for direction therein.

A mint house conceived necessary.

Positive command to erect one in Dublin, and passing of groats or 4*d.* pieces and under.

The officers of Master Worker, Warden, Comptroller, and Assay Master of the Mint established.

Power to settle stipends or other reasonable allowances on the said officers.

The said power of minting granted to the said Patentees.

The said small money to be issued as they can conveniently.

Distinction of said small money ordered.

Half-penny pieces—on one side a crown, on the other a harp.

Penny pieces—on one side the effigies of His Majesty, and on the other a harp crowned.

2*d.* pieces—on one side the same effigies and a figure to denominate its value, and on the other a harp crowned.

3*d.* pieces—on one side the same effigies and figure, on the other a harp crowned, and this motto: *oblectat et reperat.*

4*d.* pieces—the same, or such other stamp judged convenient.

A privy mark to be stamped and altered at pleasure.

To be made according to the fineness of England's standard, pixed, assayed, and proved.

Sworn officers and bullion imported.

One ounce half-penny pieces; two of 2*d.* pieces; three of 3*d.* pieces; four of 4*d.* pieces in every pound containing 12ozs. troy standard silver.

Every pound weight to be 3*l* 10*s.* in tale, with allowance of 6 dwt. in every pound for sheering, etc.

For fineness 2 dwt. in every pound—that is 11 ozs., 2 dwt. fine, and 18 dwt. allay in every pound troy.

To run current in these denominations.

Patentees paying 12*d.* of small silver money out of every pound weight troy.

The 8*d.*, 12*d.*, to be deducted by officers of the Mint.

To the use of His Majesty and successors without any further order, or putting the Patentees to any further account, they paying and defraying the 8*d.* charge, etc., of minting, etc.

Excepting the allowances made to the Master Worker, Warden Comptroller, Assay Master, and other chief officers.

A quantity of small money still to be ready to deliver out.

The said Patentees to send them abroad into all parts of Ireland.

Provisos and Provisions for the encouragement of the Patentees.

None obliged to receive above 2*s.* in a pound in payment.

A general prohibition of all others to mint or coin small money.

Or that any pass be made for other parts or places.

Except what were passable the 30th January, 1648.

A forfeiture if any other be paid forth.

And of all engines, etc.

Imprisonment, etc.

One moiety thereof to His Majesty and successors, the other to the said Patentees.

Without any account.

Power for the Patentees with a constable, etc., to attach, etc.

To seize and carry away, etc.

That all Governors and officers do cause the same to pass by all ways and means, etc.

A command to all officers to be assisting in execution hereof.

Penalties to the refusers.

The Patent on any account proving defective, to be further confirmed and strengthened.

Pardons from time to time to be passed to the Patentees.

Upon trying the assay, and pix being found agreeable, etc., the pardons to pass.

Proclamation hereof to be made in all parts.

The Patent to be good in law, notwithstanding any defect that may be or can be pretended.

Notwithstanding any grant formerly to any other.

CAPT. GEO. MATHEW to LORD CHANCELLOR BOYLE.

1670, May. Thomastown.—I am forced to give your Grace this trouble of the enclosed state of my Lord Duke of Ormond's title in his impropriate tithes, by reason of the great disturbance I meet with from my Lord Archbishop of Cashel,

who is no way satisfied with the allowance my Lord gave for serving the cures before the war in the several church livings within this diocese, nor will not allow that my Lord has the presentation of cures in his one church living, as hitherto has been practised.

I desire your Grace will be pleased to direct me what is just and reasonable to be done herein, that so I may act blameless pursuant to your advice, upon which I am sure my Lord does chiefly depend.

SIR GEO. LANE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1670, June 11. Whitehall.—I send you enclosed by my Lord's command, an account of the disbursement of the monies received and secured upon the sale of Moor Park; the purchase money being 13,200*l*, besides which disbursements there is 500*l* promised to be speedily paid to one, Rogers, by which you will perceive how small a proportion will remain to his Grace, which occasions his desire that you will use all diligence for his supply, which is all I have at present in command.

Postscript:—The writings will not be ready to be signed till about the 29th of this month.

Endorsed on back by Capt. Mathew:—I am glad to hear by yours of the 11th instant, that the sale of Moor Park is like to stop so great a gap and accruing interest; you may assure my Lord no endeavours shall be wanting in me for his supply. I did attest copies of two bills, which her Grace gave you, and in our last account you gave up the originals. I desire those copies under my hand may be delivered to her Grace, I having desired her Grace to call for them.

CAPT. GEO. MATHEW to SIR N. PLUNKETT.

1670, July 26. Kilkenny.—My Lord's public monies coming in so slowly, it lies not in me out of any other branch of my Lord's estate to promise Sir Pat. Muledy any part of his principal. The prize wines which I formerly intended to settle for his satisfaction, are now to be set by his Grace, the merchants choosing rather to deal with his Grace than with me.

I have lately transmitted the full state of his Grace's fortune unto him, and until I receive particular orders, I cannot dispose of any of his Revenue otherwise than is already settled for his maintenance and the payment of interest, which shall be my care to see punctually discharged.

Its possible Sir Pat. might deal with some of the tenants on sight of his security, but my occasions are so pressing otherwise that I cannot attend treating with them about it. I would on the account do what lay in my power to pay off Sir Patrick, but till directions come out of England nothing further can be done.

Pray excuse me to Sir Pat. Muledy in regard I can write nothing to him more than herein is inserted.

SIR GEO. LANE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1670, July 30. Whitehall.—I have only at present from my Lord and my Lady Duchess in command, to tell you that their Graces, hearing my Lord Lieutenant intends to give a visit to Kilkenny, they have commanded me to desire you to direct Captain Baxter to take care he be entertained as well as is possible, or as if their Graces were to come there, and to that end they desire (if his Excellency goes there) that the furniture may be put up again, and all provisions laid in, and that if his Excellency shall think fit to go further into the country, and home that way, that the same care may be taken for his entertainment there.

Postscript:—In the enclosed from her Grace, you will have particular directions concerning my Lord Lieutenant's reception.

COL. E. VERNON to SIR GEO. LANE.

1670, August 25. Ampthill.—Dear Sir George: I heartily thank you for yours; your so generously engaging in that affair puts a greater value upon your friendship in it; and I am much obliged to Lord Carlingford for acquainting you with it. By your character I know Mr. Fitzgerald, and that upon parting with his religion (which he hath again taken up) to troop under Harry Cromwell, he was placed by him in the Temple library. And he was of Mr. Barker's counsel in Ireland and England in this concern against the King, and so consequently against what he seems to design, for his namesake the Mayor (as he styles him) until he and his brother quit their master, Orrery. Much more of knavery I could say as to the person of the man, and as much to his businesses, which my Lord Ashley was pleased to tell me was by the lawyer brought before him, desiring a caveat might be entered upon those allegations in the petitions. That upon discoursing it with him, his Lordship refused to entertain it, or to put a stop to the docket upon that account; for his Lordship told him that if his client had had a pretence as was alleged, he ought to have made it out against Barker before the Commissioners of Claims in Ireland, whose power was many years since determined. And now it's near ten years since the declaration he mentions, before any news of the Banner man.

I conceive there is not anything necessary to be added to his Lordship's reasons but my wonder how the caveat was afterwards repeated, for I will not believe that Sir George remembered how Fitzgerald became a Templer.

I am without book, and do not remember the words of page 26. But I well know, and so doth Mr. Fitzgerald, that these lands were disposed of to the uses of the declaration and the law upon it; and that part of them in three towns, Cahiragihen, etc., with the chief rents and house, the Glen

Castle, are decreed and possessed by Alderman Barker at the time, and that the rest were possessed (according to rule) by the assignees of Dike and Cunningham, and had near been so had not the Explanatory Act vested them in His Majesty. And after many contests, and after a commission of inquiry to find His Majesty's title as to the forfeiture of the old proprietor and the value, about this time twelve months by injunction out of the exchequer, they were placed in charge in the court. These are the lands Sir Edward Fitzharris pretends to as his Lady's inheritance; the other Fitzgerald by entail. I shall not determine their title, but this I know that neither of them have any title against the King in law or equity; and what either of them can hope for must be from the Duke of Ormond's declaration upon the grant, for Thomas Fitzgerald, under whom they both claim, was an arrant rebel, and I have heard and believe the Major was no better; and the Explanation Act takes little notice of Banner men, nor either of the acts of such descents.

I have held you too long upon this account, and shall now tell you that that will please you, which is, that my Lord Duke is very well, and we all live sober and godly lives. This day his Grace (to whom I shewed your letter, and he was much concerned at the delay) dineth at Lord Bedford's; at night is for Northampton; the next night at Leicester, and may be at Lord Chesterfield's, Saturday by noon; what commands you have, be pleased to send them in my Lord's packet, for I will not leave him so long as he is so near the divell's ars in the Peak, or barked at by any of his enemies, so that where he is I am. About this day sennight you will have read this, and by that time, I presume, I shall know from you that the document is signed; sweet meat must have sour sauce, therefore this letter attends my Lord to you.

Postscript:—I shall desire one, Mr. Wolfe, whom I have desired to look after this business and to discharge the fees, to attend you. He is a very honest and able, though a very modest person, and in great employments.

Col. E. Vernon to Sir Geo. Lane.

1670, September 1. Bretby.—I received yours of the 27th August, and have communicated the enclosed to many. I had returned it by this, but that Lord Conway is to be here this night, who shall have a sight of it. I wish he had been upon Tuesday in the forest, where there was above three hundred horse and not one Roundhead a [ ] with the Duke of Ormond. I believe to-morrow will produce twice the number.

In yours you desire me to do your good offices to my wife, for you were never in more need of diversion than now; well done to employ me in your low concerns to my own wife, but my Lady Duchess shall know it.

God be thanked her Grace is very well, and I hope we shall so continue, for we are very careful of our healths; and pray you proceed in your visiting as to the Carrick.

COL. E. VERNON to SIR GEO. LANE.

1670, September 8. Sudbury.—You will think it strange to be troubled by one post with two letters from me, the first written from Chatsworth, which being delivered to the post, and afterwards understanding by my Lord Duke that he intended to leave that place upon Friday, and to stay at Stayly and Hardwicke, places of little receipt, until Wednesday next, I got leave of him to come into the posts until then to meet your mistress and my wife; so that if you do me the favour to write to me by Saturday post, direct your letter to me at Sudbury in Derbyshire, by Derby post.

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER, to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1670, October 8. Dublin.—My Lord of Arran and the rest of my Lord Duke of Ormond's friends here in town, are of opinion that it highly imports his Grace's affairs, especially that of his 50,000*l*, that you immediately repair to town, where the best opportunity will be had of consulting and resolving what course will be most effectual and conducing to his Grace's payment. Of this I thought fit to give you notice, that I may not be wanting in the least measure of paying my duty to that noble person, to whom I am so much obliged, and whose interest I am no less concerned for than my own. I hope therefore you will immediately hasten hither, where you shall more at large be discoursed with in this affair.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1670, October 25. Clarendon House.—I have yours of the 12th instant from Clonmel, and the last week I received letters from my son Arran, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Aungier, all of them giving me an account of the composition with the '49 men, and seeming to believe it would be to my advantage, but giving me no reasons for that opinion; withal they propose that you should agree with persons liable to the payment of the year's value, so as to secure the money and prevent the bringing of it into the Exchequer, from whence it may upon some real or pretended necessity for the public service be drawn out to other uses than my satisfaction. I confess there may be some danger of that, but I know not how the money would have been brought in without process, nor will anything sooner dispose men to deal with you for acquittances than the issuing of process, so that if anything be to be done securely that way, I conceive this is the fittest time for it, but that I leave entirely to your judgment; and in the meantime I am endeavouring here to prevent the

giving of any acquittances upon the composition, or the disposing of what shall be brought into the Exchequer any other way than to me. I am satisfied, and I have already written to my Lord Aungier to put him in mind of the directions he hath for my preference, and desiring him to force what remains in Bellingham's hands from him, that it may be applied to Vyner's satisfaction. I hope this will find you at Dublin, where I hope you will soon after receive full directions in my behalf.

ARCHBISHOP BOYLE, LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, to ORMOND.

1670, November 26. St. Sepulchre's, Dublin.—After my hearty commendations to your Grace, I greet you well, whereas there hath been of late a Bill of Complaint exhibited against your Grace in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery here, by Dame Martha Pierce, widow, the relict of Anthony, late Lord Bishop of Meath. I have thought good to give your Grace notice thereof rather by these my private letters, than by awarding His Majesty's ordinary process. Wherefore these are to pray and require your Grace to give order for taking out a copy of the said Bill, and for the putting in your answer thereunto at or before the first return of the next Hilary Term, according to the usual course in such cases accustomed. Of which nothing doubting but your Grace will have that care and regard which appertaineth, I bid your Grace heartily farewell.

Endorsed:—Dame Martha Pierce, widow, the relict of Anthony, late Lord Bishop of Meath, plaintiff; and his Grace, James, Duke of Ormond and others, defendants.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1670, December 6. Dublin.—I received yesterday a letter from my Lord of Ormond, wherein he tells me that he intends to advise you to proceed in taking good security for his money, allowing days of payment, and that without interest, that so the '49 men may not have that advantage of compounding with those that owe money upon easier terms than you have done, and he thereby also declares his opinion that if the time given be not above a year, he may possibly get the money that way as soon as by the Exchequer process. I suppose you will hear further from him to this purpose, and I think he has taken no ill resolution, for thereby he will make his payment certain, and without any possibility of further delay. That which I have to advise you in it, is only, first, that you do not take security presently for the whole money, but that you may receive all the ready money that will come in next term from those sheriffs that have not yet accounted, and upon the writs of assistance, and next, that you do not make one general rule for all persons

that shall offer security, but that you make the best bargains that you can with the several persons that you shall deal with, and some I believe will be content to pay some interest, though not the full interest of 10*l* per cent., and others will be satisfied with less time than a year. If your occasions will permit you to be here at the beginning of next term, and to stay till the end of it, I make no doubt but you may then be able either to receive or secure the whole remainder of your debt. I am going this day into England, and desire you to let me some times hear from you there, if there be any further obstruction in this business than I can foresee is likely to happen; and I shall not fail to give you the best assistance I can, either in writing to the Barons or in making more haste over myself than I now design, if you find my presence here will be of any use to you in it.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1670, December 31. London.—I wrote to you just before my leaving Ireland, and then gave you an account of what my Lord of Ormond had lately writ to me about the taking security for his money, and giving some time for payment of it without expecting any interest. Since my coming hither, I have spoken with his Grace about it, and we do both agree that the letter which is lately gone over for disallowing the composition made with the '49 officers, hath made some alteration in that affair, so that we believe you may very quickly secure the rest of my Lord's 50,000*l* upon terms more to his advantage than those which he was then willing to consent unto.

I do not find my Lord inclined to that proposal which both you and I have made him of applying the ready money that shall come in towards the payment of other debts for which he pays interest, rather than to the discharge of the interest of Sir Robert Vyner's debt, because he having assigned that money absolutely to Sir Robert Vyner towards satisfaction of that his debt, it might seem not to be fair for my Lord to apply any part of it to any other uses. I hope you will find as good sum of money to come in next term upon those sheriffs accounts which did not account last term, they having no pretence of want of time for the executing their process, and I suppose some service also will be done upon the writs of assistance that were ordered to issue to those sheriffs who did account last term. I suppose my Lord Lieutenant and council will not think fit to enlarge the time for the next payment, and then you will find it necessary that someone be employed to mind Mr. Sands to prepare the process for all that is unpaid, that so it may issue as soon as the first of March is past, and may be returnable about the end of Easter term, and then you having such letters as you now have from my Lord Aungier to the sheriffs to pay you what money they shall levy, I doubt not but you will be speedily satisfied the remainder of your money.

Sir John Temple to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670 [-1], February 4. Dublin.—I am glad to hear you are safe and well there. Your letter of the 31st of December last came not to my hands till 'ere yesterday.

I find things here much as you seemed to believe they would be, for the sheriffs are now on their accounts, and what money they pay I am like to receive without obstruction. I have gotten the Judges to order Mr. Sands to issue process by the first of March, to be accountable in Easter term, and if our friends there can hinder any order for the '49 or otherwise to obstruct us, I am in hopes to receive most part of my Lord's money by the end of Easter term, though my Lord Aungier's letters to the sheriff produced but 300*l* by reason of the *supersedeases* and large allowances from the '49 men as they had last time. I forbore prosecuting our plea for freeing some part of my Lord's old estate from the year's value, until I saw precedents of others in the like case. I am doubtful what the issue will be, and therefore our case shall be the last argued.

Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1670 [-1], January 17. Clarendon House.—As soon as a stop was put to the further prosecution of the composition with the '49 officers I gave you notice of it, and advised you whilst that stop remained to endeavour not only the getting in what ready money you could, but to make the best agreement you could with such as are to pay, lest a revocation of that stop should be obtained upon representations of advantage to His Majesty from the Lord Lieutenant. I hope you have made good use of this time, the rather that my Lord Aungier assures me he gave you all the help he could. It is now endeavoured that the compact with the '49 men should be again revived, and I do not know but it may at length be so determined, but I think if it shall, I shall be able to keep it off for some time, and in the end have my preference reserved to me, I know you apprehend that, both to secure my payment and stop the cause of interest, nothing can improve my fortune more than a speedy conclusion of this affair, and therefore I cannot doubt but that you will apply all possible diligence and industry in effecting what may set us at ease hereafter.

When I made the bargain with Bucknall for the 5,000*l* a year, I told you that sum and what I sold Moor Park for, would not only pay some debts but keep me till the spring, which time draws on, and therefore I desire you would consider and then let me know in what proportion and times you think you shall be able to supply me either for any support here or transportation thither, by the prospects I can yet take of affairs here, and by comparing them with my private concerns. I do not judge I shall be able to begin my journey into Ireland till about the latter end of the summer.

My Lord Aungier tells me Dublin is the best place, and the term the best time for your getting money and making good agreements; you will excuse me if I begin and end with what so much concerns me.

Sir E. Butler to Lord Ossory.

1670 [-1], January 21. Bramblestown.—Having the honour to sit amongst the Justices of this country at a private session, I found it their complaint that the country suffered much for want of execution of the duty of the Custos Rotulorum; some of them asking who he was, although I presumed they knew it was your Lordship (as your father was formerly), for they alleged (and they knew justly) that several fines which accrued to the King were never estreated through favour of the Clerk of the Peace, and several men that appeared were fined through malice of the said clerk, whose check the custos ought to be. Now may it please your Lordship for that the Custos ought by himself or deputy to give constant attendance at every sessions, and that Sir Patrick Wemyss' (deputy to your father) son, Sir James, by reason of his many troubles in law is seldom resident, I have taken the boldness to present unto your Lordship as a fit deputy, a gentleman that hath married a near relation of your Lordship, one who is constantly attendant as a Justice of Peace, known (I presume) by my Lady Duchess, and a person who I do undertake for to your Lordship, and if that seems too small, will be seconded by the best of this county to your Lordship's content. Therefore my humble request to your Honour is to stave off all future reflections, and for the good of this country you will be pleased to appoint the said gentleman (whose name is John Bradstreet) to be your deputy, and the rather because it is none of his own motion, but yet will I know take it as a supreme favour from your Lordship's hand.

James Archer to Lord Ossory.

1670 [-1], February 17. London.—This is in order to what your Lordship required of me to send you, which is but reflections upon every part of the fortifications; and first of the earthen ramparts covered with sods, as also of the fortifications covered with stones and brick walls, all which your Lordship shall find in the other side of this letter, and as far as I understand, your Lordship desires only to take the plans of places already fortified for curiosity sake, and not to trouble yourself with delineating any new designs, therefore its to no purpose, but rather a confusion, to mind any new way of fortifying during your Lordship's travelling, but only to make use of the little instrument I gave your Lordship at your departure from London, and your Lordship shall know more of my mind as soon as I shall have the honour to see your Lordship.

DR. DESFONTAINES to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1671, March 28. Dublin.—Being in London about a year ago, I had the honour to see his Grace the Duke of Ormond, who made me understand that he had a great desire to settle French merchants in Carrick, to set up a manufacture, and to bring in trading to that country, which I have endeavoured so to do, having a very great passion to serve his Grace, and to that purpose have engaged several French merchants to go and abide at Carrick, being induced to it by the protection and generosity of my Lord Duke of Ormond, who promised and set out advantageous articles and privileges unto me and those strangers that would go settle in Carrick, so that having written my designs unto his Grace my Lord Duke of Ormond, and that there was merchants resolved to go and take houses and land at Carrick, as well as tradesmen who have engaged themselves by bond to come within there, his Grace hath been pleased to send me a letter directed unto your worship for to treat with me and the others, and did let me know that his desire is that we should settle the tradesmen in Carrick sooner than elsewhere. Therefore, Sir, I do humbly entreat you to send me by the first opportunity, a note of all the houses and land that may be disposed of in the said Carrick or in other places fit for trading, viz., at Ross, Clonmel, Waterford, or of any town fit for forwarding the trade. My Lord Duke promised me a dwelling place in the Castle of Carrick, and five hundred acres of land belonging to the said place, which I hope you will grant me. Expecting at the soonest an answer to this, and an account of the situation and being of houses and land, I am, etc.

Postscript:—Having design, as well as all the other gentlemen, to settle in the country this springtime, we do entreat you to give us notice where we shall meet you for to conclude an agreement, or to order some man or another to do it in your stead. You shall direct your letter if you please unto Doctor Desfontaines, Physician General of the army of Ireland.

LORD JOHN BUTLER to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1671, April 10. Dublin.—I received your last letter, and am very much concerned that any affair of mine should give any trouble, but if your Ladyship please to consider what my allowance from my father is, and all I have in addition is but a private captain of horse his pay, and of that there is twelve months in arrear, and that the command is chargeable your Ladyship may very well imagine, especially now I have left here so few of my relations to depend on, and having been under the severity of two governors that have not showed me much kindness. Now I must beg your Ladyship to prevail with my father that he will either add to my allowance here or send me abroad, where I may pass a more comfortable life than I do now, in having your

Ladyship's censure of being an ill husband, which I will endeavour to clear myself of.

SUBSIDY COMMISSIONERS to LORD OSSORY.

1671, April 16.—I do most humbly request your Ladyship to move my good Lord of Ossory, that his Lordship will be pleased to procure a grant from His Majesty, that the Prebendary of Windsor (likely to fall void by the death of Dean Brough, who they say is past recovery), may be conferred upon my brother Dr. Benjamin Parry, chaplain to His Majesty, by which favour your Ladyship will eternally engage him, and your Ladyship's already most obliged servant.

Postscript:—There are many pretenders to this place, and therefore the sooner the request is made, the more likely it is to prevail. Pray pardon this trouble.

SUBSIDY COMMISSIONERS to OSSORY.

1671, May 3. Westminster.—His Majesty having appointed a distinct commisson under the Great Seal of England, for rating and assessing the Peers of the realm to the new Act of Subsidy, we having had several meetings thereupon, and being equally tender that neither His Majesty should receive less than his due, nor any Peer be burthened beyond what the Act of Parliament requires, and being most confident that the nobility, who are most concerned in the safety and happiness of the kingdom, and the honour and prosperity of the crown, will be exemplary to others herein; and being well assured of your Lordship's particular zeal and affectionate regard to both, and therefore no way doubting your ready submission to such charges as you are by this law liable unto, we have chosen rather by these our letters to invite you to assess yourself by a just return of what you are chargeable for than to run the hazard of our laying at adventure (which we may else do) more upon you than your due proportion; and therefore we pray your Lordship at or before the fifth day of June next, by your answer to these our letters, to signify to us under your hand, the value of all such personal estate, goods, stock, or other chattels personal whatsoever, either in your Lordship's own possession or in the possession of others in trust for you (except and out of the same deducted such sum of monies as you do owe and in your conscience intend truly to pay, together with your stock upon lands or the product thereof where the same is in your own occupation, and such goods as are used for household staff), for all which personal estate you are to pay after the rate of six shillings for every hundred pounds in value, which comes to three pounds for every thousand pounds and no more, which sum is to be paid by the last of June next, and if your Lordship shall fail to return your answer to us by the time aforesaid,

we shall proceed to the execution of our commission, by returning into the Exchequer such rate and tax upon your Lordship as upon our best information we shall judge equal. But not doubting of your Lordship's full and affectionate compliance with His Majesty's service herein (as the Lords in this commission have given example).

You may be pleased to direct your answer to be left with Mr. John Eddowes, the clerk attending this commission, who is collector for the Peers' subsidy, and to pay in the monies by the end of June next, whose lodgings is in Essex house in the Strand.

From the Painted Chamber, near the Lords House of Parliament in Westminster, May the 23rd, 1671.

Craven.
Anglesey.
W. Grey.
Holles.
Cornwalles.

JONATHAN HOOPER to LORD OSSORY.

1671, July 20. Barbados.—Finding so opportune occasion as Captain Barrett's going from these parts for England, I presume to assure your Honour that neither this great distance of place, nor no process of time shall be ever able to efface out of my mind the manifold and signal favours I have received from your Honour during my being in your regiment in Exeter. It's impossible, my most honoured Lord, to have any dealing with your Honour and to forget you, your comportments being to all so noble, so generous, and so obliging that nothing but black ingratitude can forget them. Captain Barrett will inform your Honour of my present being, so wishing your Honour all happiness in this life and in the future.

FRANCIS MARSH, BISHOP OF LIMERICK, to LORD OSSORY.

1671, July 20. Limerick.—I am so sensible of my too great boldness in imposing upon your Lordship the trouble of my last, that I will not enquire after the issue of it, but gladly apprehend this opportunity which Captain Foxon gives me, to beg your Lordship's pardon and recommend him to your favour in the case he will explain more fully to your Lordship, which if your Lordship understands as I do, I do believe your excellent charity and great generosity will engage you to the favourable protection of an innocent man (if need be), and I am confident a great honourer of your Lordship and all your family. Mr. Foxon for ought that ever I heard is a person of a fair reputation, excepting what hath lately passed in whispers about this country that he hath been a party concerned in the trade of piracy, which they say hath lately been practised by some in this country, and for which I know not who nor how many have been condemned at Cork, but reprieved from execution (as it is supposed) upon

condition of discovering men more considerable than themselves. And what may tempt them besides their hope of life to mention Captain Foxon (as I am told they do) I cannot tell, unless it be that he is unhappily related by marriage to one Mr. Bodkin who was apprehended for this crime and made escape, and therefore probably a partner in his crimes. But besides the serious protestation of his innocence and detestation of so foul a fault, I think the general credit of the man, and I am sure the rule of charity, will be sufficient counterbalance against (it may be but) a malicious suspicion and the reports of tempted and condemned persons till it be plainly confuted. It is a grievous crime if true, and an infinite defamation to a man of his profession if untrue, for the trial whereof he relies upon God and his own innocence, whether he be called upon as a criminal to acquit himself, or whether he thinks fit (when he knows when and how) to vindicate his fame against those that have aspersed him. In either case he desires no more from your Lordship than your favourable opinion till you have reason to withdraw it, nor can I for him than what is very safe and worthy always to be on God's side and the King's. My dear Lord, the clergy are infinitely endeared to your noble father in his forward assistance to prevent the grand inconveniencies of a tax, which I desire he may understand, and that I am really and naturally inclined to love and serve him. I grow very weary of Munster, and it would be a great comfort to me to be encouraged to hope that by his Grace's favour and your own, I might live in expectation of being translated elsewhere, though but of equal value with Limerick. I have too little room to tell your Lordship why. God Almighty bless and preserve your family.

CAPT. SAMUEL FOXON to LORD OSSORY.

1671, July 20. Limerick.—I hope these will find your Lordship safe returned to London. That I have not this long time paid my duty to your Lordship by letters, has not been for want of a will, but fearing I might be troublesome or want of subject. But now I am forced by evil men's purposes to lay before your Lordship a bad one.

About ten months since, on this coast, was one, Bodkin, with a private commission, and it seems he exceeded the same by committing some outrages by robbing on the sea. They were apprehended in Munster, and because the said Bodkin was a kinsman of my wife's, I was lustily inquired after, as if had a hand in said actions. A particular commission for the prisoners' trial was obtained, and they were condemned in January last, and as I am credibly informed, these condemned persons are kept from being executed, and fed with hopes of saving their lives if they will confess anything against me. The men know me not, nor I them, neither ever had I anything to do with them nor know anything of their design, and which is safe for me I thank God I am as innocent as

the child unborn of having the least to do in this or the like, which I abhor. No endeavours in these parts, and in particular in the County Cork, are wanting to ruin my reputation.

My friends that may hear these reports at a distance, may be apt to believe, I fear, them true, so cunningly to my disadvantage they have them reported. Now I would rather than this imputation should lie hovering so to have it brought to the test, and do beseech your Lordship to consult what is fit for me to do, not doubting your Lordship's favourable help to see me have right. I bless God hitherto I have lived in as good repute as any of my quality; how far this piece of malice may lessen it, time will shew.

Pray my Lord if it can be ordered so as that I may be sent for to Dublin before the Chief Governors and council, and all persons in Munster or elsewhere to give in what they can against me, then I shall see an end, for now they carry it, whispering one to another, and set people to write to my correspondents, as if it were a thing true against me, of no less than piracy, which is much to my disreputation. Truly my Lord this is of great weight to one that lives by his credit as I do, so that I once more beg your Lordship's speedy and effectual assistance to the vindicating my reputation, for I most unjustly am abased in it. I am sure on the test to make some ashamed of this malicious contrivance.

Pray my Lord have my humble duty to the Duke and Duchess, my good Lady Ossory, in fine to all your noble family, hoping your Lordship will pardon this trouble; I have some friends will trouble your Lordship on this. I beg an answer as speedily as possible may be.

Lord O'Brien to Lord Ossory.

1671, July 21. Bunratty.—I am from all hands informed of the great damage your faithful servant Sam. Foxon is like to sustain merely but of the malice that some in Munster, whom I doubt not but your Lordship will easily imagine who they are, have hatched up against him. All the favour he begs is but to be tried as to what will be objected against him before the Chief Magistrate at Dublin, and so to receive the severest punishment if nocent, or else vindicated if otherways. His request as I conceive being so just, I do pray your Lordship's assistance.

Sir Thomas Page to Lord Ossory.

1671 [-2], February 20.—Though the season of the year seem to be improper for a naval expedition, yet report giving out that your preparations in particular are in a very great forwardness, I must be careful not to neglect my duty, and do therefore thus early commend your Lordship to the supreme Director whom the winds and the seas obey. I have one great advantage in my retirement here, that as I have always

a zeal and devotion to pray for you, so I have a public opportunity to do it every morning and every evening. This is a charity to which the greatest persons are capable and stand in need. But though in general it be a charity, yet in me it is a particular gratitude for all the favours I have received from your Lordship since first I had the honour to be known to your family. Your kindness begot confidence in me, and that has procured you many importunities as well in behalf of others as myself. We, your little troop of the Hague, are now disbanded, and though our successors may render your Lordship better service, yet certainly they will not have more sincerity and affection for you than some of us had. I doubt not, therefore, but that since Roland's indisposition may not permit him to continue near your person, you will be pleased to own him at his dismission to be in your favour, which may prove his great advantage, and the contrary his undoing. And because your Lordship, as I understand, designs him for Ireland, I humbly offer that he may be recommended to Sir George St. George, from whom he has often told me that ten months pay are due to him; but how to get the money I know not. If I may be authorized by your Lordship under Mr. Mules, his hand, I will write the letter and spare you the labour. 'Tis your personal goodness Roland relies on, and expects not the like compassion from any you leave behind you. God Almighty preserve your Lordship in all times and places.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, May 3. Whitehall.—The exchange of money continues so high, that there is no tolerable way of being supplied but by ready money to be sent over in silver and gold. James Clarke has lately informed you what species are best. I conceive the way will be to send off that to Dublin as good a sum as you can get, to lie ready there to be transported when my Lord Berkeley shall transport himself, which I suppose he will do with all the security he can, and the vessel that conveys my Lord of Essex will bring it to Chester; at least I will endeavour it may, though it should take him in at Holyhead, but of this you shall have further instruction before his Lordship can go. In the meantime I must strive the best I can. I find by your last letter that Milo Power has stood in his own light and mine, so that I can say nothing to his affair till the case be more clearly stated to me than yet it is.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, July 13. Clarendon House.—My Lord of Essex goes from hence on the 22nd of this month, of which I give you this notice, that Baxter may be ready at Dublin against he lands to transport himself and my money for England, if he shall not think it safe to trust it in a Liverpool or Chester vessel. I have sent the original of the enclosed copy of his

Majesty's letter to Sir Paul Davys to be presented to the Lord Lieutenant and council, and have sent to Baxter my authority for him to bring over the money.

LORD JOHN BUTLER'S ACCOUNTS.

All the funds my Lord John has towards the payment of the within debts, as for:—

	£ s. d.
Due to my Lord John the end of this month on account of his entertainment as Captain of the Guards for eighteen months ...	336 : 00 : 00
Whereof there is at present to be expected six months pay	112 : 00 : 00
Of which he has already received from the farmers upon the three months pay ended the last of June, 1672	020 : 00 : 00
Then there will remain due but	092 : 00 : 00
Together with a twelve months pay of the above allowance, which comes to	224 : 00 : 00
Due to my Lord John at Michaelmas next, being advanced him, also paid in all ...	240 : 00 : 00
	556 : 00 : 00
Rest due to be paid him	336 : 00 : 00
	668 : 00 : 00

An abstract of what debts are owing of the Right Honourable the Lord John Butler, the 7th of September, 1672.

	£ s. d.
To Thomas Hooke, mercer	309 : 18 : 05
To James Hoyston, tailor	275 : 07 : 11
To Mr. Edward Corker	080 : 00 : 00
To John English, tailor	092 : 00 : 00
To Henry Warren, haberdasher	087 : 04 : 00
To Robt. Miller, apothecary	098 : 03 : 11
To Edward Robinson, girdler	051 : 14 : 00
To Wm. Story	183 : 04 : 07
To Ignatius Segrave	015 : 00 : 00
To Patrick Gernon, for lodging	173 : 12 : 00
To Mrs. Nugent, for lodging	015 : 10 : 00
To Mrs. Hemsworth, seamstress	148 : 15 : 06
To Thomas Speight, milliner	007 : 10 : 00
To Joseph Low, milliner	011 : 10 : 03
To James Sweetman, for hay	016 : 00 : 00
To Nathaniel Phillpott, haberdasher ...	004 : 00 : 00
To Richard Noyse	042 : 19 : 07½
To Thomas Donnogh, blacksmith	089 : 06 : 00
To Gifford Green, for diet for the groom ...	025 : 00 : 00
To Elinor Robinson, for the same	054 : 00 : 00
To Esther Carrier, for the same	035 : 10 : 00
	1816 : 06 : 02½

To Sir Charles Hamilton, for which he has his Lordship's Imprest Bill	040 : 00 : 00
To Mr. Richard Hawkshaw, for hay delivered in Mr. Osborn's time, and is charged to my Lord in his account	085 : 18 : 00
To Constantine Raven, harness maker ...	036 : 12 : 03
To Wm. Hartley, shoe maker	011 : 12 : 06
To Richard Weaver, coach maker	015 : 10 : 10
To Nicholas Cann, harness maker	003 : 00 : 04
To Richard Norris, sadler	016 : 19 : 01
To John Shepherd	020 : 04 : 09
To Thomas Hand, chandler	001 : 14 : 09
To Joseph Moxon, for livery lace	004 : 16 : 06
To Captain Bradock, for livery cloth and serge	063 : 04 : 04
To Mr. Phillip Savage, for money lent ...	020 : 00 : 00
Brought over from the other side	1816 : 06 : 02½
In all ...	2135 : 19 : 06½

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER, to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, October 26. Dublin.—We have at length run through all the accounts, and have taken up the vouchers belonging to the particular account given in by yourself, which remain in my custody. The next thing to be considered was in what method to draw up the accounts, so as my Lord Duke may have the most clear view of the disposition of his revenue, and you might be more fully discharged, which we find cannot be done with any satisfaction unless all the accounts be drawn together into one, by your charging yourself with all the receipts of the particular receivers, and discharging yourself by the vouchers allowed in their accounts only. The method will be more perspicuous, and it will require only clerk's work to reduce it to that which we propound, and we are content that a reasonable allowance be made to Mr. Smyth and any other that shall be employed with him in the doing of it. Mr. Smyth offered us a discharge to be signed by us whereby we should not only acquit you of the monies that came to your particular hands, but all the particular receivers also, for all the accounts they made up with you. But we do not think ourselves yet ready to sign so full a discharge, because you know we have taken only a superficial view of the receivers accounts, and to discharge you of those of sums only which came to your own hands, I think will not be sufficient for you, our authority from his Grace being to take an account from you of all his Grace's revenue, and to discharge you for the same. And it is the opinion of your friends here, that it is as necessary for you to be discharged of the monies accounted for to you by the receivers, as for what you have accounted for yourself.

All this will be answered in the method we insist upon, and by that means the payment of every particular kind, and

the payment to every particular person will be drawn together under one view, which now lie scattered and divided in several accounts. Therefore we desire you (if you think fit to comply with us herein) to send up Mr. Smyth as soon as conveniently you can, to reduce the account in this method, upon the back of which we will give you a full discharge for his Grace's whole revenue to Monday last. In the meantime we have given Mr. Smyth a certificate that we have taken up the vouchers of your particular account, and have left in his hands the several accounts of the receivers and their vouchers.

I desire your answer to this as soon as you can.

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER, to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, November 2. Dublin.—By yours of the 29th of October, I perceive that you mistake our intentions in propounding that method of the account which I signified in my letter to you, for we do not expect nor think it reasonable that you should answer for the miscarriages of the receivers, or be liable to their false accounts or misreturns as you apprehend, especially of such as were employed before your coming in. What we desire is only to bring the account into such a method as may be intelligible, which at present it is not, either to us or any that shall be concerned to view it. It is true the account of the particular receipts is clear and plain, but we are instructed to take an account of all my Lord's revenue, and the particular receivers being already accounted with and discharged by you, we cannot bring them to account again. Therefore all the money comprised in their accounts, must be either not accounted for at all to us, or else it must be accounted for by you. That is one account must be drawn up, wherein the charge must contain all the money of all kinds received for his Grace from the date of the commission to May last, and the discharge must contain all the monies paid out for his Grace within that time, in such distinct and proper heads as may be easy and intelligible. The doing of this (which I think requires only clerk's work) will not materially alter the account as it now stands, nor in my judgment make you more responsible than you are at present. But on the contrary, a discharge in the close of such an account will be much more full and effectual for you than that which reaches only to your particular receipts; and if the receivers have made a false return of arrears, it cannot reflect upon you, because it will be mentioned in the account as their return of arrears and not yours, and they are responsible for it and not you; this I hope will give you satisfaction that in what we propound we do not aim at putting any inconvenience upon you, neither will it be material to us whether the account when it is drawn up together, be styled your account or the account of yourself and the several receivers, or otherwise. That may be considered in due time,

so the account be drawn up together into one body as we have fully discoursed it with Mr. Smith. We shall be satisfied, as I suppose you will be, when you have perused this and spoken with him.

THE INFORMATION OF THOMAS CULLEN TAKEN BEFORE THE EARL OF THOMOND.

1672, November 5. County of Clare.—The said informant being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, and examined upon his oath, saith that upon Thursday last, being the 31st of October, 1672, at Ballynaclogh, in the house of the said informant, one Captain Thomas Walcott, of the City of Limerick, came to him then and there, and desired the informant to walk out into the garden, which the informant did, where the said Captain Walcott first bewailed the condition of the English in this kingdom, and then said the Irish was like to have all again; he as for his part wished himself out of the kingdom, and then, said he, our condition is not so bad but that we may prevent our ruin if we stick one to another; and he added that Limerick would be secured with a wet finger, and though he knew not how the Castle of Dublin or any other castles should be secured, yet he was confident if they could hold but one month, they should do well enough: and thereupon he desired him, the informant, that he would walk into the said informant's house, and being in it, into a private chamber, where he being come, he drew forth a paper containing about two sheets, all written, as he apprehends, by the said Captain Walcott. Holding it in his hand he read unto the informant, and the substance thereof, as he can remember, was to this effect, the mention of many grievances occasioned by divers ministers of state since the King's Majesty's coming in, as the Duke of Buckingham, Sir George Carteret, the Lord Arlington and many others, whose names he now remembers not; also that the perpetual Parliament should be re-established, and what members thereof are wanting, others should be chosen in their stead: and that Popery and Prelacy should be put down and Presbytery established, and told him that by to-morrow night he should know more of it from another, which he did not, though he stayed at home all that day in expectation; and the said informant being asked of what communion in matters of religion the said Captain Walcott was, he said the said Captain Walcott was not a Conformist to the Church of Ireland, but was reputed, and so owned of all to be, a professed Anabaptist: and being asked who wrote that paper, he said that Captain Walcott told him he had it from a Scotchman, but named him not, whereupon the day following the said informant made his application to the Right Honourable the Earl of Thomond, and gave him such information according to his duty, and further says not, save only that the informant says that upon the reading the paper by the said Walcott, the

said informant said these things are of dangerous consequence, whereupon the said Walcott said he would carry this paper no longer after this night.

Thomas Cullen.

Capt. coram me 5to die Novembris, 1672.

Thomond.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, November 9. Clarendon House.—I have made no great haste to answer yours of the 9th of the last, because I expected some further informations from you in other affairs, and from my Lord Aungier and those who took your accounts, such a state of the condition of my fortune as must guide me for the future. As to my son John's affair, my wife writes my sense as well as her own in it, and has designed for him such a way of living as that if he will conform to it, will be more for his ease, honour and profit, than the course of life he has hitherto led, and he will but deceive himself if he thinks I can or will ever again redeem him from the like incumbrance, if he shall draw it on himself. Here he will meet with the same temptations, and those more alluring than these, with the addition of example which he may be too apt to follow; however I have, for my wife's sake and his, consented to this further trial.

As to my sister's Clancarty's pretensions, I know not what they are if they are more than she claimed here, and therefore desire they may be sent to me, because that if they are reasonable, I will not give her or any lawyers or gentlemen the trouble of hearing or determining them, but freely pay what is justly due.

I hope this term will bring in all or the most of the money for which you have taken security of those who were to have paid the year's value, and that you will with what speed you can advertise me of it.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1672, December 7. Burford.—I received yours of the 17th of the last here, where my son Arran is not, so that I cannot confer with him about the continuance of the old or making a new sheriff of Tipperary. I do not conceive any great ground for the objection of my bearing the sheriff's charge, since he is not a judge to impose nor a commissioner to reduce fines and amercements, but my officer to cause them to be collected. When my son Arran comes I will discourse more with him on the subject, and you shall hear again from me. In the meantime, till another sheriff be appointed, I conceive he stands enough authorised to act.

I suppose upon those letters which have passed betwixt you and my Lord Aungier, etc., the question concerning the method of your accounts is at an end. I conceive that as, on the one hand, you should stand charged with all the discharges you have given, so, on the other, there is no reason you should

be charged with the miscarriages of those receivers who had the collection of my rents before you had to do with my estate, any further than as the arrears which were upon them were discharged or otherwise disposed of by you, and as you had power to compound for the recovering of something, so your compositions must be made good and you discharged of the whole. In this I may well err in my conception of the matter, having little skill in things of this nature, but as I do not wish you should be entangled, so I know you will consent to the plainest and clearest way of accounting.

I do easily believe that any considerable proportion of rent is not for this year to be depended upon. Two things are therefore timely and seriously to be taken into consideration; the first is how I shall subsist and be supplied if rents cannot be relied on, and if the money for which you have taken security, and which is properly payable to Sir Robert Vyner, can be had, I must make use of that or of as much of it as as can be had. If none of that can be brought in, then trial is to be made if money can be gotten on sale or mortgage of land; and if none of this can be done, I am to be as early informed as may be that I may then think of what I am to do. The other thing which is to be considered is whether it will not be better to take from the tenants such commodity as they have for rent, than to let them run into a whole year's arrear or more. I know there will belong to this much trouble, charge and uncertainty, and some danger of the spoil and embezzlement of some sorts of commodities, but I propose this in case of extremity, and only as a thing of which I desire your thoughts. As soon as two commissioners can be gotten hither, my wife's answer will be taken and returned touching Mrs. Keefe. The woman sent over has made lamentable complaints of her being neglected and driven to misery; I hope it is without cause.

Duchess of Ormond to Capt. Geo. Mathew.*

1672, December 21.—My being upon my remove to Burford when I received your two letters of the 28th of October and 13th of November, which came together though of very different date, did occasion my not answering of them until now that I am settled here for a while, until my Lord's going up into the Parliament, which will be the beginning of February next, at which time I purpose to go too; whereby to avoid the excuse of keeping two houses. I was, I confess, desirous to try whether living in the country for a considerable part of the year would abate the charge we are at in London, and I find it will very considerably; as if the wars abroad and the misfortune that Ireland is in, so ruined upon all accounts, so that we cannot hope to receive any considerable part of

* This letter should be read in connection with the series of the Duchess's letters printed in the concluding section of this volume.

our rents, be like to continue in so ill a posture, my Lord must resolve either to betake himself to live in the country here or go into Ireland, for impossible it will be for him to subsist at London.

LADY STRAFFORD to LADY DERBY.

1672 [-3], January 13.—I beg your pardon dear sister for omitting in my last letter to congratulate the kindness my nephew has expressed in making choice of you for his guardian. I return you many thanks for the knowledge of it, as I do for the good interpretation you give me in your letter, which brought me great consolation both in that particular and in the assurance you give therein that my dear brother had a right opinion of my affection to him. The power you wish to enable you to do my nephew good, and which God and nature now leaves you for your greatest comfort in this world, I believe may now reasonably be thought you have your best opportunity for you could possibly expect; and I conjure you to weigh it thoroughly, and then I doubt not but you will see cause to advise my nephew to that advice which my Lord and I have taken the freedom to propose, and which in all probability will most conduce to both your satisfaction. Possibly the portion may not be exceeding great, yet I make no question but it will be considerable, and for other advantages I know not when they may be more reasonably expected. Forgive this trouble.

LORD STRAFFORD to ORMOND.

1672 [-3], January 29. Wentworth Woodhouse.—Sir Thomas Wharton did me the favour yesterday to shew me a letter of your Grace's, so noble in itself, and so obliging to my near relations and to my wife and me, that it is my duty to appear the earliest I can with my humble thanks and acknowledgments for it, though I know not how to do it in the terms that such favours do deserve. Upon sight of this honour you have done us, I have immediately sent to acquaint my Lady Derby and my nephew how much they are bound to your Grace on this occasion, and had we not used all the means we could before, and found it answered with as great forwardness as we could desire, I cannot imagine but that the sense of the obligation they now receive, will speedily encourage them to seek the happiness we wish them of your alliance, which a respect to both families can make none desire more than myself.

LORD STRAFFORD to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1672 [-3], January 29. Wentworth Woodhouse.—Madam: I cannot be silent at this time, though I want words to express the joy I have that my relations are so forward and ambitious the way I wish them, and that we find an approbation from my Lord Duke and your Grace so highly obliging. My Lord of Derby intending to be here this next week, I hope your

Grace will very soon have such an address made as may better manifest the respects that ought to be shewed than can be expressed by me, therefore I shall not importune your Grace with reading more here than my subscribing myself with all the duty I owe you.

LORD INCHIQUIN to ORMOND.

1672, February 17. Orleans.—I believe your friendship is firmer without ceremony than most others with it, yet for all that my want of merit of so great a happiness and my no less esteem thereof, introduces a fear, sometimes in spite of my teeth, that so long a silence may be an effect of some diminution therein, and being most unwilling to nourish so unwelcome a guest, I think it the best expedient to give him notice thereof from whom only I can expect assistance against him. It may be it is because you cannot give me the satisfaction you believe I expect in some particulars we discoursed of at parting; but I shall never allow that a just reason, for it is a truth that I think you ought not to be ignorant of, that I could not receive that dissatisfaction by His Majesty's disapproving of what you might propose to him in pursuance of it, as the least ground of jealousy of your favour would give me.

I am not so insensible of my own incapacity and want of merit, as to think His Majesty ought to satisfy my expectations with any inconvenience to himself or displeasure to others who meriting better, cannot all participate of equal marks of his favours, so as your Lordship may assure yourself I should and shall as thankfully receive your advice to decline any unseasonable expectation, as your successful endeavours in the accomplishment thereof. I beseech you therefore, deal with me with that freedom that may best sort with the interest you have in my affections, and which they challenge at your Lordship's hands in spite of all my imperfections.

I have now reason to fear that your Lordship moving anything in my behalf may be some prejudice to you considering the blame which I hear his-Royal Highness before His Majesty laid upon me, and the Queen's expressions thereupon. And really I had much rather want any advantage I can propose to myself by a present mark of favour, than be an occasion thereof. I shall content myself with that confidence His Majesty's goodness and justice give me of being remembered among other faithful and suffering servants if it please God to restore him, which, as I do daily pray for so, I would not only willingly quit all advantages thereby, but cheerfully sacrifice my life to see effected.

I have about six weeks since sent your Lordship the adjudication obtained by Captain Brett at Dunkirk. I do not know whether you had it or not, or what is done in that business. I beseech your Lordship let Mr. Lane therein inform.

LORD JOHN BUTLER'S EXPENSES.

1672 [-3], March.—An abstract of my Lord John's charges at Kilkenny.

Mr. St. Leger's bill for wines and tobacco and candles, amounts to	19 : 18 : 10
Mr. Tho. Cooksie's bill for meat	03 : 01 : 09
Mr. Archer's bill for groceries	02 : 17 : 00
A bill charged by Kyran Loghlin for several necessaries	03 : 04 : 07
The labourer and woman employed in the kitchen	01 : 03 : 00
Kyran Loghlin's disbursements	04 : 18 : 07
Mr. Roth's bill for groceries	01 : 02 : 04
Mr. Garnet's bill for bread	02 : 07 : 04
Mr. Garnet's bill for bread for the horses ...	00 : 11 : 00
Mr. Wright's bill for wines	14 : 00 : 06
Robt. Joyce's bill for tobacco and pipes and cards	00 : 05 : 11
Half-a-hogshead of wine brought from Clonmel	04 : 00 : 00
Another bill of Mr. Garnet's for bread ...	00 : 07 : 01
	57 : 17 : 11
Anthony Phillip's bill for meat	01 : 05 : 02
	59 : 03 : 01

SIR GEO. LANE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1673, April 26. Whitehall.—I am commanded by my Lady Duchess to tell you that the match between my Lady Betty Butler and my Lord of Derby is concluded, and that some help to pay the portion is obtained, whereof her Grace will give you a particular account by the next post, being hindered from writing by this by a defluxion on one of her eyes. I am glad of this opportunity of assuring your Lady of my humble respects, and yourself of my real being, dear Sir, etc.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1673, May 1. Clarendon House.—I find by others as well as by Sir Ralph Freeman that my house at Carrick is much the better for him inhabiting in it, but he is much discouraged by the incumbrance of those French families which take up a great part of the house, and render the rest noisome and unquiet, so that I would for his satisfaction as well as the good of the place have them removed; but being poor people I desire they may have warning, and if any other house or houses be free and fit for them, I would have them fixed at easy rents.

Sir William Bankes to Ormond.

1673, June 13. Winstanley.—Hoping my Lord of Derby's match is now near the happy conclusion we all desire, I humbly beg leave to acquaint your Grace something of his Lordship's concerns, and which your Grace was pleased to speak to me of when I came out of town. And 'tis chiefly concerning the Isle of Man, of which there were some proposals to farm out; I have looked over the accounts of the Isle, and have discoursed with Mr. Calcott (my Lord's steward there), as likewise with Mr. Roper, who is to be solicitor and secretary to my Lord, and in a good measure understands that Isle, and by what I can collect from the whole, I conceive the Isle may be easily at present brought to make clear 1,000*l* per annum in the way 'tis now in, only by redecreeing the charge. And this I humbly conceive will be much more agreeable to the people there, and more suitable to my Lord of Derby's honour, and possibly of more lasting profit than by the way of farm. Mr. Calcott brings up the account of the Isle at large, and Mr. Roper will be up in a few days, and then your Grace will be more fully informed, and if the Governor and Deputy Governor were advised with likewise, your Grace would then have a perfect understanding of the whole. Your Grace will find it so pretty a dominion, and of so much honour, as to deserve a good care in the settlement of it. For the goods at Knowsley and Lathom, I have been twice there to advise with my Lord's servants, Mr. Morean and Mr. Jones, what is fittest to buy, and they have now sent a particular of as much as comes to 550*l*, and if it be thought convenient to take less, my Lord, I may take or leave as he pleases. For the debts owing in those parts (to which the goods would not extend), Mr. Jones and Mr. Morean are examining and making a list of them. For all other particulars which Mr. Phillips desired; they have been before sent up, so that I hope nothing is wanting to give a full satisfaction.

William Jones to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, June 30. Tralee.—Such persons as are employed in the Duke of Ormond's business in the County of Kerry for the receiving of his chieferies, the people tells them that Teige Mahony hath forewarned them not to pay any monies unto them for he hath the collection of it, and so the collectors cannot proceed; they were in a good way in discovering of his concealments; he, finding of that, has followed the collectors into the several baronies, and out of several Manor Courts has replevied such cattle as were taken for chief rent; this he hath done by Baltinglasses his chief rents; he hath concealed one place within a mile and a half of his own house, which, when he saw discovered, he got a replevin out of Sir Valentine Brown's manor. I was in a good way to bring the people to some compliance, for I have found a man which has a book of the last composition made with

Dykes and his partner for Desmond's chieferies, and will let you have it if you will let him have the collection of two baronies, where I could never receive one penny, they being generally concerned in Desmond's chieferies. His book is far different from yours, and I am apt to believe is a true book, for the particulars of each knight's fee are mentioned in it, so that all will be made plain. I will have some further discourse with the man about it, for I think him to be an honest man, which is hard for me to say of many others in this country. Teige Mahony is afraid he will spoil his business. I would send him down to you if I knew when you would be at home. In the meantime, pray let Sir Valentine Brown have two or three lines from you to caution him to return the cattle that were replevied, and it will be done, and that will encourage your collectors to follow your business, and put us in a good way of proceeding, for we have no better place to secure the cattle we drive, than within his town of Killarney, for that is the next safe place to these places which receives and breaks pounds; therefore, if you please, let me have from you a line to Sir Valentine to that purpose.

SIR FRANCIS BREWSTER to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1673, June 30. Dingle.—I have yours desiring my ordering a meeting with you at Clonmel, the 9th of next month, to perfect the lease of this town, which I wish were done, and to that end I should have waited on you now, but am hindered by the disorders of this place, where I meet with as much discourtesy as is in the power of some to give me, which, had I known, I should not have brought from their settled dwellings a hundred English to be every day terrified with being sent from whence they came, after they have spent there substance in removing, etc. To quiet the minds of those I have brought here, I am forced to stay longer than I intended, so must beg your excuse at this time, but in my return to Dublin I shall wait upon you; in the meantime give me leave to write unto you the difficulties I lie under in this place. According to my contract of making good the Duke of Ormond's contracts, both the last year and this, I sent and gave notice that notwithstanding their contracts were all void, by not taking out their leases, yet if they would now do it, I was ready to perfect it; upon this, some that had houses or cabins in the middle of the town, which they were not bound to build or repair, came; but to this day not one whose contracts oblige them to build appears; upon which I sent to some for their rents, and to tell them I expected performance of their articles, to which they returned me such answers as the enclosed copy of Sir Valentine Browne's letter mentions, which was a great surprise to me; and making further inquiry, I found too many such contracts in the book, which I acquainted Mr. Crosby of, who I perceive is as ignorant of it as myself; and so I do believe are all the commissioners, but I fear they put too much trust in some they employed.

It is my great loss that I can find no builders in performance of these contracts, and it is yet my greater damage that where I would build, it is let to those that are not obliged to build, so that they are neither fast nor loose. The choice walls and house plots in the town are let for trifles; and not being obliged to build will be a nuisance, which if not removed will hinder the building of this town. And now that I have brought so many families of able tradesmen that came not from their habitations through necessity, it is unhappy that they should be thus obstructed, and if they that do it would but perform what these are to do, there would be some pretence, but none when they do it only to obstruct so good a work, and for the gaining five or ten shillings per annum from a poor man, that lives in a house no longer than the timber and boards serve him to buy victuals for his family; and that thus it hath been is apparent, for that in all this town is now standing but four or five houses with a roof, but only thatched hovels in the walls of a house. I have intruded too much on your patience in this relation, which is yet far short of the whole. What now I desire is your advice what I shall do. I presume it will not be either for the Duke's honour or profit to let this town lie in ashes, and otherwise it cannot be if the middle of the town must remain dirty cabins and other parts lie in dispute whether let or no; but seeing there hath been such miscarriage in the whole affair, I conceive there is no way but to lay aside all, nor do I think you will think it reasonable for me to make good one, when I cannot enforce another. Your answer will oblige.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1673, July 5. Clarendon House.—We are not yet well informed how to make the best of wool when it shall be landed here, but we are satisfied that more will be made of it that way than by selling of it to merchants there. The sooner it can be gotten, the more safely it will be transported, because that when the fleets are drawn in (which may be about the end of September), the privateers will be more numerous abroad; and if I have notice about what time a vessel laden may be ready to set sail and from what port, it is very possible I may obtain a convoy for her, to put her safe into Barnstable or rather into Bideford or Exeter, the last being the place to which that commodity must be brought to be taken off, and it will receive a vessel of 200 tons, as I am informed by the controller of the customs of that port. My Lord O'Brien of Thomond, tells me he is in partnership with some considerable merchant, and that if hides and tallow shall be delivered at Limerick or Cork to his correspondent (whose name I have forgot, but it may be learnt of his steward at Bunratty), they will be taken if for ready money at good rates, and it is possible good bills may be had from them at lower rates than the exchange runs. If some honest and knowing person be employed to

those towns, I conceive much good may be done both for me and my tenants this way, and it may be worth a good salary to one or more persons so qualified, who will take the pains to go to those places to receive the goods and bargain for them; and I suppose the tenants will convey them to such places as shall be appointed, receiving some allowance for it. However, at so dead a time as this is, and will be if the war continue, I conceive it needful to make one trial of this kind, rather than suffer the tenants to run into a desperate arrear, though you should allow the merchants time for payment upon good security.

Extract of a letter from Exeter, 12th July, 1673, enclosed in foregoing letter.

I have inquired after the rates of tallow and hides, and find that tallow is worth about 32*s.* per cwt., and Irish hides salted, if good, are at present worth about 2¾*d.* per pound, and a quantity at this time will sell well. The yarn is not to be valued; that might be according to the goodness. The finest will sell best.

ORMOND to MAJOR NEVILLE.

1673, July 30. Clarendon House.—The good character given unto me of your integrity to the Earl of Derby, and your abilities to do his Lordship service in the Isle of Man, hath induced me to commit the government of that place to your management during my good pleasure, as by your commission herewith sent will appear. In pursuance whereof, so soon as this shall come to your hands, you and the rest of the auditors by me appointed, are to take the water bailiffs' accounts for all importations, exportations, anchorage, and what else they are chargeable with, for one whole year ending the 24th day of June last past, and what money you find due from them, to receive and lay up in the treasury, as also what monies shall be due the 29th of September next ensuing, and in default of payment, you are to put the law in execution against them. I do likewise expect punctual obedience unto that commission by which you and others are by [me] now constituted auditors, and to the establishment of fees and salaries, both which do accompany this letter; and you are not to fail in settling the collectors accounts, 29th September next, and cause them to pay into your hands what shall be due from them for one year's rent then ending; after which time you are to take the same care that the Receiver General's water bailiff or his deputy, and the steward's accounts be quarterly cleared, to the intent that no loss may happen by suffering money to continue in their hands, and if any lands shall fall out of lease during my Lord Derby's minority, you are to let such lands during that time to the right tenant thereof at such a moderate improved rent as yourself and the rest of the officers of the revenue shall conceive reasonable. You are also to take especial care that no money be suffered

to be transported out of the Island which by any legal means may be prevented, and that all goods and merchandise imported and sold, the proceeds thereof to be invested in the native commodities, in which particular especial regard is to be had that traffic and trade receive all due encouragement. As for the returning of the receipts quarterly into England, you may consider of the surest way for that performance, wherein I shall be well contented if all or the greatest part be remitted by bills of exchange to Liverpool or Chester.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1673, August 6. Paris.—My Lord: On Saturday we came here. We are now settled in a house, and I hope within two or three days to be pretty well at ease. The news here is of the consternation the people in Zealand were when our fleet was seen by them, and that they did not know whether they should surrender themselves or not.

CHARLES ALCOCKE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1673, August 9. Clonmel.—According to the commands I received lately from your Honour at Thomastown, I have acquainted the mayor of this town with what Sir Wm. Davis lately intimated to your Honour concerning the dismantling of the citadel of this town, which the mayor apprehends to be a matter of that moment, that he desires that your Honour or Sir William Davis will please to intimate your sense or desire in the matter under your hands, that so he may advise with his brethren of this corporation in order to give your Honour a full and satisfactory answer, which will be much an obligation to them.

HENRY GASCOIGNE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1673, August 19. Clarendon House.—Not knowing where to direct my Lord's letter to Mr. Hutchinson, the Quaker, or how it may be conveyed to him, I send it enclosed to you with a flying seal for your perusal, to the end you may as you see cause order the delivery of it. I am commanded to give you notice that yesterday my Lord drew first and second bills upon you for the payment of a hundred and eleven pounds to Mr. Nelthorpe or his order, the value being received here by his Grace.

My Lord of Ossory is I thank God in good health, though in the last engagement there were left upon his quarter-deck but himself, his page, and Captain Narborough.* We have not yet an account of the particular men lost in this fight, which has been very desperate and bloody.

Postscript:—My Lady Duchess is at present at the Bath, where I believe she may continue a fortnight.

* This was probably the engagement of Aug. 11, 1673, in which Narborough commanded the *Henrietta*,

Extract from a Letter of Colonel Laurence.

1673, August 28.—To move you to set others an example by returning over your money to England in Irish commodities, wherein I shall be willing to serve your Grace upon such reasonable terms, that I question not but to save you a considerable part of your exchange, and all required to practice it will be your forbearing your money three or four months at most, sometimes not half so long, after being paid in Ireland before you receive it in England. Your example herein may prompt others to take the same course, and thereby preserve this poor kingdom from further ruin by that means; and when your Grace hath experienced the advantage of it, you may move His Majesty to return the pay of the Irish regiments by the same way. When I understand how your Grace inclines to try this experiment, I shall more at large give you an account of the method and platform of it.

Col. Richard Laurence to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, September 22. Dublin.—I received a letter from his Grace, the Duke of Ormond, dated the 6th instant, in which amongst other things his Grace advises me he hath a great parcel of wool, received for rents, which lies at Carrick, which he directs me to advise with yourself about the disposement of it to his best advantage, in order to which, if you please to advise me of the quantity and quality, that is how much of it is large for the comb, and what quantity fine small wool for clothiers, and what quantity of middle ordinary wool of the growth of your poorer tenants; whether it be all whole year's growth or any part half-year's growth and lambs. Upon advice from you, I shall give you my opinion, and advise what markets I judge to be best to consign each several parcels to; only let me also know the general price you receive it at.

Commissioners of the Treasury to Capt. Geo. Mathew and Lieut. F. Legg.

1673, September 22. Treasury Chambers.—We have procured a commission under the seal of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, directed unto Mr. Nathaniel Taylor, to be His Majesty's commissioner and receiver of arrears of rents and other sums of money due to His Majesty in the County of Tipperary, thereby intending to free the country from that burthen they have so long groaned under by the sheriff's bailiffs, and the discharge of such unnecessary and undue charges that have usually issued in process to the disquiet and vexation of His Majesty's subjects. And have presumed to direct the bearer to leave the said commission with you, until the said Mr. Taylor, together with such sufficient security as you shall approve of, has signed and perfected the enclosed bond before you, which we entreat you to see done accordingly.

and then to transmit the same to us by some safe hand or by the post. We beg your pardon for this trouble, and remain your affectionate friends and servants.

John Stepney.
Edw. Roberts.
Joh. Hayes.
Alex. Bence.
Jos. Deane.

COL. RICHARD LAURENCE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1673, October 1. Chapelizod.—Yours, the 27th of September, is before me. The proposals I sent to his Grace was upon misinformation that his Grace transmitted most of his money into England in *specie* (which I looked at as a great damage to the kingdom, which I am sure he wishes well), or otherways returned it at exchange current, which last year was betwixt twelve and fifteen per cent., which had been a great damage to himself, on which considerations I writ these propositions to relieve both; but soon after meeting Mr. Controller Baxter, he informed me neither was true, but that his Grace had agreed with a merchant in London, who returned his money at eight per cent., and advance much beforehand, which made me wish my propositions in my hand again, for I fear all my ambition to serve his Grace will hardly bring his return within that compass, and the way attended with much more hazard and delay; but had it been as I understood, I think I might have proposed to his Grace a way to save half his exchange, and that I believe is as much as most merchants gain by their adventure, and computing his Grace's returns to be 12,000 pounds per annum at least, and exchange ten per cent., one time with another, I computed his Grace might save about 600*l* per annum, and withal promote the trade of the kingdom; but if his Grace can return his money as Mr. Baxter informed, I do not believe the gain will be worth the designing. Therefore I will say no more to that design till his Grace be at a greater loss, for great persons rarely love to play at small gain. But, Sir, for the 8,000 stone of wools on your hand, received in at 7*s*. 6*d*. per stone, unless they be generally of a better sort than the wools in these parts, they are bought too dear, for though there are some choice flocks in Tipperary, as Moore's and Martin's, etc., that are worth more money, yet the middle sort of wools are much such as ours are, and the generality of the wools here were sold under 6*s*., some few choice flocks at 7*s*. per stone, great quantities of which lies now both in the north and west of England unsold; and hard it is to sell wool in England now for ready money; and while the Dutch war continues I fear will be so. Therefore, Sir, if you could sell your wools in Ireland, and secure your money to be paid in England at three or four months, and five or six per cent. loss, I advise you to do it; if not, let me know if yourself or any of your friends in those parts have any correspondence or acquaintance with any honest, sufficient merchants

at Bristol, Minehead, Taunton, Bideford, Exeter, Tiverton, etc., to consign goods unto; if not, I shall advise you to such as myself has traded with these several years, and found them able and honest, to whom you may consign parcels of three or four hundred stone at a time to sell by commission, that is to have two per cent. for sails, and be accountable to you for the product; and thus by one thousand stone of the parcel, you would receive advice from them how markets rule (which are subject to vary monthly), and after that, might consign the rest of it to such places as you observed by this trial the markets most encouraged; and if you can keep your wool till after Christmas, markets are best in February, March, and April. But then his Grace must have some person in London to whom copies of the invoice and bills of lading for each ship must be sent, and they must correspond with your factors of the respective ports in England, and receive their accounts of sales, and advise them about their proceeds and charge bills on them for the money; which if his Grace thinks none of his servants is capable of, I shall propose to him a sufficient merchant in London (responsible for 40,000 pounds), that shall there manage the whole correspondence betwixt yourself in Ireland and your factors in England, which person may save his Grace the charge of keeping any other cashier (or treasurer) except for petty expenses, and the same person may probably advance (upon reasonable terms, when special occasions require) upon the security of the effects in his hand; besides, the same person may probably find a way to truck wool for cloth and stuffs, which is now the chief trade for wools, and take them to his own account, and pay his Grace a better price for his wools than they can be sold for ready money. If you incline (before you receive his Grace's further advice) to send over some small parcels to Minehead and Bideford, I shall send you forms for your invoice, and letters of advice with directions how to make your entries at Custom house (if needful), and when you are in your way, shall from time to time give whatsoever assistance and advise may be needful.

Postscript:—When I understand what other goods you receive of your tenants, I shall give you my best advice about their disposal.

COL. RICHARD LAURENCE to CAPTAIN GEO. MATHEW.

1673, October 14. Dublin.—My servant's neglect in bringing your letter so late on Saturday, prevented my answering till this post. I have here enclosed sent you forms of bills of lading, invoice, and letters of advice.* When you ship your goods, if the weather be fair, or you have a dry warehouse near the King's scales, weigh before you make your entry, because then you will have no trouble of post entries, but if the weather be likely to rain, undergo any trouble or charge rather than have your wool wet, for wet will not only spoil the colour of your wool, but rot all your bags, which will be a great loss,

* See below.

and the same bags will last you several years if they be kept dry, therefore write to your factors at every port to be careful of your bags, and if they can't sell them with your wool, to wash and dry them and return them back to you with all speed, and in this case make a guess entry, and perfect all your business in the Custom house within doors before you bring your wool to the scales, and have a close gabbard lie ready as near the scales as you can, that the wool may be turned just from the scales into the gabbard, and make the porters sweep the ground very clean about the scales before you throw down your bags, and be sure your gabbard be not leaky, but see her bottom be dry and clean before you throw in your wool. For the fees of the Custom house, both within doors and without, every clerk of the Custom house will readily inform you. When you make a computed or guess entry, do not compute it exactly, keep the officer as ignorant as you can of the exact weight of your wool, for if the officer at the scales be anything civil, they give good weight, sometimes seven or eight, ten or twelve pound at a draft, that if you enter short, your making a post entry for forty stone is as little trouble as for ten, and if you enter considerably over, it will be the same with the officer in the making his return. If there be anything else you need advice more than what is on the other side that comes not into my memory, upon notice you shall receive it from him who is glad of an opportunity in anything within his power to express his readiness to be serviceable to his Grace.

ENCLOSED WITH THE FOREGOING LETTER.

The usual duties and fees paid at the Custom house to bring the wool aboard the ship.

Per stone.

Prime duty, 15*d.*
Licence, 4*d.*
Fees for licence, 1,500 stones, 1*l* 5*s.*

Petty duty.

Searcher, 4*d.* per bag.
Cranier, 4*d.* per bag.
Weigher and parceler at scales, 2*d.* per bag.
Writing the entry, and cocket fees of the whole parcel, 6*l* 1*s.*
Gabridge at Dublin, 4*d.*; but at Waterford, according to the distance of the ship.

So that we compute our wool stands us in clear on board all charge, betwixt 18*d.* and 19*d.* per stone, allowing 16 pounds to the stone; if the officer of the scales be very strict, more; and it would rise higher, but that you are allowed 18 pounds to the stone (by the King's scales), called the great stone, so that every hundred-weight of wool at the scales at 16 pounds to the stone, makes seven stone, but at 18 pounds to the stone, is six stone, and so you must reckon your stones with the King's officer, every hundred-weight six stone; and so expresses your cocket and your bond for certificate of its landing, but your

account or invoice to your factors must be at 16 pounds to the stone. For the variation of weights in the several ports in England you consign to, your factors in England will express in their accounts.

We usually pay for freight from Dublin to Bristol 5*d.* per stone, sometimes 6*d.*, and the same to Minehead if the ship belong not to that port, but if she do, they will carry as cheap as to Bideford or Appledore, which is 4*d.*, sometimes 3*d.*, per stone; but Waterford being a shorter cut, it is probable you may agree cheaper; but never pinch freight to miss a good vessel. I had rather give some vessels 6*d.* than others 4*d.* per stone; let your vessel be stiff and staunch, reputed a good sailer, with an honest skilful master, well acquainted with the coast, and well manned, otherways your goods may sink in a storm while others gets safe to shore, or be taken by a pirate while others escapes. If you ship off any goods before further advice, consign at Bristol to Mr. John Teig, at the Dolphin; at Minehead, to Mr. Nathaniel Bullock; at Bideford, to Mr. Samuel Leach; what you ship to Minehead, let it be most combing wool; at Taunton, serge makers give the best rates; for Bristol, some combing, but most clothing; at Bideford, both sorts usually does well. I am against your venturing to Exeter, or any place beyond the Land's End while war and winter lasts. The venture is too great upon both accounts for the small matter gotten by wool to run the hazard of; and for the person to manage this affair at London, I intend to commend Mr. William Kiffin (a person well known to his Grace), either to undertake it himself, or to commend some other person to his Grace in whom he may be satisfied.

FORM OF LETTER OF ADVICE, BILL OF LADING, AND INVOICE. [Enclosed with above letter].

1673, October 12. Dublin.—These are to advise you I have shipped on board the *Swan*, of Bristol, John Styles, master, for this present voyage, twelve bags of wool; the quantity and quality is expressed in the enclosed invoice. You are to receive the same into your charge, paying freight according to the bill of lading, with the customs and duties of your port, and to secure them in a dry warehouse till you receive advice from Mr. William Kiffin of London, merchant, whose orders you are to observe in the disposement of them, and to send to him an account of sales with an account current, and observe his orders and accept his bills for the money you sell the goods for. Send myself advice of their arrival, and the condition you receive them in, with a certificate from the Custom house of their landing; and when sold, send me copies of all accounts you send of sales, etc., to William Kiffin aforesaid, and of all bills he charges on you. By all your letters, advise me how the rates of wools and other Irish commodities rules with you, and you shall from time to time receive further advice and supply of fresh parcels of goods as your markets gives encouragements to your loving friend.

Direct your letter to M. ———, Esq., to be left with the postmaster of Dublin; or if by ship to Dublin, to R. L.; or if Waterford, to N. G.; to be sent as above said.

Shipped by the grace of God in good order and well conditioned, by me, R. L., of D., merchant, in and upon the good ship called the *S.* of *P.*, whereof is master, under God, for this present voyage, G. L., and now riding at anchor in the port of H———; to say ——— bags of wool, containing stones, and is on the proper account and adventure of R. L. of B., merchant, being marked and numbered as in the margin; and are to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid port of H———, the dangers of the seas only excepted, unto G. M. or his assignees, he or they paying freight for the said goods at the rate of 6*d.* per stone, with primage and average accustomed. In witness whereof the master or purser of the said ship hath affirmed to three bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, the one of which three bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void; and so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety. Amen. Dated this day of

1671, May 13. Dublin.—Account of twelve bags of wool shipped on board the *Orange Tree* of Northam, Joseph Comber, master, for Appledore, and is on my proper account and adventure, and goes consigned unto Mr. Ethel Davie for Mr. George Ivie of Crediton, in Devonshire, merchant, marked and numbered as per margin, viz.:—

No.	Of whom Bought.	Sorts of Wool.	Net Weight.	Quantity of Stones.	Prices Cleared on Board.	£ s. d.
			c. qt. lb.			
77	Joseph Fish	Long fleece ...	1 : 3 : 20			
78	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 3 : 6			
79	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 3 : 5	ston. lb.	s. d.	
80	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 0 : 20	93 : 12	12 : 6	58 11 10½
81	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 03 : 13			
82	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 1 : 5			
83	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 2 : 3			
84	Will Skooleigh	Short fleece..	1 : 3 : 12			
85	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 0 : 1	ston. lb.	s. d.	
86	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 1 : 11	73 : 7	10 : 0	36 14 4½
87	Do.	Do. ...	1 : 3 : 18			
88	Do.	Do. ...	2 : 1 : 13			
In 12 bags of sundry persons ...			23 : 3 : 15	167 : 3 ...		95 6 3
12 bags at 6s. per bag			...	...	...	03 12 0
				Total		98 18 3

ARTHUR PODMORE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1673, October 25. Dublin.—The enclosed letters came hither with three packets on Thursday night last. Mr. Read has the wool licences for 1,000 stone each. We could not get them

for 500 each without paying 25*s*. every warrant to the secretary, which in that respect would have been a double charge. I proposed to him to take half-fees for every licence, and let them go for 500 stone each, which would have been the same thing in effect to him, but he said it would be an ill precedent, and others would expect the like. However, in making the warrants to you or your assignees, he did comply, but not without first asking my Lord Lieutenant if any danger from capers should be apprehended. It has been usual in such cases to have a warrant for one of the frigates, plying near Kinsale, to convoy ships with wool; should the like be thought needful now, I presume, upon request made, it will be granted.

James Clarke to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1673, October 28. Clarendon House.—The gentleman* that Colonel Laurence recommended was with his Grace, and is known to be an able, understanding man, and has promised to serve his Grace to his power; he will write to his correspondents in all parts of the west, and upon their answers, will return his advice what he had best to do with his wool; this being the deadest time for a market, we hope to have time enough to order the transporting of it against a probable time to dispose of it to advantage. This day, Mr. Mulys tells us of a merchant that deals greatly in that commodity, and that has seen the wool, or at least have had a report what it is; he believes this man will deal for the whole quantity. I suppose his proposals will be given to his Grace within two days, and by the next post you shall know the result.

Richard Mulys to Ormond.

1673 [-4], January 3. Paris.—In my last I advertised your Grace of 200*l* that my Lord of Derby had drawn upon you for the two months' maintenance. I produced the bill to Monsieur D. Voulyrs for advance of the said sum, and received for answer that his order [obliterated], and he could advance no more money upon his Lordship's bills. This my Lord would not give credit to; himself having been with the merchant formerly, who told him that if I would appear, his Lordship might have what money he pleased; whereupon, on Saturday last, I went together with my Lord, and was repulsed in like manner as before; at which he grew highly displeased as believing some trick in it on purpose to oppose and disgrace him. I can answer for myself that I was wholly ignorant and much surprised at this stop of necessary payments. Whatever his Lordship's resentments were upon this disappointment of money, and the notice that he told me was lately given him from London of your Grace's intention to abandon him and

* Mr. Kiffin.

all his affairs, besides his own pressing occasions for pocket money, his Lordship concealed [them] from me, and secretly is slipt from hence with design (as appears by his Lordship's letter to me received yesterday at noon), and by the report of his friends, Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Morrits, to appear first in his own story and disabuse your Grace. He parted hence on Sunday, in the afternoon, and he hoped to be at London on this day. His course here your Grace has partly heard; the manner of living that he proposeth to himself, your Grace will understand from his own mouth. His friends here extol his prudence, conduct, close and steady resolutions, and expect his sudden return to Paris, which I believe is at present designed. He hath privately disposed of his coach and horses; His other goods I have taken an inventory of, and will lodge with Monsieur Joubert, the master of the Academy. There is nobody with him but a French footboy, that speaks less English than his Lordship hath French (and some say one other servant that belongs to Morrits, and was in the attempt upon Mr. Forbes, but this is not spoke with certainty), they are both of very ill fame. He hath had supplies of money, I presume from Mr. Wentworth, or some ways that they have put him upon, of which your Grace may hear in time. And because his Lordship could not command enough here to repay the same in the manner he intended, he grew incensed against me, who had not power over one penny of his money, but am now forced, considering the manner of his departure, the clamour of the poor mechanics, and the dishonour that would thereupon fall upon his Lordship, to employ that money and credit that my own friends had given me here for other uses, to the discharging of his Lordship's debts, which done, I cheerfully lay hold on the liberty that your Grace hath given me, and on Saturday next set out with the rest of my Lord's servants under my charge for England. Since within this eight days, I have supplied my Lord with 100 pistoles for his pocket expense.

Postscript:—I shall lay out for payment of my Lord's debts here, and otherwise on his Lordship's accounts, betwixt 200*l* and 300*l*. I beseech your Grace that provision may be made for discharge thereof, by reason of Mr. Forbes his great charges here; and the disappointment of satisfaction from Marrits by his discharge from prison without any regard to damages, cost, and charge. I am forced to advance to him some part of his salary.

Encloses copy of the Earl of Derby's letter to Rich. Mulys:—

1673, December 31. Paris.—I am gone towards England this day, therefore I desire you to take care that my debts be paid, especially those to De Hollando, and to pay off the coachman and Mountaine, and take their liveries, and to send Mr. [ ]ereignó and the page after me.

EDWARD CORKER to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1674, March 25. Dublin.—Since you left Dublin, looking more narrowly into the accounts passed in the year 1662, I find an account of 1,004,000*l*, which was advanced by Sir Robert Vyner upon his Grace's first coming to the government; and in the payments out of that sum, I have discovered the very truth of that matter now in question before the Commissioners of the Treasury—and which I doubt not but will satisfy you when you see the account, that the 547*l* 1*s*. 8*d*. paid by way of imprest, is not the same that his Grace allows as paid in his account with Sir Daniel Bellingham, for on the 13th of April, 1662, there is paid Mr. Hume's 547*l* 1*s*. 8*d*., besides the former sum—and in that very account is said to be allowed back by his Grace—how they happened to be alike I know not, but am confident it is really as I have found it. I will not proceed in anything by informing the commissioners how the matter is until I hear from you, or that you appoint one to examine that account with me. I owe a duty to his Grace which obligeth me to regard any concern of his—and although this account may satisfy you that I am now in the right, yet I think it not convenient that the commissioners should see it. I will be directed by you what is best to be done, for when you are satisfied that the matter has been misapprehended all this while, it may be you may think it necessary to proceed some particular way for the satisfaction of the commissioners, for I guess it to be his Grace's humour that he would equally choose the loss of so much money rather than to be found in arrear for it, although through mistake.

LADY MARY CAVENDISH to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1674, June 28.—I was sorry yesterday when I received your Ladyship's letter, to find it was not written from Ireland. They told me the wind was fair, two or three days together, after you were at the sea side, which made me hope you were landed. I wrote a letter four or five days ago, which I believe your Ladyship will not receive. My Lord Devonshire is resolved upon going into the country within a fortnight, but I believe I shall not, for my Lord says he will not go. I have written to Betty Stanhope; when I hear how she does, I will give your Ladyship an account. The town has now very little company in it; I hear they talk very much again of my Lord Lauderdale's going into Ireland. I met him the other day with my Lady Devonshire, whom he comes often to see; which you may imagine she was pleased with. He has gotten her chaplain, Mr. Naylor, the promise of being a prebendary of Westminster. The children are very well. I shall now only beg of your Ladyship to present my humble duty to my father.

ORMOND to SIR H. COVENTRY.

1674, July 13. Kilkenny.—By what steps I am gotten hither will not be much for your instruction, and it will be

of as little importance to tell you I am here ready to receive your commands. I neither have, nor am like to have, any observations to make touching the place, the people, or the government. You are therefore like to receive addresses from me very rarely; at least I hope so, because the subject can probably be only when I find myself or some friend of mine under some difficulty, by the act or power of those that profess not to wish us well. This I already meet with in the case of Sir George Lane, in whose behalf I presumed to importune His Majesty for a just declaration of his pleasure that he might receive the benefit of two letters patents, by which offices and salaries are conferred on him for life. His pretension was referred to my Lord Treasurer's examination, and on his report the suit was granted. In a very few days after, a letter is contrived which absolutely frustrates the King's justice and favour to Sir George, and though it was without doubt calculated principally for that end, yet it carries so much appearance of reason with it, that I do not wonder it should pass without any observation of the main drift of it. If you please to allow Sir George Lane the liberty of informing you of all the circumstances of this affair, I think it will appear to you, and then to His Majesty, that as his bounty has been placed in this particular upon the consideration of long and faithful service, so if the establishment be examined, places less useful and persons less meriting will be found provided for. Besides that, Sir George Lane's places and pensions were in the establishment undertaken to be paid by the Lord Ranelagh's contract, and divers others which were not, are since added and paid. All I will add is that I was very desirous at my parting with His Majesty, to bring with me this mark of my credit with him, and that it will put me much out of countenance to be disappointed. I am, Sir, your most affectionate and most humble servant.

Carroll Bolton to Lord John Butler.

1674, July 24. Belfast.—Excuse Bland's stay, for he could be despatched no sooner; and however things may be presented to you, and notwithstanding your adversaries here, I doubt not of two true friends, and those will (in due time) bring in the third. Whatever answer (to yours) you receive from my Lord, be sure you constantly write to him, and let him know your passions increase, and let affairs jog as please the fates. Write to Hoyle, and enclose it in a letter from Henry Bryn to me, but put not your hand to the letter, yet let all be written with your own hand, and write as from a third person; you know what you have to say. I shall manage the business so that *she* shall know it to be your Lordship's hand, and from yourself, but nobody else. As I am yet very confident of good success (though these little oppositions by shaking the root serve to hinder the growth and thriving thereof, yet do they the better fix it by making it take surer root, and consequently

it must prosper the more plentifully, and the enjoyment will prove more satisfactory when matters are compared with difficulty), so there shall be no want of my best endeavours.

Carroll Bolton to Ormond.

1674, July 29. Belfast.—May it please your Grace: The gout is so in my hand that I can hardly write; however, I thought it necessary to give your Grace an account of occurrences since my last by Mr. Bland.

The Countess Donegall received a letter from the Countess of Mountrath in the behalf of the Earl, her son; after reading whereof, she said: "I think I shall be persuaded to let Lord John have Nan, but Mountrath shall never, yet I hope there's an end put to Lord John's further addresses if he has not a greater passion for her than I think"; so that I find now, the Countess being confirmed in Lord John's passion for Lady Ann (having assurance that Lady Ann hath a kindness for him), she will no longer oppose it since my Lord Donegall is altogether for a match; upon consideration whereof, with all submission, I humbly conceive Lord John should do well to haste hither as privately as possible may be, and with as few attendants, that his coming may not be known before he be here; his work will be to satisfy the Countess and Lady Ann of his real passions for her, and then nothing can obstruct the confirmation. Truly, my Lord, Lady Ann hath been so free with her mother, that she hath commended the person of Lord John, and more effectually his humour; and give me leave to acquaint your Grace that Lady Ann is very fair, virtuous, of an excellent humour, and mighty ingenious. 'Tis true she is little, but exceeding pretty, and I am confident marriage would increase her stature. When matters come to a treaty, which I hope will be soon after Lord John hath been here (if I may advise your Grace), do as much as you well can for him, and refer Lady Ann's portion or estate or both to my Lord; for to my knowledge, if he match her in your Grace's family, he will settle upon her, in England and Ireland, above 3,000*l* per annum, with noble seats; but this to your Grace only.

Lord Clare* to Ossory.

1674, July 30. Paris.—From Perwis, six leagues from Charleroi.—My last was of the 23rd to your Lordship, upon our march from Park, near Lovaine, which we continued all that night, to join next day with 10,000 German horse at Bonuff; their foot, being but 12,000, came last night to us, we having laid between them and the enemy. There went 4,000 German foot and 3,000 horse from us to assist the Palatinate army. We have the finest army that ever was seen; we are at least 17,000 horse and 35,000 foot.

* Gilbert Holles, 3rd Earl of Clare, of the Holles creation.

The Prince of Condé fortifies himself close to Charleroi, and it seems he hath no mind to us, though we be come here to him. When there is anything more, your Lordship shall have it.

Postscript:—I beseech your Lordship to send this to my Lord Duke for Ireland, since I cannot write by a quicker way to his Grace, and that here in our camp we have no certain way of sending by reason of the boors and enemy, but as by chance we meet with convoys.

JAMES CLARKE to ORMOND.

1674, August 8. Clarendon House.—This day Sir Cyril Wych was with me to desire that his principal money might be paid with the interest, which will be due the 21st instant; it will be 618*l*. This was due to Sir William Boardman, who told him, as he tells me, that he believed about this time he would help your Grace with the same sum, for I understand this gentleman is now building a house in the square in St. James' fields. There is a report when the King comes from Windsor he will go to Newmarket, and that the Queen will go. If your Grace think it convenient to consider to whom you will lend your house, I heard the King should say that the Queen should have his, and he would have your Grace's. How true this is I know not. If your Grace has sent any answer to Squire's propositions, I must stay till Sir George comes from my Lord of Dorset's on Tuesday; he went yesterday thither. I think it would be convenient to know from thence whether the money deducted out of the prize wines be allowed, or how much, that there may be no stop at the next payment, for without some testimony from thence what is done, I shall be delayed here.

FRANCIS, LORD AUNGIER to ORMOND.

1674, August 8. Longford.—I have returned the bearer your Grace's falconer, with two cast of hawks, of which one cast was mewed this last year. I hope they will please your Grace, but if they should fail your expectation, your Grace has this reserve, that if you like mine better, both they and my falconer are at your Grace's disposal. About a month hence, I resolve to kiss your Grace's hands at Kilkenny, by which time, if this fair weather lasts, I doubt not but the harvest will be in, and then the season will be proper for this sport, in the trial of which, your Grace will soon find how far I am improved in this art since your Grace left Dublin.

I received, three posts since, a kind of summons from Mr. Secretary Coventry to the Parliament in November next, when he tells me 'tis agreed on all hands we shall meet; but in this affair I am wholly governed by your Grace.

Postscript:—My Lord, just as the goshawk was drawn, there was an impediment discovered in her wing, so that I

was forced to send a flying hawk in her stead, the only hawk I have, and the hopefullest in the three kingdoms. She has already this season killed three brace of old stagers, and I had that value for her, that no man on earth (except the King and the Duke) should have had her from me but your Grace.

LORD CLARE to EARL OF OSSORY.

1674, August 6.—My Lord: I have written to your Lordship from our camp near Nivel, and from Lenef, where we came nearer to the enemy's camp at Tresini. We were at Lenef two nights in view of the enemy, and upon Saturday, the 11th of this month, we marched from thence towards Mariemont, leaving a thousand foot and 2,000 horse and dragoons in the rear guard, under the Prince of Vodemon's command. Our army marched in three several ways to Mariemont, and our baggage in three more; the disposition of the march being always left to the Spanish commanders in this country, though that day the Prince would have his baggage go further about to the right hand, rather than take the nearer way that was full of ill passages and very narrow, but it was not observed, which obliged our guards to keep their post so long, that the Germans were encamped, and most of the Spanish and Holland army got to Mariemont, two leagues and a half from our guard, to see our waggons pass the first narrow way they met with. In the meanwhile, the Prince of Condé drew out his army behind a hill, which was opposite to our guards, which he attacked with two regiments of dragoons and foot, at nine of the clock in the morning, and we disputing the ground, he brought two pieces of artillery and sent more men to fire upon us.

When we saw our waggons past the first narrow passage, we retired to a bridge behind us, and there we disputed the passage, but being overpowered by the enemy's foot, we were forced to give way, having lost young Prince Maurice of Nasau, Colonel to one of the foot battalions, and the Colonel that commanded the other battalion, with most of their officers. Then our horse kept no ground, being all inclosures about us, until we came a league further, where we were received by Count Valdeck, Marquess de Assentar, and Duke de Villahermosa, at the head of four regiments of foot and a thousand horse; they also had two small pieces of artillery planted on a rising ground before them. And there, after a sharp dispute, and giving a stop to the enemy, the Prince left the post to those great commanders, and went to put the rest of his army in a posture of fighting.

About half a league further he found his artillery and the wing of the Holland foot, which the Reigne Grave (a brave man, and Lieutenant General of the foot) commanded; his Highness got this artillery planted on a height near Mariemont, and drew his foot and some horse to defend it. In the meanwhile, the Marquess Assentar was taken prisoner, Count

Valdeck wounded, and most of the commanders and soldiers of those five regiments lost, and their two guns, our horse having not stuck well to them; only the Duke of Villahermosa behaved himself like a brave man.

Then the Prince of Condé attacks our artillery, about one of the clock, with all his force, but it was resolutely and bravely defended by the Prince of Orange; he drew thither all his foot, who fought admirable well, and five German regiments. He had also some squadrons of horse, but the gross of our horse were on the bottom and plains near us, towards Mons, to which plains some of our great commanders would persuade the Prince to retire, but his Highness told them he would make good the place; and it was necessary, for if we had lost it, we had been in danger of losing all. The hill was level and large on the top, and surrounded with woods and orchards; the enemy pressed through these orchards to come upon us, and planted their artillery upon some houses and heights which were in them, and continued sharp fighting until twelve of the clock at night, having broke in twice in the night with some squadrons of horse on our flank, crying to us to lay down arms, but they were beaten out again. The enemy and we set many houses afire to give us light in the night. They retired about one of the clock in the morning, and we continued until eight in the same place where we fought, then having taken all the wounded men with us, and the bodies of the dead which were of quality, we marched as formerly we intended to the plains between Mariemont and Mons, where we now are; but few of our horse could come that day to service.

Count Zowis and all our generals were on the place, but none so active, so steady and so brave as the Prince of Orange, who from nine of the clock in the morning until twelve at night, was in the heat of all engagements, and indeed all that while it was a continued one.

His Highness fortunately escaped, having once or twice come to the head of the enemy's squadrons of horse to command them to follow him, and the second time asking the captain why he did not follow at the first command, he answered he was putting his men in order, upon which, the Prince, discovering his white scarf, he clapt spurs to his horse and went to the head of another squadron, which immediately he brought upon the enemy and defeated him. We lost two small pieces of cannon, and the greatest part of our Holland army's baggage. I believe there was 4,000 of our side killed, and above 2,000 wounded, and that the enemy had as many killed and wounded of theirs. The Prince of Lorraine, Prince Pio the Reignegrave, the Prince of Turtenbergh, the Duke of Holstein, Lieutenant General Alnay, and a great many more officers of quality wounded.

Prince Zalmes, Count Solmes, Colonel of the Prince of Orange's guards of foot, and a great many other officers of ours, prisoners. You shall have a perfecter account of what were killed, wounded, and taken by the next, but I give you now

a true and impartial account of the engagement, as I have been eye witness to it from first to last, having no other charge that day but the honour of following the Prince.

Sir Walter Fane died this morning of his wounds, having behaved himself with much credit and applause. It was a sharp engagement, and obstinately pursued by the French. Your brother, Overkirke, behaved himself gallantly, and received a musket bullet in his head, but did not break his skull; he is now ready for another bout.

The Condé Montekey sent us this day a good body of fresh horse and 5,000 Spanish foot. The Prince attributes our disaster to Monsieur Lavigne, as designed to have us affronted, and so much his Highness told him before Duke de Villahermosa, Prince of Vodemont, and many others.

I pray send this to my Lord Duke, your father, with my most humble duty.

Postscript:—Marquess de Assentar died of his wounds; and I pray excuse my blots.*

ORMOND to the GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

1674, August 17. Kilkenny.—I received your letter of the 25th of July last, representing the bad estate the people of the Isle of Man are in for want of due provisions, and the scarcity of money amongst them hereby, though my Lord of Derby's affair· will be exceedingly incommoded. I shall yet, upon the hopes you have there of a good herring fishing, give some further time to the people for their bringing in their rents and arrears. I hope this encouragement will induce them to use their utmost endeavours to comply with my Lord of Derby's straits for want of the rents of the island, and doubt not of your taking all imaginable care to have it the most speedily effected. I am in my Lord's behalf to give you my thanks for your care of the government there, and return you my own for the present of hawks you sent me by the bearer. I am glad to find that your bishop is now arrived, who I hope will continue with you for the further encouragement of the people.

As to the person you say you have reprieved and pardon of another, in regard their faults were small, for obtaining provisions in the time of dearth there, and writing so reprieved by what appears to me in your letter, I know no reason but that he may have his pardon as well as the other.

COL. RICHARD LAURENCE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1674, September 22.—I have here enclosed a copy of articles containing the substance of the contract betwixt yourself and Mr. Middleton; you may alter as you see cause those covenants of parting. I thought necessary, in case the business should not answer expectation, though I can foresee no reason to doubt

* The spelling of the proper names adopted in the original has been followed in this transcript.

on either part, but by this one, Mr. Porson, you will make an experiment how the country will take to spinning better than by more; and proportionable to your spinnings' increase, you may increase looms and artists at pleasure. We cannot make too much of this commodity if we can make it so much cheaper than England as will repay the disproportion of freight and adventure, which will be above treble what it is from London or Hull, in regard the voyage and adventure is so much more hazardous and chargeable, we have the advantage of England thirty pounds per cent. in the wools. If we can reduce the labour near the rate of England, the design will take, and then we may as well transport 5,000*l* worth a year as one. If we cannot attain to this foreign manufacture, it is vain to attempt any other, depending upon the expense of the country. The trouble and uncertainty of sales, and hazards of trusting is not to be endured, and the country wears little of this sort of coarse cloth; and for fine cloth, our spinning will not come to it in seven years for any quantity I concern myself in. The receipt and approbation of the cloth, because I know yourself neither understands nor will undergo the trouble, if yourself or any other friends of yours think fit to stand the venture of seas and markets, I shall be your factor on very reasonable terms (the chief profit I aim at is to be serviceable to his Grace); if not, I shall take the cloth at the rate he is to deliver them, and be accountable to his Grace for them at six months after shipping of each pack, which is ten cloths. When I find they turn to a good account, I shall allow his Grace interest for his money. In the meanwhile, I presume your profit by the wool will do it, for the smallest wool, which is to be bought for the most part at 6*s*. 6*d*. and 7*s*., is best for us, and 12*d*. per stone profit by your wool is 6*s*. a cloth at 5*l*, which is 6*l* per cent., and if we can make two returns a year, as I hope we may, it will be 12*l* per cent. per annum, besides the planting of your town and filling the country full of money. If this design fail, I will never meddle more with manufacture in Ireland; but it appears to me to be the most rational and hopeful that hath been undertaken; if there be anything either in the articles or in my letter obscure, upon notice I shall explain.

Postscript:—Present my faithful humble service to their Graces, tell them I repent the sending that small parcel of linen; my design was not to put off the goods, but that her Grace, who I looked at as the mother of this manufacture, his Grace being the father of it, should see what linen it produceth, and order her housekeeper to give her an account how it wears; hoping her Grace commending of it upon her own experience to other ladies of her acquaintance might bring it into request. For the sheeting and table linen, I know there is none such made in the King's dominions, nor in Europe, better at the price, and my great discouragement is want of sales for ready money, and if her Grace should return this small parcel, it may bring an ill report upon it.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWIXT GEORGE MATHEW, ESQ., ON THE BEHALF OF HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF ORMOND, ETC., ON THE ONE PART, AND WILLIAM MIDDLETON OF DUBLIN, CLOTHIER, ON THE OTHER PART, AS FOLLOWETH.:—

That the said George Mathew, Esq., shall furnish the said William Middleton, with a convenient dwelling-house and other conveniences for work-houses in the town of Callan, at the rates expressed in his Grace's propositions for the planting of the said town, etc.

That the said George Mathew, Esq., shall supply the said William Middleton with wools such as he shall have occasion for from time to time at the rate of 8*s*. per stone, not exceeding 50*l* worth at a time; the said Middleton to give security to be responsible for the said wools, and to perform the conditions of the next article.

That the said Middleton shall cause to be spun the said wools at the town of Callan and country adjacent, and shall there weave the same in broad cloth according to the length, breadth, size and weight agreed upon betwixt the said William Middleton and Richard Laurence of Chapelizod, Esq., which cloth the said Middleton is to send to Dublin from the loom, and there deliver the same at his own proper cost to the said Richard Laurence or his assigns; and upon the certificate of the said Richard Laurence that he hath received the said cloth well and sufficiently performed according to agreement, the said George Mathew, Esq., will pay the said Middleton five pounds for each cloth.

The said George Mathew, Esq., doth covenant to take, and the said William Middleton doth covenant to deliver, for the first year 500*l* worth of the said cloth, for the second year 1,000*l* worth, and for the third year 1,500*l* worth, and no more nor less, unless by a new or further agreement betwixt them.

ARTICLES BETWEEN COL. RICHARD LAURENCE AND WILLIAM MIDDLETON.

It is agreed betwixt Richard Laurence and William Middleton, that the said Middleton shall make a sort of cloth known by the name of Wiltshire pack cloths, which are to contain out of the loom betwixt 41 and 42 yards, and full three yards broad within the lyst; the lyst of a deep blue, two inches broad; the cloth to be weaved in a ten hundred reed, and made of good fine fleece wool.

That the said contract shall continue for three years in case both persons find mutual encouragement; but if the said Middleton shall not be able to perform according to contract, he shall have liberty after three months warning, and delivering cloth for the stock of wools in his hand, to remove or stay and employ himself for his best advantage. And on the other hand, if the said George Mathew shall be discouraged to

proceed, he shall have liberty, after six months warning, to withdraw his stock, allowing to the said Middleton 20*l* towards the charge of his remove, and other dæmages he may suffer by the trade undertaking.

CAPT. GEO. MATHEW to (?) COL. LAURENCE.

1674, September 22. Kilkenny.—I received yours with the articles intended to be passed between me and Middleton for setting up a trade at Callan, in which I do not observe what articles are to pass between his Grace and you for paying his Grace. For the cloth only, you mention that you will pay his Grace in six months after the goods are shipped, which is very uncertain, and also what you mention about the interest of my Lord's money if you find the goods turn to a good account, Therefore, I desire a certain time may be limited for your payment after receiving the goods with the interest, and for the wool that Middleton shall from time to time receive it at the price current here when he takes it, and what buildings he thinks fit to make at Callan, to do it upon his own charge upon the terms proposed, and my Lord to be obliged only to take of the value of five hundred pounds a year.

What houses are undisposed of in the place, shall be delivered Mr. Middleton by the time appointed, which is all from your friend.

COL. RICHARD LAURENCE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1674, September 25. Chapelizod.—Yours of the 22nd instant I received. Upon reading the same to Mr. Middleton, he seemed to be discouraged, suspecting yourself hath no great kindness for that affair, and it is your unhappiness, though I am persuaded undeserved, to be thought no favourer of his Grace's designs in promoting Protestant plantations, which I suppose arises from the discontent, and from thence the complaints of several of your Protestant tenants in Kilkenny; for I observed while there that not only Doctor Jerome but Mr. Clubb, a Norwich weaver, and others that came along with us about settling at Callan, after they observed his Grace left them wholly to your encouragement, they presently declined your purposes of removing. Now, Sir, being satisfied this is but the groundless jealousies of weak people, for that your near relation to that noble family, with your English education and great concernedness in the English interest by your estate, doth sufficiently satisfy me your parts and ingenuity are too high to subject civil interest to the interest of a particular opinion in religion; but to satisfy such a sort of people as we must have to do with about planting Callan with the most rational arguments against your fancy will be hard work, Therefore, Sir, I presume in the behalf of his Grace, to offer it to your great prudence whether it may not be advisable to put out your name in his Grace's propositions, and to put in

Controller Baxter's, or some other Protestant servant of my Lord's to manage that business, who may be bound to transact all by your advice and direction so far as it concerns my Lord's profit or loss; and the rather because as these kind of mechanic affairs are far below your quality and education, so are they much besides your humour to trouble yourself with things of this nature; for whoever meddles with them, must subject himself to converse and treat with many impertinent people. Sir, excuse this freedom, for had not I good assurance of your great candour and ingenuity in interpreting all things well that is so meant, I should not have presumed thus to have writ. In answer [obliterated] write about my covenants with his Grace for the payment of the cloth. I have writ at large to himself, and I am willing to sign to any reasonable covenants tendered by you, provided I hazard the loss of no more than my labour; and it will be hard for me to covenant to pay interest till I have tried the markets beyond sea, and know what profit our goods will turn to above freight and insurance. I desire if you proceed with Mr. Middleton, you would not alter the article of delivering him wool at 8*s*. per stone, for upon that depends much of the success of our undertaking, for which I shall give you good reasons when I see you, which are in short these:—First, unless we fix the wool at a certain price, we cannot fix the cloth at a certain price; secondly, if he be at liberty to buy his own wool, he will be tempted to buy such wool as is for his own profit, though much to our loss, for the goodness of the cloth depends upon the nature of the wool, and I intend next shear time to send down a skilful man to view the wool of all my Lord's tenants, and to pitch upon such parcels as are fittest for our use, and to take the same wool every year at the price then current. Sir, Mr. Middleton coming down again to wait upon you to make an end with you off or on, I shall add no more.

Capt. Geo. Mathew to Col. Richard Laurence.

1674, October 14.—I deferred answering your letter until I could give you an account what we should conclude with Mr. Middleton. I produced him those concessions that I drew in behalf of my Lord, and that I would in every point that he would fix upon observe them to him, and desired no other security but a covenant that he would settle the manufactory at Callan, and during his continuance of it there he should have the benefit of what was promised, which he accepted of and signed to an agreement in order to a lease; and in regard my Lord was not free to run the hazard of adventure of the product of that manufacture, I did not think fit to give you any further trouble upon those terms you proposed to serve his Grace.

I must now return you my thanks, though your letter later produced by Middleton seems to take notice as if you heard I

was dissatisfied for the free dealing with me. In relation to what these artists suggest of my backwardness to promote an English plantation, I am so little conscious that I do not in the least regard what they say, nor will I at all decline interposing what occurs to me to my Lord's advantage in purchasing to myself their good opinion, for it was his concern alone that induced me to propose those encouragements for a Protestant plantation in that town before his Grace had thoughts of it; but I must confess I was not inclined to any other sort of persuasion but of the old Protestant church. Having had experience before of the French and Walloons, made me the more backward to have any further dealings with them; which is all I have to trouble you with at present.

Roger L'Estrange's Case.

1674, October.—After L'Estrange had spent his fortune, and above twenty years of his life in the service of the crown, almost four of them in Newgate under sentence of death, besides other imprisonments without any sort of consideration whatsoever, His Majesty was graciously pleased, in 1663, to grant him a patent for the News book, with certain other privileges of printing; and to appoint him also by the said patent, Overseer of the Press; which he reduced to that degree, that His Majesty said several times he wondered how it could be done.

In the year 1665, the News book was taken into the secretary's office; the rights and the patent for it remaining to this day with L'Estrange. The terms will appear in the following certificate.

The Certificate of the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlain.

These are to certify that in the time I was Secretary of State, it was His Majesty's pleasure to grant unto Roger L'Estrange a patent for the News book, and other privileges of sole printing; and afterwards to direct the News books to be taken into the secretary's office. And in consideration thereof, His Majesty did order that 100*l* per annum should be allowed him out of the profits of the News books; and also that I should give him yearly the sum of 200*l*, which I constantly paid him (over the above allowance for extraordinary expenses in the discovery of libels, according to bills made by him) unto the 29th of September, 1674, upon the account of secret service.

Arlington.

After the removal of the Earl of Arlington from the secretary's office, L'Estrange being much behind in his allowance, the King was pleased to promise him a direction to the Lord Treasurer for the payment of his arrears, whereupon he did humbly petition His Majesty for that arrear, and likewise for the renewing of his patent with certain amendments and additions, which His Majesty had formerly referred, upon

L'Estrange's humble request, to Sir Jeffrey Palmer and Sir Heneage Finch (at that time His Majesty's Attorney General and Solicitor), whose report was full and clear to the advantage of the petitioner. But some of the particulars therein comprised having obliquely some relation to the King's revenue, so far as to the printing of papers with blanks for the collecting of it, the Earl of Arlington was of opinion for a further reference of the matter to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that there might be no further scruple or difficulty in the case. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury referred the petitioner again to Sir Robert Long, whose report was as clear for the petitioner as the former, and the Earl of Arlington (to whom L'Estrange was highly obliged in it) knows every step of this affair.

This report being passed, L'Estrange could never recover his originals out of the treasury office; some of the particulars being granted to others over his head, and others fraudulently conveyed from him by some of the King's officers and servants, taking the advantage even of that opportunity that forced him out of the kingdom for his safety.

The petition above mentioned for his arrear, etc., was presented to His Majesty by the Lord Bishop of London, and referred in his presence by His Majesty to the Lord Treasurer, who was pleased to order unto L'Estrange at several times the sum of 400*l*, which he received accordingly, being first thoroughly satisfied in the state of the account. Referring to the other branch of the petition concerning the legality of the grant to the King's learned counsel at law, upon which reference Sir Francis Winnington reported the lawfulness of such a grant, as Sir Jeffrey Palmer and Sir Heneage Finch had formerly done.

Upon this report the Lord Treasurer being fully satisfied, directed a report to be drawn up for himself to sign; which report was drawn up and presented. But either through business, mislaying the papers, or other accidents intervening, L'Estrange could never reap any further effect of the King's gracious intentions towards him; but my Lord Treasurer going off from his office, the matter remains to this day depending before the Treasury, and the papers to prove every particular of this affair are at present in the hands of L'Estrange, and ready to be produced.

The arrears from the Earl of Arlington's going off, September 29th, 1674, to Christmas, 1682, amounts to 2,060*l*, whereof was received of the Lord Treasurer 400*l*, and of Sir Leoline Jenkins (by His Majesty's order) 260*l*, which being discounted, there remains behind 1,400*l*.

James Clarke to Ormond.

1674, October 3. Clarendon House.—I received a letter from Captain Mathew last night, and one to Mr. Nelthorpe to advance a thousand pounds towards the discharging the table

and stables. Mr. Nelthorpe presently complied with it, that is, to make up what I took up upon his letter of credit at Minehead, and to pay the annuities and interest money that fell due since your Grace's going hence to this day, which are all discharged, so there will not be to receive for that purpose above 450*l*. Those that are in the most necessity shall be supplied with this, the rest must stay; but I have proposed to Captain Mathew for the clearing of the table and stables, and for the rest of the debts, which I think may better stay to be paid, as your Grace's entertainment and prize wines will come in for to do it.

Mr. Nelthorpe has written a letter to your Grace by one of those that intend to set up a manufacture at Clonmel, if they can have your Grace's assistance. He tells me they are the best workmen in England, and there will be a stock of thirty or forty thousand pounds. They are resolved to go through with it. Those undertakers having ships of their own, and having ways of vending those serges, they intend to make as soon and as fast as they are ready. If it be as he tells me, they must upon necessity be an advantage to the whole country. They were invited to other parts of the country, but he will have it there as he intends, out of respect and the great service it will prove to your Grace, but I rather think it is the most convenient place in the kingdom. He desired me to write to your Grace about it, and that the town being your Grace's own there might be some great house for a work-house, and a place for a fulling mill without much charge. His proposals will be very full. He tells me they are now laying out 500*l* upon tools for their purpose, and then will go several good families over. If your Grace will order something to be writ to me in answer to this, that I may show it him, I believe his furnishing your Grace with money here. He has more than an ordinary advantage, but I dare say half the Lords in this town have not so much credit with him. He desires your Grace will underwrite the bill, as well as Captain Mathew, in case of mortality.

E. Nelthorpe to Ormond.

1674, October 8. London.—Having always (since I had the honour of being acquainted) made it my chief business to contrive how I might be most serviceable to your Grace, obliges me at this time to make these following proposals. Being encouraged by some intelligent clothiers to set up a considerable manufactory in Ireland, in which at least twenty thousand pounds or a greater sum will be constantly employed for the making of the finest serges and cloth, and finding sufficient invitation from other great persons in Ireland, I thought it my duty first to give your Grace the preference. I humbly conceive nothing would more conduce to the advancement of rents, and encouragement of tenants, and in process of time to the great advantage of trade in general, and an employment

for a great many idle poor people; for they must spin most of the yarn, and by degrees be taught the whole mystery. So that I leave your Grace to judge the great benefit must necessarily ensue upon such an undertaking, especially if it may have the kind influence of your Grace's assistance, which neither I cannot doubt of from one that is so great a patron and lover of his country. And that which I humbly beg is that your Grace would assign this bearer, Mr. Humphry Hill, such convenient work-houses and dwelling-houses in Clonmel as may be most proper for carrying on this affair, without paying any rent for twenty-one years, save one piece of fine serge yearly as an acknowledgment; I mean for his own house and work-houses. And whereas several families will remove out of England, and others, proper workmen to carry on this affair, that such convenient dwellings may be assigned them at reasonable rents, as thereby they may be encouraged. That your Grace would please to vouchsafe letters of recommendation to the Chief Magistrates in Clonmel. That Mr. Hill and other manufacturers that come out of England with him, may have their freedoms and liberties in Clonmel and denizens of the place without charge, and have all encouragement. Also that there may be such bye laws made as may compel such refractory idle, begging, poor people to work, and due punishments ordered for neglects and spoiling of work. That the chief manufacturers be exempted from all public offices for the term of seven years, the better to perfect the manufactory. These being the chief things in memory which I have to crave of your Grace, and what other things may further be necessary shall be intimated; not questioning but your Grace will favourably grant your kind assistance for the promoting of so propitious a design, and that Mr. Humphry Hill may at all times have your Grace's encouragement and protection, being the chief manager, and who will more fully discourse with your Grace concerning this matter. To whom I refer your Grace, and humbly take leave.

JOHN PARRY, BISHOP OF OSSORY, to the MAYOR OF KILKENNY.

1674, October 13. Kilkenny.—I find his Grace, the Duke of Ormond, to be very desirous that the designed ornaments of this city (a ring of bells) should be perfected, by whose interposal we hope to be furnished with some metal from Callan for the present. His Grace hath been also pleased to promise nobly an hundred pound toward that service; and it is now that this opportunity may be made use of, or never, to complete that design. And that you may understand the charge of the two bells already cast, and that neither myself nor the dean and chapter have been behindhand to our power towards this work, I have here subjoined a brief of accounts, whereby also you may have a prospect of the future expenses. Sirs, I do desire you to take a speedy course that what is already subscribed in the city and county, as also what new subscriptions may be

had, may by your assistance and favour be procured, and the money thereof paid into the treasurer hereof, Mr. William Cooke, whom I do hereby appoint to receive the same. I must desire also that the companies may be called together, that they may bring in what was promised and designed from them, and if all of them be pleased to act herein, I doubt not by God's blessing, but that against Christmas next all may be finished. Thus desiring the effectual promoting hereof (which may prove a standing ornament for ever), I am, etc.

Postscript:—The charge of the two bells already cast:—

Disbursed by Mr. Cooke in several materials	023 : 17 : 06
Disbursed more for blocked tin, iron works, metal, etc.	038 : 14 : 10
For casting and other expenses to the bell-founders	037 : 18 : 06
Total ...	098 : 10 : 10

Towards the payment whereof received these sums:—

From the Roman Catholics, by Mr. Rafter, your s[ervant], besides 5*l* expended for bricks, etc.	005 : 00 : 00
From Mr. Cooke and Mr. Blott, by city and county subscriptions	017 : 17 : 00
Paid by the Bishop and Dean and Chapter ...	075 : 13 : 10
Besides 20*l* weight in metal, worth 4*l* 13*s*. 4*d*. per cent., which comes to 93*l* 13*s*. 4*d*. sterling, which was procured and discharged by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter	
The charge of the four bells to be cast:—	
For 20*l* weight of metal, besides what can be had from Callan, Gowran, etc., will come to	093 : 13 : 04
For blocked tin	012 : 00 : 00
For ironwork, timber, and the frame... ...	070 : 00 : 00
For casting the four bells	050 : 00 : 00
	225 : 03 : 04

E. Nelthorpe to Capt. Geo. Mathew.

1674, November 3. London.—I had the honour of yours delivered me by Mr. Clarke, desiring me to furnish him with 1,000*l* more, which accordingly I did, and took his bill, not doubting of its acceptance.

I have also to acknowledge my obligations for your continual care in a punctual discharge of my several bills, formerly drawn upon you (which, besides all others, is a sufficient encouragement to continue in the service of so great and good a patron as his Grace); and to demonstrate my entire affection to the family, I have ordered the setting up a manufactory in the

midst of his Grace's concerns. The chief manager, being a modest person, and it may be not conversant with Dukes, will stand in need of your introduction and assistance. I hope all the encouragement you can shew to him in this great affair will be as well a benefit to his Grace as also a particular favour to me.

COUNTESS OF BURLINGTON to DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1674, November 16. London.—Having now presented my Lord Duke with my Lord Athol's desires in short (approved on here by his Lady's two sisters), I presume further to add the enclosed copy of his letter to me, which gives us this authority, and expresses his great sense of both your favours to him, and his own sincerity in this matter, which I hope will now speedily come to a fair end by his Grace's means in getting my Lord Derby's hand to such an instrument as may confirm that agreement, which when obtained, those entrusted by my Lord Duke here, will receive from my Lord Athol such security as shall be reasonably here demanded, and that the money itself will be the best security, is the opinion of better judgments than mine, the growing interest whereof being paid my Lord Athol in the meantime, unless disputed by my Lord Derby's heir, if he should die ere he comes at age. I do the rather enlarge this, lest at this distance mistakes might arise which cannot readily be rectified, and the speedy despatch herein, I find would much heighten the obligation with his Lordship and his friends. I would gladly now divert your Grace with such news as falls within my sphere (not pretending to state matters), but here is at present only some late marriages which holds up discourse, as that of my Lord Buckhurst with my Lady Falmouth in summer, but not owned till my Lord Middlesex had breathed out his last, by which the former has all his estate, though not without suit threatened by my Lady Dorset, his mother. My Lord Pembroke's address to my La. Mar. Kerwell, though declared against (both to His Majesty and her sister) by his mother, is so far advanced as the marriage is only suspended till his cure perfected. In the meantime, he has presented his mistress a diamond ring of 900*l* price. My Lord Roscommon's marriage to the Duchess's maid of honour, [Isabella] Boynton, was at six at night, in Sir Allen Apsley's chamber, by the Bishop of , from whence immediately, in the dark, they went to Dick Talbot's at Twittnam; returned here Saturday night and Sunday morning. He attended the Duke into Sussex, where they hunt some few days, and when this hurry is over they may, I suppose with leisure, consider where the portion may be raised, which is expected only from the King's and Duke's county. My Lady Eliz. Howard of Arundel is likewise married to one, Captain McDonnell, who was formerly under my Lord Roscommon in his French expedition; all which shews though matrimony be generally slighted, others take it up, whether with or without consideration as time shall try. That I may not longer trespass upon

your Ladyship, which I hear is very pleasingly taken up with additional buildings and alterations, I shall conclude this with the presentment of my Lord's very humble service to your Grace and my own.

DUCHESS OF ORMOND to DR. HALL.

1674, December 3. Kilkenny.—Having employed the Steward, Baxter, to Dublin about some affairs of my Lord's, and remembering the kind offer my Lord of Strafford made by you about three months since of presenting my Lord with such of the marble door cases and chimney pieces in the ruinous house near the Naas,* as we should have occasion for, I have ordered him to wait on you, and to desire you to return my Lord's and my most humble service to my Lord and Lady Strafford for their civility to us in their generous present. The bearer carries with him the dimensions of such stone as we have present use of, which if the marble there suits and can be conveniently spared without prejudice to my Lord of Strafford, I desire you will order it to be delivered to him, or whom he shall under his hand appoint to receive it, which will be owned as a great obligation from my Lord of Strafford and his Lady upon my Lord and myself.

EDWARD NELTHORPE to CAPT. GEO. MATHEW.

1674, December 22. London.—I perceive by Mr. Hill the daily trouble he gives you in an affair of my concern, for which I must give you my kind acknowledgment. But I understand Mr. Hill cannot conveniently settle himself without the liberty of his Grace's fort and your favourable assistance therein, so that I earnestly make it my request that (as you have hitherto been kind to him) you would increase your favours, which are all as fresh obligations to myself, and shall not be unrequited. I have wrote his Grace that he would please let me all the conveniences of the fort by lease, also the little house and what other land Mr. Hill shall desire, and the price you shall refer to his Grace; and I know your assistance herein will make all things easy.

I am strongly invited to settle with my servant in other parts, where I have great offers of all conveniences gratis, but I use not this as any argument to impose on his Grace. For so long as I can be kindly used by you, I shall never think of embracing never so advantageous offers from any others. I must be at great charge to settle this affair, therefore once more I must entreat your kind assistance.

EDWARD NELTHORPE to ORMOND.

1674, December 22. London.—I took the boldness in my last to trouble your Grace with a few lines of my acknowledgments for your Grace's favours to Mr. Hill, and to beg your Grace's

* The mansion begun by Strafford at Sigginstown near Naas, but left unfinished at his death, and never completed by his heirs.

further favour in some timber to assist in building a mill, and other necessaries. I also hinted to your Grace of some other manufacturers designing for Ireland, which I should endeavour to direct to your Grace's province, that their industry might redound to your Grace's advantage; and whilst I am thus endeavouring my utmost to promote your Grace's interest, I find by Mr. Hill's letters that he labours under some difficulties. At Clonmel he tells me he cannot find any place so convenient as your Grace's fort, which is walled in with the little house and other conveniences therein, for which your Graces receives but 10*l* per annum, with the addition of ten acres of land. I do assure your Grace, I am by the last post extremely solicited to send my servants and manufacturers to join with others lately set up within three miles of Dublin, as also to begin a manufactory at Carlow, where I could have very fair and large conveniences gratis, but I have hitherto refused all offers of this kind. However, I would not anyways be burthensome to your Grace, and therefore shall freely refer it to your Grace, and give you what your Grace pleases for the fort, with as much other land as Mr. Hill shall desire to it. And I humbly request your Grace would make me a lease thereof, for as long a time as your Grace usually lets leases to any other, for its probable I may improve it by erecting some buildings. And I fear Mr. Hill will not find his conveniences to carry on the manufactory in Clonmel without your Grace's favourable concession to this small request, and I am certain your Grace will not deny so reasonable a favour, wherein your Grace's advantage is equally aimed at. It's true I must send over many families, and lay out several thousands of pounds for the settlement and carrying on of this affair, which creates a more than ordinary importunity for your Grace's assistance.

Abstract of Revenue from Wool.

An abstract of what monies has been received by the respective Chief Governors of this kingdom upon the account of wool duties, since His Majesty's happy restoration.

	£	s.	d.
In the Lords Justices Government, from the beginning of January, 1660, until the latter end of July, 1662, the sum of ...	2550	00	00
In his Grace the Lord Duke of Ormond's Government, from the 6th of August, 1662, until the death of Sir George Carr, February 13th, 1662, the sum of	1206	08	00
From the death of the said Sir George Carr, February 13th, 1662, until the coming over of Mr. Page, April 13th, 1663 ...	0298	17	00
From the said 13th of April, 1663, to the 14th of April, 1664, in Mr. Page's time, the sum of	2512	01	08

	£	s.	d.
From the 14th of April, 1664, to the 16th of April, 1665, the sum of	3251	15	01
From the 15th of April, 1665, to the 16th of April, 1666, the sum of	2174	16	10
From the 15th of April, 1666, to the 16th of April, 1667, the sum of	2136	08	08
From the 15th of April, 1667, to the 16th of April, 1668, the sum of	2266	11	05
From the 15th of April, 1668, to the 28th of April, 1669, the sum of	3046	10	05
During his Excellency, the Earl of Ossory's Government as Lord Lieutenant, from the 28th of April, 1669, until the 15th of September, 1669, the sum of	1493	07	11
During the short government of the Lord Roberts, I can say nothing of it			
In the Lord Berkeley's Government, my son was employed under Mr. Peter Bingham, and there was received for wool duties, from the 28th of April, 1670, to the 28th of April, 1671, the sum of	4548	08	00
From the 28th of April, 1671, to the 28th of April, 1672, the sum of	5557	05	00
From the 28th of April, 1672, to the 5th of August, 1672, the sum of...	0706	08	06
In the Earl of Essex, his Government, from the 5th of August, 1672, to the last day of July, 1673, the sum of	4419	06	09
From the last of July, 1673, to the last of July, 1674, the sum of	6221	05	01
From the last of July, 1674, to the last of January, 1674, the sum of	2193	04	02

JAMES MARGETSON, ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, to ORMOND.

1674, February 1. Dublin.—It is proper for me, though I suppose some others will acquaint your Grace with the sudden death of Dr. Seele, Provost of the College, by the statutes whereof the fellows are to signify the same to your Grace as their Chancellor, and your Grace to the King, who will be pleased, I hope, to prefer the person you shall think fit to recommend, and I am sure your Grace will name a man every way qualified for a place of so great concern to this church and kingdom, as I heard you prevented one who in all probability would have been contrary. I foresee that a man of eminent parts will hardly be persuaded to come out of England to undertake the care and charge of this place, unless he may be assured of some other considerable preferment, which is in my Lord Lieutenant's power to bestow, and give me leave to assure your Grace that we have no man so fit for that place as Dr. Michael Ward, in respect of his prudence,

piety and learning, and my Lord Lieutenant is of my opinion. I could wish he had more years, yet his good esteem in the college, and great prudence, will gain him authority, and if your Grace be pleased to recommend him to be Provost, it will be acceptable to the college, and advantageous to the whole church, which I humbly leave to your Grace's great wisdom. God Almighty bless your Grace with all blessings temporal and eternal.

ORMOND to EARL OF CLARENDON.

1674 [-5], February 27. Kilkenny.—If I should upon every occasion that is offered renew and repeat the honour and friendship I had for my Lord your father, and the service I am prepared to do your Lordship and your family when I can, I should but grow troublesome, and perhaps with reason be suspected of greater ostentation than real friendship; it is enough that your Lordship knows me, and may remember me in several capacities and conditions of fortune. I cannot for all I have heard and seen but continue in some doubt that the Parliament will not sit at the prefixt day, and yet I am preparing for my transportation as if I were certain it would, only I dare not attempt the removing of my family upon the uncertainty of its meeting, and the greater uncertainty of the time it will sit; my purpose being, if it should sit but a little while, to come over again and fetch my wife towards the latter end of summer, till when she will have our domestic affairs to employ herself in; in the meantime, my lodgings at Whitehall will serve me very commodiously, reserving the favour and accommodation your Lordship offers me to our discourse together. My Lord, your father's desire concerning his chaplain, Mr. Levett, would have been readily obeyed if the circumstances of time had been less powerful. I am sorry his last commands were of no greater importance and difficulty, but I hope he supposed himself securer of them, and your Lordship may yourself, of my being.

ORMOND to SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE.

1674 [-5], February 27. Kilkenny.—Ever since I received yours of the 5th inst. that style, which was on the 10th according to ours, I have been in expectation of some more certainty than appeared to me of the sitting or further proroguing of the Parliament, not being able at this distance to comprehend the necessity or (without that) the conveniency of calling them together; those popular things which have been done at Court, and are held for undoubted arguments that it will sit, do not seem to me to be so, since if it be foreseen that it will be fit they should meet in October, the punctual pursuance in the meantime of the things begun may be useful towards persuading the world we are in earnest, and as their faith is disposed that time and diligence are but little enough. If we are prepared a shorter way to satisfy the people that all

their fears are groundless, I confess the sooner that is done the better. But I am beside my purpose slipt into these reflections. My intention only was to let your Excellency know that if the Parliament sits in April, about that time your commands are like to find me at Court; but if it should be prorogued to winter, I shall desire to bring the year round here, and ask leave to be absent till towards the latter end of summer, unless the increase of vapours from the spleen, which have much troubled me all this winter, shall require my drinking of the Bath waters; the most proper remedy against them, as physicians tell me. You are like in Holland to know, at least as soon as we here, what shall become of the Parliament, and consequently what cour e will be steered by your Excellency's, etc.

ORMOND to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1674 [-5], March 3. Kilkenny.—Though I am not absolutely free from suspecting there may be a possibility that the Parliament will not meet this next April, yet I prepare as if I were very certain it would. The means of getting over with some decency, and as much security as the adventure will bear, I am not yet assured of. If I knew I could have none from thence, I might perhaps fit myself from Dublin; but I am unwilling that two vessels should attend when one is sufficient. I am told Mr. Nelthorpe himself is expected here to visit the beginnings of his designed manufacture. I think he does wisely, for the representations of his agents are not always safely relied upon. However, I send you herewith the substance of what was desired by way of encouragement, and what I have done beyond what was desired, that you may judge of the difference, and if yet more shall be reasonably proposed, I shall not be found backward. By the copies of two letters from the agent to his principal, my conjecture of his undervaluing of what I had done for them appears well grounded, and by his saying that in four days he could not get to speak with me, I guess he does not over strictly tie himself to truth; for I dare confidently affirm that no man ever stayed so long for an audience from me, that had a mind to speak with me and came to desire it, if I were then in health and in my wits, and I thank God I never was so long mad or drunk. My Lord of Meath is preparing to pass over with his articles; and being, as he certainly is, made a tool of (such as my friend Hudibras says knaves make use of), I do not doubt but he is well instructed; but to what points of accusation I know not, only I must suppose the heads must principally be the mismanagement of the public treasure and prodigious acquisitions; but invention being unlimited, it will be in vain to prognosticate.

EARL OF DONEGALL to SIR W. FLOWER.

1674 [-5], March 3. Belfast.—I am much obliged to you for your affectionate letter of the 29th of the last month, and am heartily glad to learn by yours of the welfare of my Lord Duke

and Duchess, and that I have the honour to live still in their memory. I assure you there is not a family in the three kingdoms that myself and wife have a greater esteem for, which we have been ready upon all occasions to express, particularly to my Lord John, who I am sure must do us justice that he was treated here with all the freedom and kindness imaginable. You are a person that I have that confidence, and therefore may use the more freedom with; you are pleased to intimate the passionate love my Lord John hath for my daughter, which was not thought so real whilst he was here, and we rather believed his address was out of a dutiful compliance to his noble parents than any real affection he had to her person. Something of this has been heard formerly to drop from himself. I am sure you are not a stranger to the discourse of people as to his many misses, and yet could I be assured he was wholly reclaimed from that course, which is now grown almost epidemical, and that he could heartily love my child, I shall not be against suitable proposals. I intend to make her a considerable fortune and shall expect an answerable settlement for her; but I perceive by yours that his Grace intends speedily for England, and so doth my wife, and it is impossible before his going to consider of such proposals as shall be made, and therefore think it will be more convenient to defer it till he return, which I hope may not be long; in the meantime assure those noble persons there are none in this world have a greater honour for them nor desire to be nearer allied to them, were all other circumstances concurring. She is our all, and therefore I am sure you will think us obliged to look chiefly after her comfortable settlement. Thus you see I have taken the freedom to discourse my thoughts to you, assuring myself of your prudence and affection in this concern.

Ormond to Sir William Temple.

1674, March 3. Kilkenny.—Since mine of the 27th of the last (as I take it), I received yours of the 16th, though I knew that what your Excellency mentions was in the errand of those two Lords; yet I must confess that with the vulgar I did think there might be more, the rather that such persons sent in such a season cannot move without giving matter of conjecture, if not of jealousy, when there is so numerous a confederacy to reflect on all that passes, and when some of those may be glad of a thin pretext to slip out of it. Our last letters out of England say that some there will not yet believe that the Parliament will sit at the time appointed; but I do not for that slacken either in my purpose or preparations for the voyage. I am only to seek for a commodious and decent means of transportation, and for that have written to my son Ossory upon the credit of my being one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. When I have gotten thither I shall, by the first proper conveyance, send you a cipher that you may more freely hear from me.

ORMOND to SIR R. HOWARD.

1674 [-5], March 3. Kilkenny.—Upon my receiving yours of the 9th of February, I betook myself to my preparations for England, and I think could have been there by this time, but that there is to be found no means of transportation, His Majesty having no ship or yacht nearer than Dover, whereas I thought there were. I am sure there ought to be always some of his men of war about the Land's End and the soundings. All I have to trust to is the coming about of the *Norwich*, now victualling in the west of Ireland, and without a westerly or southerly wind she cannot get to the river of Waterford. I tell you this story that you may not charge me with negligence, and because you are pleased to be concerned for me. We have here several copies of my Lord of Shaftsbury's letter to my Lord of Carlisle, which shows that he or somebody else thought it fit for publication. The things that are asserted in it are of no small moment. The advice given I should have thought dangerous to me to have declared, but the professions are generous.

ORMOND to OSSORY.

1674, March 4. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 23rd of the last, and though with it there came other letters that speak doubtfully of the sitting of the Parliament, yet I am prepairng for my voyage as if I were sure it would. If it should be put off, you will have no need of getting me means of transportation, but if it holds, you have scarce time enough to let me know there can be none had from thence, and for me to provide from Dublin, from whence to Waterford is longer and a more uncertain voyage than I design to make by sea.

ORMOND to COL. COOKE.

1674, March 10. Kilkenny.—I was careful of your promise and mine, and by a letter sent two or three posts since, informed you of my purpose to pass over by the way of Milford as soon as I could meet with a convenient and something a safe way of transportation. By letters of the 2nd inst. (of which date yours from London was), I find the King had but that day consented that one of his yachts should come about for me; what time she may take in coming, or how long it may be after she shall be come before the wind may serve for my voyage cannot be said, but God willing, she shall not stay many hours for me. It is possible that though I send my horses, if I can, before me to stay about Milford for me, yet if the winds offer fair for Bristol, I may endeavour to land there, that I may the sooner get to the Bath, where I would stay as long as I could to drink those waters, as I am advised to do as soon as I can. In all this uncertainty your best course to be sure to meet with me is to stay at or about Highnam, where you shall be sure to hear from me wheresoever I land by the first opportunity.

I am glad my good old Lady Devonshire's interment was so suitable to the whole course of her life, full of honour, and with the respects of all sorts of people. If I had been in England, I think I should have supplied the place of my Lord Cavendish. I am sure it would have become me better to have done it, than it did him not to do it.

ORMOND to EARL OF DONEGALL.

1674 [-5], March 10. Kilkenny.—Having seen a letter of your Lordship's to Sir William Flower, and finding my son John resolved to wait upon my Lady Donegall and my Lady Ann before their going for England, with hope to gain more belief of his passion for the young lady than it seems he has yet had the address or good fortune to do, I thought it agreeable to my respects to your Lordship and your Lady, by an application from myself and the interposition of my good friend Sir James Cuffe, to let you see that my inclinations are still the same, and that I am prepared to do as much as is possible on my part to make my son fit for the honour of your Lordship's alliance. I have too much honour for your Lordship and your Lady to proceed otherwise than openly and frankly, or to detain you with circumstances. If therefore, you are pleased to be discoursed with upon the subject, Sir James is prepared and authorised to engage me to the extent of my present power; if that falls short of what you propose to yourself, you may put a period to the affair, but not to my affection.

SIR WILLIAM FLOWER and SIR JAMES CUFFE to ORMOND.

1674, March 18. Belfast.—We came hither last night, but beyond our expectation found my Lord of Donegall speechless and past all hope of recovery. He was well and at church on Sunday last, but fell sick that night and died at four o'clock this morning. What measures to take in our affair upon this occasion we cannot yet resolve, nor how long it will be before my Lord John or we can have access to either of the ladies. It is certain that until the funeral be over we can do nothing but make our observations, which we will do with all possible diligence, and perhaps may be able to give your Grace a further account by Saturday's post, this being only to acquaint your Grace of this unfortunate and unexpected occasion; and if your Grace shall think fit thereupon to give us any new commands, we hope your Grace will be pleased (by some means) to send them to Dublin by Tuesday night, that they may come to us by that night's packet. If we should find encouragement after a little time to proceed in a treaty with the Countess or the young lady, it may be the authority we have (being to treat with my Lord) will not be thought sufficient, therefore your Grace will be pleased to consider whether another authority of the same kind, with a blank for the party to be treated with, will not be necessary to remain in our hands, and be made use of if there be occasion.

ORMOND to SIR WILLIAM FLOWER and SIR JAMES CUFFE.

1674, March 22. Kilkenny.—Though I do believe that my Lord of Donegall's death (for which I am heartily sorry for other reasons) will put an end to your present negotiation, yet since you are upon the place, and that unexpected opportunities may offer themselves, I have sent the authority proposed, varied according to the occasion and your advice. I have also written a letter to the Lady Donegall, of which I send you a copy, but it must be left to your observation and prudence whether any use can at this time be properly made of the authority, or whether it be fit to deliver the letter or not; though I have as well as I could so drawn it as that it may serve towards a continuation of the treaty as to manifest my respects to the deceased Lord, which were really very great. Whether as things now stand John is to advance any further or to return, can only be determined by you.

ORMOND to COUNTESS OF DONEGALL.

1674 [-5], March 22. Kilkenny.—It was a great and afflicting surprise to me when from Sir William Flower and Sir James Cuffe I was informed of the death of my Lord your husband. The long knowledge I had of his honour and worth were the first and principal motives that induced me to assist my son John in his addresses to my Lady your daughter, and his; and those gentlemen were now sent with such offers on my part as (my condition considered) I did hope would be some evidence of the great value I set upon the alliance, though it might be short of what the lady's person and fortune deserve. The memory of so good and ancient a friend, approved in times of greatest difficulty and hazard, shall be ever honoured by me, and whether your Ladyship shall think fit to entertain the treaty (to which a late letter from his Lordship to Sir William Flower gave some encouragement) or no, yet I beg that if in the persons of those he hath left behind him, or in their concerns, I can be useful where I am going, or anywhere else, that I may receive your Ladyship's commands and direction, which shall be obeyed with all the satisfaction imaginable.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1675, April 19. Venice.—I am come thus far on my way for France. I hope to be at the holy place of Geneva within three weeks, where I shall make some stay. Whilst I was at Rome (I met) one Doctor Gibbs, famous for poetry as Horace was in his time, therefore the Emperor honoured him with the title of his Poet Laureate and sent him about three years ago a gold chain and a medal; the doctor thought he could do no better than to send it to Oxford, and the University thought they could not requite Doctor Gibbs better than to have him be a doctor, and sent him a long harangue in his praise, which the doctor liked very well, and shows it to every person that

comes to see him. The doctor was extreme civil to me, for he honoured me with a copy of his verses, with a book which I shall show your Grace when I have the honour of seeing you. The doctor desired a gentleman to speak to me (he being one of my own country) that the only thing the doctor should desire was that since the University of Oxford has been so civil and so like a courtier to him, that he has his wish in all things but one thing, which is, that because you are the Chancellor, your Grace would honour him with a letter. He never did desire any more in this world; if you think fit it should be done, I shall be much obliged to your Grace for it, yet I leave it to your discretion to do in it what way you judge best; I humbly beg your Grace's pardon if you think I am too importunate. Since I writ thus much of your letter, I received one from your Grace. I don't know how to express thanks enough for your most obliging letter and supply, I can only say it was done like your Grace; but I do assure you I had not desired more if I had not been very much pressed for it; I shall not desire any more whilst I am abroad. I am much of your mind that it will be best to live in London at my first coming over, and I leave it to your Grace which will be better, Derby house or another. I suppose this will find you at London (the Parliament sitting). I wish it was to be governed by you alone; we should hope for better things. In the meantime I wish you success in all proceedings, for I am with all zeal, your Grace's most humble dutiful friend and faithful servant,

Derby.

T. Fairfax to Ormond.

1675, April 20. Venice.—Though we arrived here before we knew of your Grace's largesse, yet (I believe) my Lord of Derby left Rome with as good a reputation as any of his quality that has been here He did me the honour to show me your Grace's kind letter of the 6th of February, since which he has some thoughts of going to Paris, because your Grace's largesse may put him in an equipage to live handsomely, or at least not less than he did before. I must confess I think it very necessary for him to be there to learn something which hitherto we have made but a slender progress in. I hope we may persuade him to something of reason till he comes to be of age; but what may happen after, God knows. I perceive his inclinations much to a country life for the present, but his mind is as unconstant as one would wish. The little reason and experience I have shall be employed wholly to his Lordship's service, while I have the honour to be with him. The greatest happiness I can expect is your Grace's approbation of my endeavours, not only in this but all other things.

Thomas Bickesteth to Ormond.

1675, May 16. Liverpool.—On Thursday last I received your Grace's letter of the third instant, but perceive the reason it came not sooner to my hands was Mr. Roger's absence.

My Lord, no sooner had we the sad news of Sir Gilbert Ireland's death, but the general esteem, value and interest Mr. Banks hath in these parts, with that relation and trust he hath in that great neighbouring family, which is now happily ingrafted in yours, put into our minds the only choice of him for our succeeding burgess in Parliament; and we concluded we should be very safe and happy in the choice of so worthy a person if he would stand. And he being a member of our corporation, was pleased to conceive himself obliged to comply with our desires; in which choice we hope your Grace will be very well satisfied. My Lord, we render our humble and hearty thanks to your Grace that you would be pleased to honour us with your thoughts and care of a member of Parliament for us. On behalf of myself and rest, I crave pardon to subscribe myself, etc.

PETER BROOKE to ORMOND.

1675, May 17. Astley.—My neighbours of Liverpool have desired me to acquaint you that a great reason why they resolved to elect Mr. Banks their burgess, was because they conceived it would be agreeable to your Grace and my Lord of Ossory, and well pleasing to the Earl of Derby. I know Mr. Fleetwood to be a gentleman of excellent accomplishments, but the other being a neighbour and well qualified to serve his country, they hope is beyond exception, and I do humbly pray to hear that your Grace is not offended with them; whereof if I may receive signification under the hand of your servants, it will be a cordial to that corporation. I had not presumed to have directed this coarse paper to so great a person, but that I hear my nephew, Mr. Asheton, is at Oxford, for whom myself and all his relations are ever bound to pray for your Grace. Not long since I received a letter from my Lord of Derby, and saw another to the Countess Dowager, wherein he expresseth a noble passion for his Countess, but I dare not be further troublesome; praying that the blessings of heaven and earth may befall your illustrious family, I am in all humility, your Grace's, etc.

WILLIAM BANKS to ORMOND.

1675, May 29. Winstanley. I think it agreeable to my duty to give your Grace an account that the Corporation of Liverpool have been pleased this week to elect me their burgess, which act of kindness in them was chiefly in respect to my Lord of Derby, upon my relation to his service, and to your Grace's unmerited favour in pleasing to own me by your letter, for which I desire to pay my humble acknowledgments.

T. FAIRFAX to ORMOND.

1675, June 5. Lyons.—I had the honour of your Grace's of the 29th of April, though I wish it had met us at Geneva, that we might have come no nearer Paris. I find my Lord Derby

is not so much wedded to that place but that he is willing to comply with your Grace's desires for his abode anywhere else. As yet we have not exceeded our allowance one farthing, notwithstanding our expenses were more than ordinary at Rome, nor have we received one penny of the largesse your Grace was pleased to grant us, which now we hope to have to put us into clothes and other necessaries. I am thinking of going to Caen in Normandy, if I can persuade my Lord Derby to it; it is very necessary for him to learn some exercises (as dancing especially) before his coming over. I suppose he will give your Grace some reasons for his stay at Paris, though I believe he will do nothing against your Grace's opinion, which humour I shall endeavour to cherish in him as much as I can. However, I shall be mighty glad to have your Grace's further commands to meet us at Paris, which will the more facilitate all our matters.

T. Fairfax to Ormond.

1675, June 12. Paris.—Though we are in this place it is but to attend your Grace's orders for our remove. Our long voyage, together with some expenses in Italy, which for my life I could not hinder, since they were for my Lord of Derby's honour, has put us a little behindhand, which we thought might have been made up by the largesse your Grace was pleased to mention to me; but our merchant here tells me he never had any orders to that purpose. We are all out of clothes and linen, so that we shall make but a hard shift without it. If your Grace does anything in this, I believe we shall need no more of that nature while we are abroad. I am very glad Mr. Henry Stanley came to us (though it augments our charge), for I find him to be a very civil young man, and one that can tell all my Lord Derby's relations of my endeavours in order to his Lordship's service. I should not have given your Grace this frequent trouble, which I was wont to do to my Lord of Arran, but that I find he is not in England.

Earl of Derby to Ormond.

1675, June 12. Paris.—I had the honour of receiving your Grace's at Lyons. I humbly beg your pardon that my time did not permit me to answer your Grace's then. I am mightily obliged to you for the honour your Grace was pleased to offer me, that at my return to lodge at your lodgings. You may be sure that I shall take it for the greatest honour and happiness in the world to be so near you, if it were not for the fear of incommoding your Grace. My intention was to stay here till the latter end of this summer, and then to make a little journey into Normandy to see the towns there, and afterwards to come back again here and to continue the winter in this place, for I thought that it would be more beneficial for me to do all my exercises (for certainly this is the best place to learn them) something well before I go into England, and that with part

of the supply that your Grace was pleased to promise me, might buy coach and horses; and I do assure you I will not spend the least thing above my allowance, for I did not do it when I came to Paris, and I shall take the same care again. I beg your pardon if I stay here till I receive an order from some person about your Grace whether I should stay or not; and whatsoever you command, I shall very willingly obey, for I am certain your Grace knows what is fit for me better than myself.

I received a letter from my wife the last post, that she was put to the charge of 500*l* the last ball she danced. I leave it to your Grace to do in it what you think most convenient. I suppose Mr. Fairfax has writ to you concerning my allowance. If you have any commands for me to do in this place, I shall observe it with all care.

EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1675, St. Peter's Day. Paris.—I received your Grace's yesterday, with one enclosed concerning my Aunt Athol's business, and here it is signed, though I think there are several circumstances which might have been very well left out, and it says as if I were obliged, whereas I am not at all, not but that I am very well pleased in the whole, for I give your Grace humble thanks for making this agreement, and I shall ever own it for a great happiness, that instead of a difference I hope we shall have a good correspondence together.

Since I find that you are absolutely of the opinion that it is not fit for me to stay here, I shall obey your Grace's commands to go into the country, and am troubled that I cannot fulfil your orders in all things, that is to go to Caen, for there being an epidemical disease all through Normandy, I think it not safe to go there. They say it is not the plague, but it is as bad, for people die of it. Therefore, my intention is to go to Orleans, unless your Grace thinks it not fit that I should be so near Paris. I believe I shall go there either the latter end of this week or the beginning of the other, for I shall make what haste I can to be out of this town, and if your Grace thinks of any place fitter than Orleans, I shall go there upon the first notice.

All the news that is here is the expectation of the Prince of Orange, whether he will be so brisk as to fight with the French; the King being at the head of his army, who is resolved to fight in person, notwithstanding the Prince of Condé's persuasions to the contrary that his person is worth more than all the kingdoms in the world; but the King said he had considered of it, that it was fit he should hazard himself once, though the French does think that it may be reasonably supposed that the Prince of Orange will not think it fit to fight against a king who knows nothing but to overcome, that the sun may easily melt a Holland cheese. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon if this news be old to you; it is the freshest that is here.

You may easily think that I shall long much to wait upon your Grace when my time is finished, and that I long very much (and shall think it longer for that reason) to see a lady that lodges at Whitehall, by whom I have so great an honour as to be allied to your Grace, for which and all other favours I have had the honour of receving from you, I shall always think myself obliged to be, your Grace's most humble and faithful servant.

ANDREAS OLSZOUSKI, ARCHBISHOP OF GNESME, to ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1675, July 11. Lovice.—Most illustrious and most reverend Lord and my most honoured friend: Some fit persons having at my request undertaken the business of inquiring after the ancient privileges of the most famous and primatial Church of Canterbury in England, I have myself taken the boldness to write concerning that matter to your most illustrious and most reverend Lordship; for although we are strangers, and different in religion, and live at so vast a distance of lands and seas interposed betwixt us, yet the celebrated humanity of your most illustrious and most reverend Lordship makes me very much confide you will not unwillingly give a demonstration thereof by letting me have an authentic copy of the privileges, especially of the Native Legation, by which the Church of Canterbury, before it parted with the Church of Rome, excelled and outshined, and now also outshines all other Sees of England. In the year 1515, by Pope Leo the tenth, was granted to the Archbishops of Gnesme, Primates of Poland, the privilege of legates born, in this form of words, granting they may use and enjoy all and singular privileges, liberties, pre-eminences, exemptions, immunities, honours and graces, and may freely and lawfully do and exercise, and command, ordain, and execute all things whatsoever, which anyway belong to the legates born, or such as have this office and which other legates born, but chiefly the Legate of Canterbury in his provinces, by right, privilege and custom may command, do and execute, etc. But how it came to pass that my predecessors never sought for the privilege itself of the Church of Canterbury giving it a born legation, or whether it was lost by the carelessness of men or injury of the times, I do not know. I find some footsteps in authors, chiefly of the prerogatives of the Archbishops of Canterbury; but I had rather draw out of the fountain itself what I may advantageously derive to my own profit, honour and right, which if I obtain of your most illustrious and most reverend Lordship, I shall during life remain very much bound to the benevolence and office done me, and shall endeavour to show my readiness to acknowledge it if ever any occasion be offered. For the rest I desire to be most heartily commended to your most illustrious and most reverend Lordship, from my soul, wishing you continual health and all kind of prosperity.

Given at Lovice in my Archiepiscopal Palace, 11th July, 1675.

Your most reverend and most illustrious Lordship's most addicted, and I profess most ready, Andreas Olszouski, Archbishop of Gnesme.

ORMOND to H. COVENTRY.

1675, July 22.—Yesterday, after the Council of Foreign Affairs was risen, I desired leave to speak with the King in private, and he was pleased to allow me the liberty. I told him that when the Irish affairs were discoursed of I thought that something would have been said by His Majesty or my Lord Lieutenant concerning the revenue and the performance or failure of my Lord of Ranelagh and his partners' undertaking. I excused myself for putting him in mind of it upon my particular concernment that that affair should fairly, yet in some public manner, be examined, because use was made of that undertaking as of a strong argument to prove that the revenue was ill managed in the time of my government. His Majesty heard me patiently, though I took that occasion to put him in mind of some things that might give the world cause to think I was fallen under his suspicion and displeasure. The conclusion was (after more discourse than is fit for me to put in writing), His Majesty promised to call to my Lord Lieutenant for an account of that undertaking, which I presume he may do this night; and then if his Lordship's representation prove suitable to his letters and discourse (of which I cannot doubt), that affair may be brought to the point I aim at, and put an end to the disquiet I have supported for five years. I thought this account of myself due to you.

ORMOND to H. COVENTRY.

1675, July 30.—Soon after the prorogation I had His Majesty's leave to return into Ireland, but some occasions of my own, and a belief that I might possibly have an opportunity to serve the King and do myself right in relation to my Lord of Ranelagh's contract, now near expiring, made me defer my journey till now, and now the inconvenient season of passing the sea approaching, it is time to take my resolution. My return is much more agreeable to my own affairs and to my inclination, and I do not foresee that I can be of any use to the King's service; yet if he did think I could, I would waive all consideration of my particular advantage or satisfaction, and prefer a bare possibility of being useful to him as the greater satisfaction. If you could find an apt occasion to fall into any discourse with him on the subject, and discover what he wishes in the point, it might guide my determination. Do not suspect I beg or command you to stay so as to have a pretext to beg something else, I have been already rewarded for all I have

done or shall do; all I have now to wish is to show I have given His Majesty no cause to repent him of his bounties to me. This whole matter is left to your discretion to manage or let fall, with this intimation only, that on Wednesday I propose to return with the King from Hampton Court to Windsor, and thence to Bath.

Richard Bellings to Ormond.

1675, July 31. Dublin.—It was my fortune in turning over the history written by one, Sanderson, of the late actions in His Majesty's dominions, to find in folio 900 or 920 (for I have not the book now by me), these words: *On the King's part, Ormond, Glamorgan, and Digby; on the other, Mountgarret, Muskery, etc. This peace concluded the first of August;* and folio 1646 and 7, *Ormond forced to conclude a cessation with the rebels; some say a confederacy. And these propositions give likelihood that they are agreed.*

Those are the two propositions which the two generals sent your Grace when the Nuntio and they besieged Dublin; and the short answer immediately given them was too knotty to be solved, and therefore they did not reply other than by preparing for an assault. That of your Grace's joining on the King's part with Glamorgan and Digby, or that any two of you joined in making any peace with the Irish, is an ignorant calumny. Besides those, I am confident many scandalous errors have dropped from the pens of several writers, who extended their discourse to the affairs of the three kingdoms, and therefore I should think that Sir George Lane may employ a few hours of his time usefully in collecting such mistakes relating to your Grace as I doubt not he will meet with in the many authors that did intermix the business of Ireland with that of England and Scotland.

H. Coventry to Ormond.

1675, July 31. Windsor.—I have received both your favours by Mr. Page; his own business is despatched with all the expedition I could to your own. Mr. Herbert, who is now in London, and told me he had taken course your Grace should be informed of it, told me something concerning some queries my Lord Lieutenant had proposed to the committee for the Irish affairs concerning some considerable sums of money, whether payable by the King or my Lord Ranelagh and partner, possibly your Lordship's arrears may be part of it; if so, not only the King's service, but your own interest will be concerned. I intend to be by Tuesday morning at London, possibly on Monday night. I shall therefore defer this business till I see you, and when your Grace hath resolved the measures you will take, there will be little hesitation on my part to obey your Grace in things much more difficult than this.

STATE OF

THE REVENUE OF IRELAND

FOR

1661.

IRELAND.

The state of the Receipt of His Majesty's revenues of Ireland, both certain and casual, by the Right Honourable, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General of the said Kingdom, for one year ending the 20th of March, 1661 [-2].

	£	s.	d.
The remain upon the foot of the said Vice-Treasurer's last account, ending the 20th of March, 1660 [-1]	6	6	8¾
Old rents	6613	6	9½
New rents	2830	6	8
Quit rents	45408	7	5¾
Sequestered rents	394	5	1½
Custodium rents	337	12	9
Impropriate tithes	983	9	8¾
Rents by particular Receivers	254	1	2½
Excise and Customs	52112	8	10¾
Fines for licences of selling ale	640	14	0
Green wax money	1943	0	1½
Felons' goods	179	0	10
Profits of the Hanaper Office—	50	0	0
The Charge.			
Respite of Homage	65	17	8¼
	201040	5	0¾

Moneys received of John Blackwell and Richard Deane, late pretended Treasurers of the Army	£ 300	s. 10	d. 7
Moneys received of James Mortimer for the remain of a certain imprest	121	0	0
Poll money	77406	4	7¾
Moneys received out of England	11000	0	0
Sum total of all the aforesaid charges	201016	12	1¼

IRELAND.

Payments made as well to patentees for fees, pensions, annuities, and such like, as to other persons by several debentures and other warrants and directions, according to the particulars hereafter ensuing, made by the Right Honourable, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, for a year ending the twentieth of March, 1661 [-2], viz.:—

The Exchequer.	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	49	5	0
Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his fee for the same time	100	0	0
John Bysse, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his fee for one quarter of a year ending at Easter, 1661	62	17	8½
To the said Lord Chief Baron for his fee at £600 per annum, for three-quarters of a year ending at Easter, 1661, over and above £188 13*s.* 1½*d.* for his ancient fee paid him within the said time	261	6	10½
To him also for his fee at £251 10*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and for an increase of the said fee at £348 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum, making in all £600 per annum, for three-quarters of a year ending at Christmas, 1661 ...	450	0	0
Sir Richard Kenedy, Knight, second Baron of the Exchequer, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	100	0	0
Thomas Dongan, Esq., another of the Barons of the same Court for the same time ...	66	13	4
Sir William Domvile, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General, for his fee for the same time	75	0	0
John Temple, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor General, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	75	0	0
Philip fferneley, Esq., Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, for his fee for a quarter of a year, ending the 24th of June, 1659, and for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	22	10	0
Sir James Ware, Knight, His Majesty's Auditor General, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	234	6	3
Sir Alan Brodrick, Knight, Surveyor General, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	30	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Patrick Tallant, General Escheator of the province of Leinster, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	6	13	4
Henry Warren, Esq., second Remembrancer of the Exchequer, for his fee for the same time	7	17	6
Nicholas Loftus, Esq., Clerk of the Pipe, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	40	0	0
Roger Moore, Esq., Chief Chamberlain, for his fee for the same time	10	0	0
Robert Kenedy, Esq., second Chamberlain, for his fee for the same time	5	0	0
Maurice Keating, Esq., second Engrosser and Comptroller of the Pipe, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661 ...	7	10	0
Robert Ardagh, Somonister, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	7	10	0
Thomas Lea, Transcriptor and Foreign Opposer, for his fee for the same time ...	15	0	0
Philip Carpenter, Serjeant-at-Arms, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	13	11	8
To him also as Pursuivant of the Exchequer, for his fee for the same time	71	5	0
Silvanus Stirrup, Usher of the Exchequer, for his fee, and for an allowance for providing of ink for the said Court for the same time	12	10	0
William Dobbins, Esq., Escheator General of Ulster, for his fee for the same time ...	1	5	0
John Burmiston, gentleman, Marshal of the four Courts, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	2	0	0
William Meade, Esq., Escheator of the Province of Munster, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661		12	6
John Exham, Clerk of the First Fruits and 20th parts, for his fee for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	41	5	0
Philip Jones, Crier of the Exchequer, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	1	13	4
Sum. ...	1770	12	6

King's Bench.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable James, Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	347	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Sir William Aston, Knight, second Judge of that Court, for his fee for the same time	150	0	0
Thomas Stockton, Esq., another of the Judges of that Court, for his fee for the same time	150	0	0
Sum ...	647	0	0

The Chancery.

	£	s.	d.
To the Right Honourable Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	311	17	6
Sir John Temple, Knight, Master of the Rolls, for his fee for the same time ...	144	3	4
Doctor Dudley Loftus, one of the Masters of the Chancery, for his fee for the same time	20	0	0
Thomas Caulfeild, Esq., another of the Masters of that Court, for his fee for the same time	20	0	0
Edward Cooke, Esq., another of the Masters of that Court, for his fee for the same time	20	0	0
John Westley, Esq., another of the Masters of that Court, for his fee for the same time	20	0	0
Sum ...	536	0	10

Common Pleas.

	£	s.	d.
Sir James Donelan, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661, and for an increase of the said fee at 5*s.* per diem for 86 days, ending as aforesaid, as for his fee and increase thereof for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	184	8	3½
Sir Jerome Alexander, Knight, second Judge of the said Court, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	150	0	0
Robert Booth, Esq., another Judge of that Court, for his fee for the same time ...	150	0	0
Sir Walter Plunkett, Knight, Prothonotary of that Court, for his fee for the same time	7	10	0
Sum ...	491	18	3½

Court of Wards.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Piggott, Esq., Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	300	0	0
Sir Richard Kenedy, Knight, Attorney of that Court, for his fee for the same time ...	133	6	8
Nicholas Loftus, Esq., Surveyor of that Court, for his fee for the same time	50	0	0
Richard Newcomen, Esq., Auditor of that Court, for his fee for the same time ...	26	13	4
Sum ...	510	0	0

Officers attending the State.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Paul Davis, Knight, Principal Secretary of State, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	100	0	0
The said Sir Paul Davis for his intelligence for the same time	50	0	0
The said Sir Paul Davis as Clerk of the Council, and for his allowance for paper and parchment, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	47	10	0
Richard St. George, Esq., Ulster King-at-Arms, for one year ending as aforesaid	26	13	4
George Wakefield, Gent., one of His Majesty's Pursuivants, for his fee for 33 days and half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	8	1	7½
William Rowe, one of His Majesty's Pursuivants, for his fee for 83 days ending at Michaelmas, 1661	3	2	3
Richard Carney, Athlone Pursuivant, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
Thomas Lee, Keeper of the Council Chamber, for his fee for the same time	18	5	0
John Thornton, late Usher, and Richard Jones, Andrew Sturgis, and Arthur Podmore, late Messengers attending the Council Board, for their respective services for two months, beginning the 25th of December, 1660, and ending the 25th of February following	33	6	8
Sum ...	296	18	10½

Circuits.	£	s.	d.
James, Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, for his Circuit in Summer, 1661, and Lent following	119	0	0
Sir William Aston, Knight, one of the Judges of that Court, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
Thomas Stockton, Esq., another of the Judges of that Court, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
Sir James Donelan, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for his Circuits for the same time	119	0	0
Sir Jerome Alexander, Knight, one of the Judges of that Court, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
Robert Booth, Esq., one of the Judges of that Court, for his Circuit in Summer, 1661	44	10	0
John Bysse, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his Circuit in Summer, 1661, and Lent following	119	0	0
Sir Richard Kenedy, Knight, second Baron of the Exchequer, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
Thomas Dongan, Esq., one of the Barons of that Court, for his Circuits for the same time	89	0	0
John Povey, Esq., for his Circuit in Lent, 1661	44	10	0
Oliver Jones, Esq., for his Circuits in Summer, 1661, and Lent following	79	0	0
Sum ...	970	0	0

Robes.	£	s.	d.
James, Lord Baron of Santry, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Courts, for his robes for a year ending at Christmas, 1661 ...	13	6	8
Sir William Aston, Knight, one of the Judges of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Thomas Stockton, Esq., one of the Judges of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Sir James Donelan, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for his robes for the same time...	13	6	8
Sir Jerome Alexander, Knight, second Judge of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Robert Booth, Esq., one of the Judges of that Court, for his robes for the same time...	13	6	8

	£	s.	d.
John Bysse, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Sir Richard Kenedy, Knight, second Baron of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Thomas Dongan, Esq., one of the Barons of that Court, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Sir William Domvile, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
John Temple, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor General, for his robes for the same time	13	6	8
Sir John Temple, Knight, Master of the Rolls, for his robes for the same time ...	13	6	8
Sum ...	160	0	0

Liberates.	£	s.	d.
Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by two Liberates, for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	20	0	0
Sir James Ware, Knight, Auditor General, by Liberate, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	6	13	4
Nicholas Loftus, Esq., Clerk of the Pipe, by Liberate, for one year ending at Easter, 1661	6	13	4
Henry Warren, Esq., second Remembrancer, by two Liberates, for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	7	10	0
Roger Moore, Esq., Chief Chamberlain, by Liberate, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	5	0	0
Robert Kenedy, second Chamberlain, by two Liberates, for one year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	7	10	0
Robert Ardagh, Somonister of the Exchequer, by two Liberates, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
Maurice Keating, second Ingrosser of that Court, by Liberate, for one year ending at Easter, 1661	5	0	0
Silvanus Stirrup, Usher of that Court, by two Liberates, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
William Molloy, Clerk of the Common Pleas of the Exchequer, by two Liberates, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	5	0	0
Sum ...	83	6	8

Other Incidents.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer and General Receiver in Ireland, for providing of paper and parchment for the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the Exchequer, for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	150	0	0
The Singers of Christchurch, for their allowance for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	2	0	0
Thomas Williams, Keeper of the House of Receipt, for a year and a half ending as aforesaid	7	10	0
John Crooke, Printer to His Majesty in Ireland, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	4	0	0
Sum ...	163	10	0

Officers Provincial.

	£	s.	d.
William Halsey, Esq., Chief Justice of the province of Munster, for his fee for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	100	0	0
Henry Bathurst, Esq., Attorney of that province, for his fee for the same time ...	13	6	8
George Carr, Esq., Clerk of the Council there, for his fee for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	11	5	0
Thomas Piggott, Esq., Serjeant-at-Arms of that province, for a year ending at Easter, 1661	20	0	0
Sir James Donelan, Knight, Chief Justice of the province of Conaght, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	100	0	0
Sir James Cuffe, Knight, Clerk of the Council there, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	3	15	0
Thomas Elliott, Serjeant-at-Arms of Conaght, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	20	0	0
Sum ...	268	6	8

Customers.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Maule, Esq., Surveyor General of the Customs of Ireland, for his fee for one year and a quarter ending the 25th of December, 1661	125	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John Wiborrow, Customer of Wexford and Arklow, for his fee for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	15	0	0
Nicholas Stoute, Customer and Collector of the port of Youghal and Dungarvan, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	6	13	4
Richard Scudamore and Rowland Davis, Customers and Collectors of the port of Cork, for their fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	6	13	4
Robert Williams, Searcher of the port of Cork, for his fee for a quarter of a year ending at Michaelmas, 1660—£10; and for his fee at 100*s.* per annum, for one year ending at Easter, 1661	15	0	0
Thomas Bullock, as Comptroller of the Customs and Landwaiter in the port of Cork, viz., as Comptroller from the 28th of March, 1660, until the 14th of March following—£60; and as Landwaiter from the 14th of March, 1660, till the 29th of September following—£15; for all ...	75	0	0
Robert Southwell, gentleman, Customer of the port of Kinsale, for his fee for one year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661...	20	0	0
John Browne, Searcher of the port of Kinsale, for his fee for a year ending at Easter, 1661	6	13	4
John Whaley, Customer of the port of Limerick, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	6	13	4
Mountfort Westropp, Comptroller of the port of Limerick, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	13	6	8
John Ogleby, Customer of the port of Drogheda, for his fee for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	11	5	0
Worseley Batten, Searcher of that port, for his fee for a year ending at Easter, 1661	5	0	0
Roger Lindon, Customer of the port of Carrickfergus, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	7	10	0
Robert Ward, Esq., Searcher of the port of Bangor, Holywood, Belfast, etc., except the port of Carrickfergus, for his fee for half-a-year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	3	6	8
Sum ...	317	1	8

Creation Money.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Roger, Earl of Orrery, for his annuity for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	20	0	0
The Right Honourable the Earl of Mountrath, for his annuity for the same time... ...	20	0	0
The Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Donegall, for his annuity for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	22	10	0
The Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Clanbrazill, for his annuity for a year and a half ending as aforesaid	30	0	0
The Right Honourable Oliver, Earl of Tirconnell, for his annuity for half-a-year ending as aforesaid	10	0	0
The Right Honourable the Earl of Westmeath, for his annuity for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	7	10	0
The Lord Viscount Shannon, for his annuity for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661...	6	13	4
The Lord Viscount Merryon, for his annuity for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661 ...	6	13	4
The Lord Viscount Mountgomery, for his annuity for the same time	5	0	0
The Lord Viscount Sarsfield of Kilmallock, for his annuity for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
Arthur, Lord Viscount Ranelagh, for his annuity for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	10	0	0
Edward, Lord Viscount Kilultagh, for his annuity for half-a-year ending at Easter, 1661	5	0	0
Sum ...	153	6	8

Perpetuities.

	£	s.	d.
The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, for their better support and maintenance, for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661...	388	15	0
The Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, for their annuity for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	45	6	8
The Archbishop of Dublin, for Proxes due to him out of divers Abbeys, for the same time	18	5	6
Sum ...	452	7	2

Pensioners.

	£	s.	d.
Bridget, Countess of Tirconnell, for her annuity, for a year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	450	0	0
Daniel O'Neill, Esq., for his pension for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	500	0	0
Christopher Roper, for his pension for the same time	109	10	0
Edward ffitz Gerald, for his pension for the same time	100	0	0
Jane Carey, widow, for her pension for half-a-year ending the ninth of September, 1661	25	0	0
Sarah King, widow, for her pension for three-quarters of a year ending the 26th of December, 1661	60	0	0
Susanna Johnson, for her pension for half-a-year ending the 27th of November, 1661	25	0	0
Jephson Maguire, for his pension for half-a-year ending the 11th of January, 1661...	20	0	0
Sum ...	1289	10	0

Concordatums and Imprest Warrants.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Paul Davis, Knight, Clerk of the Council, for his labour and pains in His Majesty's Service for 13 months, from the 18th of February, 1660, to the 18th of March, 1661	650	0	0
Matthew Barry, gentleman, for his extraordinary pains, and the rest of the clerks under the said Sir Paul Davis, for the same time	346	13	4
Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governor of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, to be issued upon account for cleansing and repairing the said Castle by concordatum, dated 1st July, 1661	50	0	0
William Bladen, Alderman, for printing of several declarations of the late General Convention of Ireland, by warrant dated 5th April, 1661	109	14	10
John Keating, Esq., in recompense of his service being employed upon special service of His Majesty into England, by two warrants dated the 19th of December, 1661, and the 8th of January, 1661 ...	200	0	0
Bridget Delahide, for her present relief, by warrant dated 1st June, 1661	20	0	0
The Lady Elizabeth Butler, for her relief, by warrant dated the 28th of February, 1660	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Peter Clinton, for his present relief, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1661...	15	0	0
Anne Darcy, widow, towards her charges for London, by warrant dated the 17th of November, 1661	10	0	0
Theobald Verdon, for his present relief, by warrant dated 20th of April, 1661 ...	15	0	0
Ellen, Viscountess of Ikerin, for her present relief, by warrant dated 20th of April, 1661	15	0	0
Elinor fitz Gerald, for her and her husband's present relief, by warrant dated the 3rd of April, 1661	10	0	0
Sir William Neale, Knight, by warrant dated the 8th of July, 1661	50	0	0
Richard Wilson, for a quarter of a year's salary for keeping in repair the windows of Dublin Castle and the Phœnix, from the 25th of December last to the 24th of March following, by warrant dated the 10th of August, 1660	3	0	0
Major John Allen, for monies by him disbursed for relief of popish priests in restraint in the Isles of Arran, by warrant dated 19th of March, 1660	44	17	6
Thomas Jones, Comptroller of the Ordinance, to be by him issued upon account for buying provision of coals and hay for the use of the Lords Justices, viz., to each of them £100 worth, by warrant dated the 17th of August, 1661	300	0	0
Robert ffletcher, for monies disbursed about the stores of Cork and Kinsale from the 28th of January, 1659, to the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 8th of November, 1661	39	5	3
George Carr, Esq., to be by him issued for His Majesty's service, by warrant dated the 16th of August, 1661	50	0	0
Sir James Shaen, Knight, to be by him issued for His Majesty's service, by warrant dated the 16th of August, 1661	50	0	0
The said Sir James Shaen, for his extraordinary charges and expenses in England in the negotiating and transacting of several public affairs relating to this Kingdom, as well before as since His Majesty's restoration, by warrant dated the 19th of October, 1661	300	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Doctor Robert Gorges, Richard Phillips, Anne Webb, widow, and Thomas Muschamp, Esq., Assignees of Patrick Darcy, by warrant dated the 6th of December, 1661	100	0	0
William Taylor, for his pains and personal charges and expenses in bringing over several Ensigns of Royalty, by warrant dated the 18th of June, 1661	24	0	6
Sir John Stephens, Knight, to be by him issued upon account towards providing a pulpit cloth and other necessaries for the Chapel in His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, by warrant dated the 17th of August, 1661	10	0	0
John Boone, gardener at the Phœnix, for six months, from the first of August, 1659, by concordatum, dated the 27th of March, 1661	8	0	0
John Jewett, gardener, for his pains about the garden at the new Custom house, Dublin, for a quarter's salary, ending the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 20th of April, 1661	3	10	0
Randall Beckett, Overseer of the Public Buildings, for half-a-year and 49 days, ending the 8th of August, 1660	38	1	0
The said Randall Beckett, for his disbursements about the Wash-house at Kilmainham Bridge, the Phœnix, the King's Bench, the Armoury and Castle Stables, and at the new Custom house, from the 16th of October, 1659, to the 27th of June, last, by warrant dated the 13th of August, 1660	41	17	8
Thomas Horneby, Cutler, in full satisfaction for his work and service in cleaning and dressing the swords in His Majesty's Stores in Dublin, and for his arrears of pay as soldier in Captain Cooke's company, from the 30th of August, 1658, and ending the 10th of February, 1660...	18	13	4
Hugh, Lord Viscount Mountgomery of the Ardes, Master of His Majesty's Ordinance, for the providing of Horse-Tents, by warrant dated the 22nd of July, 1661 ...	170	0	0
The said Lord Viscount Mountgomery, upon account towards the defraying the charge of shoeing and binding with iron 40 pairs of wheels prepared for His Majesty's Ordnance at Mountrath, by warrant dated the 8th of August, 1661	150	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Nicholas ffrench, for his personal charges and entertainment from Galway, to be examined against Mr. Edward Eyre, by warrant dated the 9th of July, 1661 ...	4	3	0
Hugh Reyly, for his charges from Galway as a witness against Mr. Edward Eyre, by warrant dated the 9th of July, 1661 ...	3	19	0
Nicholas Martin, for his charges from Galway as a witness against the said Eyre, by warrant dated the 5th of July, 1661 ...	4	15	0
Robert Martin and Isodorus Lynch, for their charges from Galway as a witness against the said Eyre, by warrant dated the 9th of July, 1661	7	16	0
Anthony Lynch and Thomas Deane for their charges from Galway as a witness against the said Eyre, by warrant dated the 9th of July, 1661	5	16	8
Colonel William Knight, in consideration of the great trouble and constant attendance imposed on him as Chairman to the Standing Committee of Convention appointed to sit and act during the last adjournment of the said Convention, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661 ...	100	0	0
Sir William Domvile, Knight, as an acknowledgment of his care and trouble which he hath undergone in discharging of the trust reposed in him as Chairman of the General Convention of Ireland, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661	300	0	0
Mr. Stephen Charnocke, for his labour and pains taken in officiating at Christchurch in Dublin, in the time of the late Convention, by warrant dated 31st of May, 1661	100	0	0
Mr. Matthew Barry and several other officers, for their service and attendance about the late Convention, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661	231	14	0
Sir Richard Barnewall, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1661...	41	0	0
Oliver Walsh, Marshal of the City of Dublin, for monies by him disbursed to two popish priests committed to his custody, at 6*d.* per diem for each of them for 797 days, by warrant dated the 14th of March, 1661, amounting to £19 18*s.* 6*d.*, out of which, deducting 40*s.* formerly paid, so remains	17	18	6

	£	s.	d.
John Lovett, Gaoler of the Prison of Newgate, Dublin, for several sums of money by him disbursed for the use and maintenance of several prisoners committed to his custody, by warrant dated the 5th of March, 1661...	22	12	4
Dudley Mainwaring, Esq., Constable of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, to be by him issued upon account towards relief of Nicholas Wright, John O'Dwiggin, and Michael Byrne, prisoners in the said Castle, at *4d.* per diem to each, by three warrants, dated the 5th June, 13th of September, and the 10th of January, 1661	15	0	0
John Dalway, Mayor of Carrickfergus, to be by him issued to three popish priests, now prisoners at Carrickfergus, at *6d.* per diem to each of them, towards their relief, by warrant, dated the 6th of August, 1661	10	0	0
Captain Charles Twig, for monies by him disbursed for relief of the popish priests, prisoners in Galway, by warrant dated the 4th of October, 1661	9	9	0
William Rowe, gentleman, for his fees as one of His Majesty's Pursuivants for 124 days, from the 23rd of February, 1660, to the 27th of June, 1661	4	13	0
Thomas Bringhurst and Thomas Bate, for their disbursements for the rent of the Office of the Common Pleas of the Exchequer, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1661	17	10	0
Thomas Brewer, gardener at the Phœnix, for a quarter of a year's salary, ending the 17th, 1661	5	0	0
Thomas Harrington, late gardener at the Phœnix, for a year and eight months ending the 17th of October, 1661... ...	30	17	0
The said Thomas Harrington, for his disbursements to several labourers for digging and weeding at the Phœnix, by two warrants dated the 4th of May and 19th of November, 1661...	12	10	10
Sir Richard Blake, Knight, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 29th of November, 1661	50	0	0
Sir James Cuff, Knight, and Major Ellis Goodwin, being employed into England with bills to be transmitted to His Majesty, by concordatum dated the 29th of November, 1661...	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Anne Cannocke, widow, for the present relief of herself and children, by two concordatums dated the 10th of July and 29th of November, 1661...	30	0	0
David Kelly, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 14th of June, 1661...	2	0	0
Samuel Bathurst, Esq., for monies by him disbursed for sending away expresses into several parts of Ireland with despatches and letters relating to His Majesty's service, by concordatum dated the 2nd of April, 1661	49	19	2
John Graydon, for one quarter's pension ending the 25th of June, 1661, by concordatum dated the 4th of June, 1661 ...	12	10	0
William Somers, Esq., to be by him issued upon account towards providing furniture and other necessaries for the Court house at Athlone, by concordatum dated the 10th of September, 1661	20	0	0
Anthony Stoughton, to the use of Sir Thomas Vyner and Company, for advance, exchange and interest of thirty thousand pounds advanced by the said Sir Thomas Vyner and Company towards the charge of reducing His Majesty's army here, by concordatum dated the 27th of April, 1661	1500	0	0
Ellen Butler, for her relief, by concordatum dated the 11th of July, 1661	2	10	0
Richard Whitty, Esq., for his present support, by concordatum dated the 14th of June, 1661	20	0	0
Anthony Stoughton, for one thousand pounds by him advanced to the Commissioners and their Secretaries appointed to attend His Majesty with the Bills to be transmitted into England, by concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	80	0	0
Mary Fox, alias fitz Gerald, widow, for the present relief of herself and orphans, by concordatum dated the 8th of July, 1661	10	0	0
George Carr, Esq., for money disbursed by him for defraying of the charges of transporting the ensigns of royalty into Ireland, and sundry other particulars for the service of this Kingdom	40	0	0
Elizabeth and Jane Preston, for their present relief, by concordatum dated the 14th of June, 1661	15	0	0
Dame Ellen Shortall, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 29th of April, 1661	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John ffarrell, one of His Majesty's footmen, for special reasons of His Majesty's service, by concordatum dated the 10th of September, 1661	10	0	0
Jane Dillon, alias Madden, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 29th of April, 1661	5	0	0
Ellis Crince, widow, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 26th of March, 1661	3	0	0
Edward Wesley, of Allasty, in the county of Kildare, for his present relief, by two concordatums dated the 19th of April and the 23rd of November, 1661	30	0	0
Alison Belling, widow, for the relief of her and her children, by concordatum dated the 11th of April, 1661...	20	0	0
Elinor fitz Gerald, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 4th of May, 1661	5	0	0
Theobald Dillon, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 29th of April, 1661	10	0	0
Thomas Chamberlain, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 18th of April, 1661	5	0	0
Ellis Twile, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 21st of May, 1661 ...	10	0	0
Barnard Talbot, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 21st of May, 1661	10	0	0
Elizabeth Nangle, widow, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 3rd of April, 1661	5	0	0
George Lynskill, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 8th of July, 1661	2	0	0
Elinor fitz Gerald, by concordatum dated the 14th of June, 1661	6	0	0
Dudley Phillips, by warrant dated the 15th of October, 1661	10	0	0
George Carr, Esq., for special reasons of His Majesty's service, by concordatum dated the 14th of January, 1661...	126	0	0
Anthony Stoughton, for special reasons of His Majesty's service, by two concordatums dated the 6th of January and the 15th of February, 1661	200	0	0
The said Anthony Stoughton, to be by him made over into England by Bill of Exchange to the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, and others for His Majesty's special service, by warrant dated the third of February, 1661 ...	700	0	0

	£	s.	d.
William Somers, Esq., being employed into England upon His Majesty's special service, by concordatum dated the last of November, 1661	50	0	0
Captain Thomas Wright, for his present relief, by concordatum dated the 30th of November, 1661...	10	0	0
Richard Carney, for making of several of the King's Arms, and furnishing himself with necessaries for solemnizing the proclaiming of His Majesty, by concordatum dated the first of July, 1661	77	15	0
Mary ffinglas, widow, for her present relief, by concordatum dated the 16th of August, 1661	20	0	0
James Bamford, for his care as Clerk to the Committee of Trade from the 8th of March, 1660, to the 18th of August following, and for pen, ink and paper, by concordatum dated the 9th of November, 1661	46	16	0
Captain Charles ffarrell, by concordatum dated the 4th of December, 1661	10	0	0
Anthony Stoughton, by Concordatum dated the 28th of February, 1661	300	0	0
The said Anthony Stoughton, towards payment of the rent for the rooms belonging to the Receipt Office for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 12th of March, 1661	11	10	0
The said Anthony Stoughton, for monies disbursed for letters directed to the Deputy Receiver General concerning the Pole, by Concordatum dated the 12th of March, 1661...	5	4	10
Patrick Tallant, for disbursements by him made in taking Inquisition into the value and profits of the estate of John Blackwell, Esq., in the counties of Dublin and Kildare, and for recompense of his pains therein, by Concordatum dated the 28th of February, 1661	40	0	0
Richard de Laune, gentleman, for so much by him advanced to Capt. William Rosse, who was lately employed into England for the special service of His Majesty, by Concordatum dated the 10th of January, 1661	40	0	0
The said Richard, for providing new [?] ...	21	0	0
Charles Ireton, for his present relief, by Concordatum dated the 16th of January, 1661	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Bathurst, Esq., for several sums of money by him laid out for particular messages and not by way of post, and other occasions relating to His Majesty's service, by Concordatum dated the 27th of January, 1661	62	10	3
Randall Beckett, for money by him disbursed in fitting the rooms for the Court of Claims, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	19	6	3
Christopher Russell, for special reasons of His Majesty's service, by Concordatum dated the 31st of January, 1661	20	0	0
Maurice fitz Gerald, for his present relief, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	10	0	0
Lawrence Hamond, for the present relief of himself, his wife and children, by Concordatum dated the fifth of October, 1661	20	0	0
Peter Pett, His Majesty's Advocate General, Edward Cooke and Joshua Boyle, Doctors of Law, for their expense and charge in accommodating a difference between the French Marquis and Capt. Jacob Reynolds, by Concordatum dated the 14th of November, 1661	80	0	0
James Waggett, for special service of His Majesty, by Concordatum dated the 29th of October, 1661	5	0	0
Mary, Lady Caulfeild, for her present maintenance, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	40	0	0
Richard de Laune, gentleman, to be by him paid over unto John MacDavid Mulcahy, who by order of the Lords Justices and Council is to employ four horsemen and eight footmen to prosecute Torido [?] who committed many robberies and murders in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, etc., by Concordatum dated 29th of October, 1661	18	18	0
Mary Draper, by Concordatum dated 9th of August, 1661	15	0	0
Elinor Gascoigne, for relief of herself and children, by Concordatum dated 14th November, 1661	5	0	0
Mary Lewis, alias Molloy, widow, by Concordatum dated the 15th of August, 1661	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Alexander Knox, Collector of the last Pole-money in the County of Donegal, for bringing up the Poll-money of that county to this city, by Concordatum dated the 31st of January, 1661	10	0	0
William Hibbert, in consideration of his pains in bringing up the second Poll-money of the County of Tipperary, by Concordatum dated the 13th of September, 1661 ...	10	0	0
Sir George Blundell, Baronet, for his pains in assessing and collecting of the first payment of the Poll-money in the King's County, by Concordatum dated the 5th of October, 1661	10	0	0
Peter Beaghan and Robert Colvill, Esquires, for their pains in assessing and collecting the Poll-money in the county of Antrim, by Concordatum dated the 8th of January, 1661	20	0	0
William Toxteth, Henry Bellingham, and William Pepper, Esquires, £10 a year for their pains in assessing, levying, and bringing up the Poll-money in the county of Louth, by Concordatum dated the 27th of January, 1661	30	0	0
Samuel Bathurst, Esq., to be by him issued for the hiring of a vessel to be employed upon His Majesty's special service into England, by Concordatum dated the 8th of January, 1661	10	0	0
Mary, Jane, and Anne Ware, for their present relief, by Concordatum dated the 24th of December, 1661	75	0	0
Thomas Burgh, for his service as Attorney on behalf of His Majesty for prosecuting of malefactors, by Concordatum dated the 24th of December, 1661	20	0	0
Arthur Podmore, George Wakefield, and William Rowe, His Majesty's Pursuivants, for their extraordinary and constant attendance on His Majesty's attendance, by Concordatum dated the 24th of December, 1661	40	0	0
Jeoffrey Malbone, yeoman of the Wardrobe and housekeeper attending the Castle of Dublin, by warrant dated the 3rd of December, 1661	2	0	0
Doctor Edward Denham, for his allowance for twelve months ending the 26th of February, 1661, by warrant dated the 14th of August, 1660	70	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Colonel Arthur Hill, for a year's rent allowed unto him for Newry Castle with the garden and backside thereto belonging, being made use of for His Majesty's service, beginning the 25th of March, 1660, and ending the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 19th of March, 1661	20	0	0
Thomas Lea, Keeper of the Council Chamber, for disbursements by him made for necessaries for the Council Chamber, by Concordatum dated the 28th of February, 1661	60	1	10
The Reverend Father in God, Michael, Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, being employed into England to attend His Majesty with the bills to be transmitted thither, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	300	0	0
John, Lord Baron of Kingston, being employed into England to attend His Majesty with the Bills to be transmitted thither, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	300	0	0
Thomas Piggott, Esq., Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, being employed into England upon the same account, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	300	0	0
John Burniston, Esq., Secretary, to attend the Commissioners employed into England upon the same account, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661	100	0	0
Francis, Lord Aungier, being employed by the Lords Justices into England upon His Majesty's special service, by Concordatum dated the 9th of July, 1661	250	0	0
Sir James Shaen, Knight, to be by him paid over to the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, Cork and Rosse, John, Lord Baron of Kingston, Thomas Piggott, Esq., and Anthony Stoughton, by warrant dated the 17th of October, 1661	630	0	0
Edward Roberts, Esq., out of the estate of Colonel Daniell Axtell, being bound for the said Axtell, by warrant dated the 6th of August, 1661	246	5	0
The Right Honourable Anne, Marchioness Dowager of Clanrickarde, for so much accounted for in His Majesty's Exchequer as money received for Quit rents out of her Ladyship's jointure in the County of Galway, by warrant dated the 24th of January, 1661	135	4	10¾

	£	s.	d.
John Blackwell, Esq., for so much charged upon and received out of his rents since His Majesty's Restoration, by warrant dated the 6th of August, 1661	292	15	8
Capt. Henry ffinch, for supply of his present necessities, to be defaulted out of such monies as are due to him from His Majesty, by warrant dated the 12th of October, 1661	21	0	0
Luke, Earl of ffingall, for three-quarters of a year's pension ending the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 16th of April, 1661	75	0	0
Thomas Plunkett, for the use of the Earl of ffingall, by Concordatum dated the 7th of December, 1661	100	0	0
Sir Paul Davis, Knight, for the use of Mathew Locke, Esq., for his allowance at 20*s.* per diem for 212 days, from the first of January, 1660, to the last of July, 1661, by two warrants dated the 18th of April, 1661, and the 31st of July, 1661	212	0	0
Arthur Podmore, Junior, Clerk to the Secretary for the Martial Affairs of Ireland at 5*s.* per diem for 234 days, from the first of April, 1661, to the 20th of November following, by two warrants dated the 31st of July, 1661, and the 20th of November, 1661...	58	10	0
The said Arthur Podmore, to be by him issued upon account for buying paper, ink, and other necessaries for the Office of the Secretary at War, and for other contingent charges relating to the said office, by warrant dated the 31st of May, 1661	20	0	0
Edward Peck, for his allowance at 2*s.* per diem as Messenger for the affairs of the Army for 304 days, from the first of January, 1660, to the last of October, 1661, by two warrants dated the 29th of March, 1661, and the 10th of November, 1661	30	8	0
The said Edward Peck, for several disbursements by him made for the use of the Committee for the Martial Affairs, by Concordatum dated the 12th of April, 1661	2	0	8
Capt. Richard St. George, to be by him issued upon account for necessary repairs on His Majesty's Castle of Athlone and the Courts of Guards, and the Stables and other offices to the said Castle belonging, by warrant dated the 7th of August, 1661	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
The Earl of Drogheda, to be by him issued upon account towards repairing of the Fort of Drogheda, by warrant dated the 12th of October, 1661	100 :	0 :	0
Mr. Richard de Laune, to be by him issued for the repairs of the Blockhouse and Fort of Kinsale, by warrant dated the 21st of December, 1661	10 :	0	0:
Thomas Caulfeild, William Handcock, and Nicholas Mahon, Esquires, for their charge and pains about the assessing, levying, and bringing in the first payment of Poll-money of the county of Roscommon, by warrant dated the 8th of January, 1661	30 :	0 :	0
Sir William fflower, Knight, to be by him issued upon account for repairing the fort of Duncannon, by warrant dated the 10th of September, 1661...	150 :	0 :	0
John Povey, Esq., being employed Judge of Assize in the room of Justice Booth, visited with sickness, for the summer circuit, 1661, by Concordatum dated 3rd August, 1661	44 :	10 :	0
Ralph Wallis, for finding two several Inquisitions in the counties of Dublin and Kildare concerning the estate of John Blackwell, by Concordatum dated the 28th of February, 1661	20 :	0 :	0
John Westley and Ralph Wallis, Esquires, to be by them laid out for repairing the lower Courts in Dublin, by two warrants dated the 13th of August and the 26th of October, 1661	150 :	0 :	0
Capt. Albert Conyngham, to be by him issued upon account towards repairing of several of the Stores of this Kingdom in such manner as the Lords Justices shall appoint, by warrant	250 :	0 :	0
Capt. William Webb, for his labour and pains about the fortifications at Sligo and Ballymore bridge, from the 12th of August, 1660, to the 25th of March, 1661, by Concordatum	67 :	10 :	0
Doctor Ralph King, to be by him paid over to John Reeves in satisfaction of his pains in looking to the stores at Londonderry, by warrant	10 :	0 :	0
Sum	12220 :	14 :	7¾

Other Payments made upon Concordatums granted upon several occasions for the use of the Parliament.

	£	s.	d.
Lieut. Col. Philip fferneley, to be by him paid to Mrs. Sankey upon perfecting the writings on her part concerning Chichester House, now to be made use of for the Parliament, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661	300	0	0
The said Philip fferneley, to be paid to Richard White upon perfecting the writings on his part concerning Chichester House, to be made use of for the Parliament, by warrant dated the 5th of April, 1661	30	0	0
The said Philip fferneley to be issued for providing necessaries for furnishing the rooms in Chichester House, appointed the sitting of the Parliament, by warrant dated the 3rd of May, 1661	80	0	0
The said Philip fferneley, for monies disbursed in fitting and preparing the rooms in Chichester House for the sitting of the Parliament, by Concordatum dated the 14th of August, 1661	87	5	4
The said Philip fferneley, to be issued upon account for providing of coals, candles, and other necessaries for the use of the said house, by warrant dated the 21st of December, 1661	40	0	0
John Keating, Esq., for buying a Clock for the Lords' House of Parliament, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1661	10	0	0
Doctor John Stearne, for his pains taken in overseeing the printing of the Acts and Declarations that have issued from the Parliament, by Concordatum dated the 5th of August, 1661	50	0	0
Robert Hall, gentleman, Usher of the Blackrood of the Lords' House of Parliament, to be issued to the doorkeepers and messengers of the Lords' House by warrant dated the 8th of January, 1661	40	0	0
John Thorneton, Usher of the House of Lords, for buying coals and other necessaries for the use of the said House, by Concordatum dated the 15th of October, 1661	100	0	0
Highgate Love, doorkeeper of the House of Commons, and William Craig, Keeper of the Speaker's Chambers, for their several attendances and services during the siting of Parliament, by warrant	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Quartermaster Thomas Cheeke, for money disbursed by him for building a stable for the Horse Guards attending the Parliament, by two warrants dated the 14th of May and the 17th of October, 1661	31	0	0
Sum ...	818	5	4

Payments made by virtue of His Majesty's Letters and other warrants.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, for his fee for a year ending at Michaelmas, 1661	30	0	0
Bryan Jones, Auditor of Foreign Accounts, for his fee for the same time	121	13	4
Jeoffrey Malbone, Keeper of the Clock of the Castle of Dublin, for his fee from the 15th of June, 1660, to the 3rd of June, 1661, together with 15*s.* by him laid out for repairing the said clock, by warrant dated the 28th of October, 1661	18	8	0
The said Jeoffrey Malbone, for 83 days ending at Michaelmas, 1661	4	3	0
Elizabeth fitz Gerald, alias Bolton, widow, by virtue of a decree of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, dated the 28th of November, 1661, for one year and a half's annuity due to her out of Trinocho, Giltown and Garbage, in the County of Kildare, ending at Michaelmas, 1661 ...	75	0	0
Sum ...	249	4	4

Pensions and other payments by special Letters from His Majesty.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, for his pension, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters dated the first of February, 1661	1500	0	0
Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his pension for one year and a half ending at Michaelmas, 1661	150	0	0
George Carr, Esq., for his Grace the Duke of Ormond's use, by virtue of His Majesty's letters dated the 6th of December, 1660, by warrant dated the 12th of June, 1661	3179	13	0

	£	s.	d.
Sir James Shaen, Knight, for incident expenses and necessaries for the use of the Lords Justices, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters of the 6th of February, 1660	500	0	0
William Davyes, for the Earle of ffingall, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters of the 7th of February, 1660	600	0	0
Colonel Richard Butler, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters of the 13th of April, 1661, by two warrants dated the first of May and 15th of May, 1661	1000	0	0
Thomas Daunt and Mary, his wife, pursuant to His Majesty's Order of reference to the Lords Justices of the 30th of September, 1661, and by order of the said Lords Justices thereupon, dated the 20th of March, 1661	70	0	0
Sum ...	6999	13	0

Pensioners, etc., by Concordatums and other warrants.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Honourable the Marquis of Antrim, for a pension of £10 per week from the 19th of July, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661, viz., for 34 weeks ending 14th of March, 1661	340	0	0
The Lord Viscount Taaffe, for a pension of £800 per annum towards his support, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661, for seven months ending 18th of March, 1661	466	13	4
Edward, Lord Blaney, for a pension of 100*s.* per week for 28 weeks ending the 15th of March, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 19th of September, 1661	140	0	0
The Earl of Clanrickarde, for his present support at 100*s.* per week for 14 weeks ending the 17th of August, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 17th of July, 1661...	70	0	0
The said Earl of Clanrickarde, for an allowance £1,500 per annum, and payable monthly for his present upport until he be restored to his estate, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	256	4	0
David, Lord Viscount Kilmallock, for his pension of 50*s.* per week for 26 weeks, from the 9th of May, 1661, to the 6th of November, following, by Concordatum dated the 25th of July, 1661	65	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Luke, Earl of ffingall, for a pension of £5 a week from the first of July, 1661, towards his present support till he be restored to his estate, by warrant dated the 8th of July, 1661	51	10	0
Theobald, Lord Viscount Mayo, at 40*s.* a week for his better support for 7 weeks ending the 5th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 17th of May, 1661	14	0	0
Patrick, Lord Baron of Dunsany, for a pension of 50*s.* a week from the 24th of June, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 11th of July, 1661	37	10	0
Sir Connell ffarrell, Knight, at £300 per annum, payable monthly, from the 17th of August, 1661, for his support for 7 months ending the 17th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 11th of October, 1661	175	0	0
George fitz Gerald, Esq., for a pension of 30*s.* a week, for 23 weeks ending 9th December, 1661, for his support, by Concordatum dated the 30th of July, 1661 ...	34	10	0
The Lady Mayo, for her support, at 30*s.* a week for 14 weeks ending the 24th of June, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 21st of June, 1661	21	0	0
The said Lady Mayo, for her pension due to her three children for half-a-year ending the 24th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 21st of June, 1661	18	0	0
Mary Pallice, alias Plunkett, widow, for her present relief for half-a-year ending the last of October, 1661, by Concordatum dated the 16th of August, 1661	10	0	0
Mary Usher, widow, at £40 per annum, payable monthly, for her present relief, by Concordatum dated the 17th of August, 1661	18	0	0
Eve Yaxeley, widow, at 10*s.* a week for one year ending the 25th of December, 1661, in consideration of her great sufferings, by Concordatum dated the 4th of October, 1661	26	0	0
Katherine Wogan, for the support of herself and children for one year ending the 29th of September, 1661, by two warrants dated the 14th of May and the 14th of December, 1661	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
The said Katherine Wogan, for her allowance at 10*s.* a week for one year, one quarter, and twelve weeks, from the 29th of September, 1660, and ending the 27th of March, 1661, by two warrants dated the 14th of May and 14th of December, 1661	38	10	0
William Aubrey, for his relief at 10*s.* per week for 16 weeks ending the 20th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 19th of September, 1661	8	0	0
Tirlagh o' Lowth, for his allowance at 7*s.* a week for 12 weeks from the 11th of October, 1661, to the 9th of January following, by warrant dated the 11th of October, 1661	4	4	0
Robert and Pierce Shortall, Cripples, for their pension at £20 per annum for their relief for three-quarters of a year ending the 29th of September, 1660, by warrant dated the 13th of September, 1661 ...	15	0	0
Margaret Mathews, widow, for her maintenance at 10*s.* a week from the 10th of July, 1661, to the 19th of March, 1661, by Concordatum dated the tenth of July, 1661...	18	0	0
Julia Johnson, widow, for her pension at 12*s.* per week in part payment thereof, by warrant dated the 14th of December, 1661	10	0	0
Mary Warren, for herself and children of her deceased sister, the Viscountess of Tara, at £10 per week for 19 weeks ending the 22nd of February, 1661, by warrant dated the 21st of October, 1661	190	0	0
Jane, Lady Blaney, for her pension at 20*s.* per week, and her three children at 7*s.* 8*d.* each per week, viz., her ladyship for one year from the 25th of December, 1660, to the 25th of December, 1661, likewise for her three children for 33 weeks ending the 3rd of November, 1661—£37 19*s.*, by warrant dated the 21st of June, 1661 ...	89	19	0
Walter Eustace, in full satisfaction of his pension at 12*s.* per week from the 20th of March, 1660, to the 13th of September, 1661, by warrant dated the 3rd of September, 1661	12	10	0
Colonel Garret fitz Symons, for his pension at 20*s.* per week for 28 weeks from the 20th of March, 1660, by warrant dated the second of July, 1661	28	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Robert Nettervill, Esq., for himself and the rest of the Lady Nettervill's children for their pension at 50*s.* per week from the 29th of September, 1660, to the 25th of September, 1661, by two warrants dated the 20th of November, 1661	127	10	0
Edward Butler, for his relief, by warrant dated the 14th of June, 1660	8	10	0
Christopher Eustace, for his pension for half-a-year ending the 24th of June, 1661 ...	10	0	0
Richard Wawe, for his pension at 6*s.* per week for 38 weeks ending the 18th of March, 1660, by warrant dated the 21st of September, 1660	11	8	0
John Daniel Shonhub[?], for his pension for a quarter of a year ending the 24th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 8th of June, 1661	6	10	0
Elizabeth Graham, for her relief for half-a-year's pension ending the 25th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 25th of March, 1661	13	0	0
Katherine Plunkett, for half-a-year's pension due to her ending the 25th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 5th of July, 1661...	5	0	0
The several pensioners hereafter mentioned for one quarter's pension ending the 24th of March, 1660, viz., the Lady Anderson, £6 10*s.*; Susanna Robertson, 26*s.*; Sarah Wynn, 45*s.* 6*d.*; Katherine Clerke, 39*s.*; Joan Harropp, 19*s.* 6*d.*; Jane Griffin, 26*s.*; by warrant dated the 14th of December, 1661	14	6	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond, for her pension at 8*s.* per week for 36 weeks ending the 19th of March, 1661, by warrant dated the 30th of July, 1661	14	8	0
Doctor Richard Heaton, for half-a-year's pension due to Captain John Strongman ending the 24th of June, 1661, by warrant dated the 20th of December, 1661 ...	13	0	0
Mary Goodman, widow, for her pension at 5*s.* per week for eight weeks ending the 13th of May, 1661, by warrant dated the 27th of January, 1661	2	0	0
Lady Anderson, for the remain of a quarter's pension ending the 24th of June, 1660, by warrant dated the 31st of January, 1661	6	10	0

	£	s.	d.
John Dougherty, for himself and his father, Richard Dougherty, for their pension at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem for 365 days from the 21st of March, 1660, to the 30th of March, 1661	27	7	6
Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governor of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, for providing caddowes, pots, coals and candles for the soldiers in the said castle for one year, by warrant dated the 28th of June, 1661 ...	89	12	0
Corporal James Bradley, for so much by him disbursed for fire and candles for the Horse Guards in Dublin, by Concordatum dated the 11th of April, 1661	3	9	6
Richard Gray, for fire and candles for the Horse Guards in this city from the 28th of January, 1660, to the last of September, 1661, by warrant dated the 7th of December, 1661	23	13	6
William Gill, for his disbursements for firing and candles for the Horse Guards in this city, by concordatum dated the 11th of October, 1661	18	13	0
Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governor of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, to be by him issued upon account towards providing fire and candle light for the use of the guards in the said Castle yard, and for repairing the Courts of guard there, by warrant dated the 22nd of October, 1661	20	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Alleyn, for so much by him disbursed for the use of the guards in the said Castle, by two concordatums dated 17th of April and 25th of April, 1661 ...	5	10	0
Richard Tomlinson, for money disbursed by him for the use of the troops when upon the guards in the city of Dublin, by Concordatum dated the 11th of April, 1661...	6	6	0
Henry Barton, for providing of fire and candle for the Horse Guards kept in his house, and for his damage sustained thereby for the loss of his guests, by Concordatum dated the 16th of April, 1661	20	0	0
The said Henry Barton, for providing fire and candles for the Horse Guards kept in his house, and for repairing and cleaning the the stables there from the 28th of January, 1661, to the last of September following, by Concordatum dated the 10th of January, 1661	28	3	6

	£	s.	d.
Francis Poole, for the use of Elizabeth Curlee for her pension at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for three-quarters of a year ending the last of January, 1661	2	18	6
Mrs. Anne Sarsfield, for her support at 20*s.* per week for five weeks ending the 5th of October, 1661, by warrant dated the 5th of October aforesaid	5	0	0
Sum ...	2690	5	10

Payments made to the Lords Justices.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for his allowance for twelve months ending the 22nd of February, 1661	1500	0	0
Roger, Earl of Orrery, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for his allowance for twelve months ending as aforesaid ...	1500	0	0
Charles, late Earl of Mountrath, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for his allowance for ten months ending the 20th of December, 1661	1250	0	0
Sir John Temple, Knight, in full satisfaction for his entertainment and allowance as one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Government of this Kingdom of Ireland for three months ending the 28th of September, 1660, by warrant dated the 29th of September, 1660	250	0	0
John Weaver, Esq. [?], in full satisfaction of his entertainment and allowance as one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Government of Ireland for three months ending the 20th of June, 1660, by warrant dated the 24th of June, 1661	250	0	0
Sum ...	4750	0	0

Payments made to the Lords Justices and Council for allowance of wine for the provision and store of their houses, for a year beginning the eight day of May, 1661.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom, for seven tuns of French wine for the provision and store of his house for a year beginning the 8th of May, 1661, by warrant dated the 9th of August, 1661	73	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Charles, late Earl of Mountrath, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, for six tuns and a half of French wine for the provision and store of his house for the same time	68	5	0
Wentworth, Earl of Kildare, for three tuns of French wine for the provision and store of his house for the same time	31	10	0
James, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Henry, Lord Bishop of Meath, for the like allowance	31	10	0
John, Lord Bishop of Clogher, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Edward, Earl of Meath, for the like allowance	31	10	0
William, Lord Caulfeild, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Francis, Lord Viscount Shannon, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir James Barry, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, for the like allowance	31	10	0
John Bysse, Esq., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for the like allowance ...	31	10	0
John, Lord Viscount Massareene, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Richard, Lord Baron of Colooney, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Paul Davis, Knight, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State in Ireland, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir John Temple, Knight, Master of the Rolls, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir James Ware, Knight, His Majesty's Auditor General, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Francis Hamilton, Knight, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir George Wentworth, Knight, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Sir Robert fforth, Knight, for the like allowance	31	10	0
Arthur Hill, Esq., for the like allowance ...	31	10	0
Colonel Marcus Trevor, for the like allowance	31	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Sir William Domvile, Knight, His Majesty's Attorney General, for his allowance for one tun and a half of French wine for the same time	15	15	0
John Temple, Esq., His Majesty's Solicitor General for the like allowance	15	15	0
Robert Griffith, Esq., His Majesty's second Serjeant-at-Law, for the like allowance...	15	15	0
Sum ...	850	10	0

Allowances made to Alderman Daniel Bellingham, Deputy Receiver General, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Alderman Daniel Bellingham, by virtue of an order signed by the Right Honourable the Lords Justices and Council, dated the 5th day of March, 1661, for so much of His Majesty's monies taken out of the Office of Receipt when the said Office was broken open, the sum of	169	7	2
Sum. pet.			
The Commissioners of Accounts and others, by their warrant dated the 30th of August, 1662	285	10	0
Sum. pet.			
Sum total of all the aforesaid payments and allowances	37143	9	7¾

	£	s.	d.
And so there remaineth towards the payment of the Military List	163903	2	5¾

Which sum is charged upon the Accountant in his account for the Military List hereafter following :—

The State of the Account of the Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, His Majesty's Vice-Treasurer, etc., during the time aforesaid for payment of the Military List.

That is to say :—

	£	s.	d.
The said Accountant is charged with the remain of His Majesty's Revenues and Casualties in his hands upon the foot of his Account for Civil Affairs, which is appointed for satisfying of the Military List and for Payments directed by His Majesty's Courts, amounting to the sum of	163903	2	5¾

Payments made to the Military List.

Officers General.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Thomas, Earl of Ossory, for his entertainment as Lieut.-General of the Horse at 20*s.* per diem for 104 days ending the last of September, 1661	104 :	0 :	0
Paid unto John, Lord Baron of Kingston, for his entertainment as Commissary General of the Horse at 20*s.* per diem for one year ending the 29th of September, 1661 ...	365 :	0 :	0
Paid unto Sir Thomas Armstrong, Knight, for his entertainment as Quartermaster General of His Majesty's Troops of Horse in the Kingdom of Ireland at 10*s.* per diem, beginning the 5th of July, 1661, and ending the last of September following	44 :	0 :	0
Paid unto Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, for his entertainment as Marshal of the Army and his retinue, one Trumpeter and thirty horsemen lightly armed, viz., himself at 6*s.* 8*d.*, the said Trumpeter and horsemen at 12*d.* le pece per diem, for 252 days ending the 29th September, 1661 ...	474 :	12 :	0
Paid to Captain James Garstin, Provost Marshal of the Army, at 8*s.* per diem for 288 days ending the last of September, 1661, as by two warrants dated the 28th of May and 8th of October, 1661, with acquittance presented	115 :	4 :	0
Paid unto Lieut. Col. Abraham Yarner for his entertainment as Muster Master General of the Army at 15*s.* per diem, and his Clerk at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem, for 288 days ending the last of September, 1661 ...	252 :	0 :	0
Paid unto Robert ffitz Gerald, Esq., for his entertainment as Comptroller of the Musters and Checks of His Majesty's army in Ireland for 169 days at 20*s.* per diem ending the 30th of September, 1661	169 :	0 :	0
Paid to Sir Theophilus Jones, Knight, for his entertainment as Scout Master General of the Army at 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem, and six horsemen at 18*d.* le pece per diem for 196 days beginning the 18th of March, 1660, and ending the 29th of September following, and also for an increase of the said entertainment at £100 per annum for one year ending the 29th of September, 1661	253 :	10 :	8

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto Doctor Ralph King for his entertainment as Advocate General to the Army, and one Clerk at 18*s.* 4*d.* per diem for 288 days ending the last of September, 1661	267	1	0
Paid unto Doctor William Currer upon account for his entertainment as Physician General to His Majesty's Army in Ireland	100	0	0
Paid to James ffountaine, gentleman, for his entertainment as Chirurgeon-General to the Army at 6*s.* per diem, and as Chirurgeon to the Hospital at Dublin at 4*s.* per diem, for 305 days ending the the 30th of September, 1661	152	10	0
Paid to Bryan Jones, Esq., for his entertainment as Deputy-Commissioner of the Musters at 6*s.* per diem for 288 days ending the last of September, 1661 ...	86	8	0
Paid to him also as one of the Commissaries of the Musters for his entertainment at £100 per annum for three-quarters of a year ending the 29th of September, 1661	75	0	0
Paid to Richard Barry, gentleman, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for three-quarters of a year ending the 29th of September, 1661	75	0	0
Paid to Richard Warburton, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, at £100 per annum for one year ending the 29th of September, 1661	100	0	0
Paid to Capt. Thomas Hart, one of the Assistant Commissaries of the Musters, for one quarter of a year and 106 days ending the 29th of September, 1660	66	18	4¼
Paid to Capt. James Smallwood for his entertainment as Assistant Commissary of the Musters at £100 per annum for three-quarters of a year ending the 29th of September, 1661	75	0	0
Paid to Richard Phillips, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for the said time	75	0	0
Paid to Henry Eltonhead, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for the said time	75	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Richard Nevill, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for half-a-year and 48 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	63	3	1
Paid to Capt. Percival Hart, one of the Commissaries of the Musters, for his entertainment at £100 per annum for half-a-year and 48 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	63	3	1
Paid unto John Williams the sum of £60 0*s.* 8*d.* which with £37 10*s.* paid him by former warrant, makes £97 10*s.* 8*d.*, and is for his fee as Commissary of the Stores at Waterford at £50 per annum for 344 days ending the 25th of March, 1660	40	0	8
Paid to Lieut. Col. John Roseworme, Engineer, to be defaulted out of his entertainment	50	0	0
Paid to Captain John Paine for his entertainment as Overseer Surveyor and Director General of all fortifications, buildings, etc., within the realm of Ireland at 5*s.* per diem for 157 days beginning the 26th of April, 1661, and ending the 29th September, following	39	5	0
Sum ...	3190	15	10½

Officers Provincial.

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto Roger, Earl of Orrery, in full satisfaction of his fee as Lord President of Munster at £100 English per annum, for his diet and the Council's there at £7 10*s.* per week, for his retinue of thirty horsemen and forty footmen at 22*s.* 11½*d.* per diem, for three-quarters of a year and 58 days ending the 25th of December, 1661	827	4	9½
Paid unto Charles, late Earl of Mountrath, in full satisfaction of his fee as Lord President of Connaght at £100 English per annum, for his diet and the Council's there at £7 10*s.* per week, for his retinue of thirty horsemen and twenty footmen at 22*s.* 11½*d.* per diem, for three-quarters of a year and 80 days ending the 18th of December, 1661	882	2	0½

	£	s.	d.
Paid unto him also for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of the Province of Connaght at 4*s*. per diem, and for 12 horsemen at 12*d*. le pece per diem, for 195 days ending 29th of September, 1661	156	0	0
Paid to Sir George Wentworth, Knight, for his entertainment as Provost Marshal in the Province of Leinster at 4*s*. 2½*d*. per diem, and 12 horsemen at 12*d*. le pece per diem, viz., to himself for one year and 125 days ending the last of September, 1661, £103 6*s*. 3*d*., and the said horsemen for 233 days ending as aforesaid, £139 16*s*., making in all £243 2*s*. 3*d*., as by warrant dated the 8th November	243	2	3
Paid to Sir Nicholas Purdon, Knight, for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of Munster at 8*s*. per diem, and ten horsemen at 12*d*. le pece per diem, for 220 days ending the 11th of February, 1660 ...	198	0	0
Paid to ffrancis Peisley, Esq., for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of Munster, viz., to himself at 4*s*. 2½*d*. per diem, and 12 horsemen at 12*d*. le pece per diem, for for 180 days ending the last of July, 1661	145	17	6
Paid to Major Robert Ward for his entertainment as Provost Marshal of Ulster at 4*s*. 2½*d*. per diem, and 12 horsemen at 12*d*. le pece per diem, for 372 days ending the last of September, 1661	301	9	0
Paid to Capt. Adam Molyneux for 220 days' pay unto him as Provost Marshal of Leinster, and the party of horse under his command, viz., himself at 8*s*. per diem, and ten horsemen at 12*d*. le pece per diem, beginning the 5th of July, 1659, and ending the 11th of February following, inclusive	198	0	0
Sum ...	2951	15	6½

Governors, Constables, and Warders.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Roger, Earl of Orrery, for his entertainment as Constable of the Castle of Limerick at £10 per annum, due for a year and 157 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	14	6	0
Paid unto him also as Governor of the County of Clare at 10*s*. per diem, due for a year and 157 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	261	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid to the Earl of Mountrath for his entertainment as Constable of Athlone Castle at £13 2*s*. 6*d*. per annum, and 14 warders at 6*d*. le pece per diem for 311 days ending the 14th of December, 1661	121	18	2
Paid to William, Lord Caulfeild, for his entertainment as Constable of the Fort of Charlemont at 3*s*. 4*d*. per diem, and 15 warders at 6*d*. le pece per diem, for 231 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	125	2	6
Paid to Sir John Stephens, Knight, Governor of the Castle of Dublin, at 10*s*. sterling per diem for 250 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	125	0	0
Paid to him also for an increase of his fee at 10*s*. per diem for 248 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	124	0	0
Paid to Dudley Mainwaring, Esq., Constable of His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, at £20 per annum for one year ending the last of March, 1661, £20, and 14 wardens at 6*d*. le pece per diem, for 189 days ending as aforesaid, £66, amounting in all to £86	86	0	0
Paid to Arthur Hill, Esq., for his fee as Constable of the Fort of Hillsboro at 3*s*. 4*d*. per diem, and 20 warders at 6*d*. le pece per diem, viz., to himself for 131 days ending the last of April, 1661, and to the said warders for 79 days ending as aforesaid	61	6	8
Paid to Sir Robert fforth, Knight, for his entertainment as Constable of His Majesty's Castle, of Philipstown in the King's County, at 18*d*. per diem for one year and 125 days ending the last of September, 1661, and for 12 warders at 6*d*. le pece per diem for 231 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	106	2	6
Paid to Major Robert Edgeworth for his entertainment as Governor of the Fort of Sligo at 10*s*. per diem for 246 days ending the last of September, 1661	123	0	0
Paid to Samuel ffoxcroft, gentleman, for his entertainment as Constable of His Majesty's castle or fort of the Moy in the County of Armagh, at 3*s*. per diem for one year and 125 days ending the last of September, 1661	73	13	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid to George St. George, Esq., for his entertainment as constable of His Majesty's Castle and Fort of Maryborough in the Queen's County, at 18*d.* per diem for one year and 63 days ending the last of September, 1661	32	2	6
Paid to Robert Astwood, Porter of the Castle of Dublin, for his entertainment at 9*d.* per diem for 206 days ending the 29th of September, 1661	7	14	6
Sum ...	1261	6	10

Horse troops with their Officers.

Paid to the following Captains for themselves, their officers, and the troops of Horse under their command, for six months' pay ending July 28th, 1661.*

	£	s.	d.
James, Duke of Ormond, on account ...	1782	4	0
George, Duke of Albemarle	1771	0	0
Roger, Earl of Orrery (for three months' entertainment to himself as Captain) ...	58	16	0
To the same (six months' pay to his officers and troop)	1745	2	0
Charles, Earl of Mountrath (three months' entertainment as Captain)	58	16	0
To the same (six months' pay to his officers and troop)	1709	8	0
Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, upon account ...	1812	6	0
Wentworth, Earl of Kildare	1761	18	0
Edward, Earl of Meath, upon account ...	1745	16	0
Arthur, Earl of Donegall, upon account ...	1765	8	0
Henry, Earl of Drogheda, upon account ...	1818	12	0
Hugh, Earl of Mount Alexander, upon account	1754	4	0
George, Lord Viscount Grandison, upon account	1716	14	0
William, Lord Caulfeild, upon account ...	1751	8	0
Francis, Lord Aungier, on account	1771	0	0
Edward, Lord Viscount Conway, upon account	1748	12	0
John, Lord Roberts, upon account	1706	12	0
Francis, Lord Viscount Shannon, upon account	1721	10	0
Richard, Lord Colooney, upon account ...	1741	12	0
John, Lord Baron of Kingston, upon account	1779	8	0
Sir Arthur Forbes, Baronet, upon account...	1745	16	0
Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, upon account	1757	0	0
Sir Thomas Armstrong, Knight, upon account	1751	8	0
Sir Theophilus Jones, Knight, upon account	1751	8	0
Sir William Meredith, Baronet, upon account	1745	16	0

* Unless otherwise specified.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Oliver St. George, Knight, upon account	1636	12	0
Lord Marcus Trevor, upon account	1754	4	0
Col. Vere Essex Cromwell, upon account ...	1731	16	0
Major George Rawden, upon account (for one month's pay to himself, officers and troop)	1748	12	0
Col. Daniell Redman, on account (six months' pay to himself, officers and troop) ...	1709	8	0
John Andrews and Roger Rhett, Supernumeraries in Sir Henry Tichborne's troop of horse, for four months' pay due to them, viz., £11 4*s.* each, beginning the 11th of February, 1660, and ending the 2nd of June, following	22	8	0
John Blackelocke, for two month's pay due to him as private soldier in Lord Caulfeild's troop, beginning the 27th of August, 1660, and ending the 21st of October following	5	12	0
Sum	49080	6	0

Foot Companies.

Paid to the following Captains for themselves, their Officers, and the foot companies under their command, for seven months' pay ending August 25th, 1661, unless otherwise specified.

	£	s.	d.
James, Duke of Ormond	878	14	8
George, Duke of Albemarle	816	13	4
Roger, Earl of Orrery (upon account for three months' pay as Captain of foot)	33	12	0
To the same (for seven months' pay to his Officers and company)	796	12	0
Charles, Earl of Mountrath (for three months' pay a Captain)	33	12	0
To the same (for seven months' pay to his Officers and company)	801	5	4
Charles, Lord Castle-Coote, on account ...	844	4	0
Thomas, Earl of Ossory	806	8	0
John, Lord Roberts, on account	822	14	8
Richard, Earl of Barrymore, on account ...	806	8	0
John, Lord Viscount Massareene, on account	846	1	4
Thomas, Lord ffolliott, on account	771	8	0
Sir Robert Stewart, Knight	799	17	4
Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight	817	12	0
Sir Francis Butler, Knight	816	13	4
Sir John Cole, Baronet	844	4	0
Sir Thomas Gifford, Knight, on account ...	819	9	4
Sir John Stephens, Knight, on account ...	826	9	4
Sir Robert Sterling, Knight, on account ...	823	13	4

	£	s.	d.
Sir Robert Byron, Knight	821	16	0
Sir Patrick Weymes, Knight	786	16	0
Sir Edward Massey, Knight	812	9	4
Sir Francis ffowkes, Knight	846	1	4
Sir William King, Knight	833	0	0
Sir Nicholas Purdon, Knight	798	0	0
Robert Russell, for seven months' pay due to himself as Ensign in Sir Nicholas Purdon's company of foot, ending the 25th of August, 1661, aforesaid	29	8	0
Sir St. John Broderick, Knight	806	17	4
Sir James Cuffe, Knight	844	4	0
Sir Robert Hanna, Knight	832	10	8
Sir Ralph Wilson, Knight	846	1	4
Sir William Pen, Knight	816	13	4
Sir Peter Courthope, Knight	833	9	4
Major Richard Goodwin	815	5	4
Col. John Hublethorne	816	13	4
Capt. John St. Leger	812	9	4
Capt. Robert Deey, upon account	836	14	8
Lieut. Col. Arthur Gore	842	6	8
Major Thomas ffortescue	836	5	4
Capt. Thomas Steward	788	13	4
Capt. Nicholas Bayly	823	6	8
Capt. Richard Power	797	1	4
Lieut. Col. Hans Hamilton	846	1	4
Major James Dennis, on account	822	5	4
Capt. William Rosse	839	10	8
Col. Chidley Coote	844	4	0
Sir John Ogle, Knight, upon account	802	13	4
Capt. Charles Hamilton	777	9	4
Capt. Richard St. George	846	1	4
Col. Robert Manley, upon account	818	10	8
Lieut. Col. William Moore	816	13	4
Col. John Mayart, on account	846	1	4
Lieut. Col. John Read	794	5	4
Col. Thomas Piggott	816	13	4
Major Seafowle Gibson	824	2	8
Col. William Warden	830	4	0
Col. Charles Blount	842	6	8
Col. James Motlow	816	13	4
Col. John Gorges, on account...	816	13	4
Col. Robert Sands, on account	752	5	4
Col. Thomas Coote	844	4	0
Col. Charles Wheeler	835	16	0
Sir Francis Gore, Knight	831	2	8
Col. John Brett	844	4	0
Col. John Jephson	826	9	4
Col. Daniel Treswell	833	9	4
Sir Richard Kerle, Knight	808	5	4
Major George Ingoldsby	846	1	4

	£	s.	d.
Col. Randall Clayton	824	12	0
Capt. Garratt Moore	808	14	8
Lieut. Col. Edward Allen, to be by him issued to the soldiers quartered in His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, and the out yards of the said Castle, to be defaulted out of their respective entertainments...	140	0	0
To the same upon account for fourteen days' pay to part of the foot company under his command, as by warrant dated 15th of May, 1661	10	7	8
Capt. Felix Long, for fourteen days' pay to part of his company, part of Capt. Robert ffenix' company, and one soldier of Capt. Knight's company, as by warrant with acquittance p.	13	17	8
Capt. William St. George, on account for fourteen days' pay to part of the company under his command, as by warrant with acquittance p.	20	17	8
Capt. Peter fflower, for the Officers and soldiers of Sir Thomas Gifford's foot company in satisfaction of the like sum assigned him by the late Receiver of the Precinct of Waterford upon Capt. Thomas Aske, and Michael Browne for half-a-year's rent of the Impropriate Tithes of Thurlestown, etc., in the county of Tipperary, ending the 20th of December, 1660, as by warrant with acquittance presented	29	0	0
Sum	54551	11	0

Payments made to the Shipping.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Robert Courser, Purser of the *Harp* frigate, upon account towards the buying of provisions for the said frigate	20	0	0
Captain Daniel Nixon, towards providing of provisions for the men serving in the *Rose-Pink*	20	0	0
Captain Robert Williamson, in full of his pay and disbursements for the use of the *Harp* frigate under his command from the 10th of April, 1660, to the 28th of May, 1661...	127	17	11
John Stephens and Henry Alverston, the sum of 25*s.* apiece, which sum is to be defaulted out of such monies as are or shall be due to them in respect of their service in His Majesty's ship called the *Dolphin*	2	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Capt. John Bartlett, for his allowance and disbursements for two vessels employed by him in carrying the packets from the first of October last to the 24th of June last	458	0	0
Sum ...	628	7	11

Officers of the Ordnance and trains of Artillery.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Hugh, Lord Viscount Mountgomery, Master of the Ordnance, to be defaulted out of such entertainment as is or shall become due unto him, as by warrant dated 4th June, 1661, with acquittance presented (?)	400	0	0
Capt. Albert Conyngham, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, to be by him paid over to the Earl of Mount-Alexander, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are or shall be due to the said Earl as Master of the Ordnance	200	0	0
Thomas Jones, Comptroller of the Ordnance, at 8*s.* per diem, and one clerk at 2*s.* per diem, for five hundred and fifty-one days ending the last of January, 1661	275	10	0
Capt. Albert Conyngham, Lieut. of the Ordnance, for six months' pay to six Waggoners belonging to the train of Artillery, ending the 21st of October, 1661	37	16	0
To him also for several officers and artificers of His Majesty's Train of Artillery, Ordnance and Stores, for their respective entertainments to the second of June, 1661	1460	8	6
To him also, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are or shall be due to him as Lieut. of the Ordnance	150	0	0
Capt. Thomas Jones, Comptroller of the Ordnance, in full of his disbursements from the first of June, 1660, to the 8th of February following, in relation to the train of artillery for necessaries for the guards	41	1	2
Sum ...	2564	15	8

Payments made to the Hospital.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to George Carr, Esq., to be by him equally distributed amongst such of the soldiers in His Majesty's Hospital of Dublin as are by the late Committee thought fit to be continued, and to the Nurses and washwomen there employed	120	0	0
Adam Darley, for three months' pay to him as Overseer of the Hospital of Dublin at the allowance of £50 per annum, ending the 12th of May, 1661	12	10	0
Ann Shirley, in part payment of ten months' wages for washing for the soldiers in the said Hospital, from the 14th of January, 1660, to the 21st of October, 1661 ...	2	0	0
Katherine Nicholas, for arrears due to her late husband, Richard Nicholas, as one of the soldiers belonging to the Hospital since His Majesty's happy restoration	7	10	0
Sum ...	142	0	0

Payments of arrears to the Horse and to the Foot.

	£	s.	d.
Charles, Earl of Mountrath, as Colonel and Captain, ending February 10th, 1660 ...	218	8	0
Roger, Earl of Orrery, as Colonel and Captain, ending February 10th, 1660	218	8	0
Capt. Anthony Yardley, as Lieutenant to Capt. John Salt's troop, beginning July 10th, 1658, and ending August 1st, 1659, includng eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655	201	10	0
Henry Langley, as Lieut. in the late Capt. Thomas Aske's troop, July 5th, 1658, to January 15th, 1660, including eleven days on the Muster of October 1st, 1655 ...	271	10	0
Quartermaster William Hart, as Quartermaster in Capt. Henry Whaley's troop, August 30th, 1658, to January 16th, 1659, including eleven days' pay on the Muster, October 1st, 1655	137	14	0
Abraham Bates, four months' pay as Corporal to Capt. Sampson Toogood's troop, October 22nd, 1660, to February, 11th, 1661	14	0	0
Quartermaster John Gevery, as quartermaster to Capt. Richard Kyrle's troop, January 16th, 1659, to February 11th, 1660 ...	50	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Elizabeth Phillips, widow of Lieut. Hugh Phillips, Cornet in Col. Pritty's troop, and Lieut. in Sir Maurice ffenton's troop, August 30th, 1658, to October 21st, 1660	215	12	0
Lieut. John Otway, as Lieut. to Col. Edmond Temple's troop, August 30th, 1658, to January 13th, 1660, including eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 30th, 1655	313	10	0
Capt. Thomas Newcomen, as Lieut. to Capt. Thomas Hopkins' troop, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661	84	0	0
Quartermaster Robert Thelwall, as quartermaster to Capt. John ffranck's troop, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661	50	8	0
Quartermaster George Oliver, for one months' pay as Quartermaster to late Capt. Aske's troop, on the Muster of December 17th, 1660	8	8	0
Major Daniel Lisle, for two months' pay as Capt. of a troop, from November 21st, 1659, to January 15th, 1660	39	4	0
Capt. Theophilus Sandford, as Capt. of a troop, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659, including eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655	321	6	0
Lieut. Thomas Beard, as Quartermaster and Lieut. to Sir William Meredith's troop, December 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660, including eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655	154	10	0
Alexander Eustace, as Cornet to Sir Henry Tichborne, August 26th, 1661, to January 12th, 1662	63	0	0
George Cole and five more, disbanded out of the Earl of Donegall's troop, in part payment	12	0	0
Mary Moyle, widow of Lieut. Thomas Moyle, in Capt. John Thompson's troop, August 30th, 1658, to August 27th, 1660	57	2	0
Michael Jenkins, for two-thirds of £74 17*s.* 6*d.* due to him as Trumpeter to the Earl of Orrery's troop, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	49	18	4
Jane Beare, widow of Simon Beare, late of Sir Arthur fforbes' troop	3	0	0
Imprested to Abraham Puller, Edward Walsh, John King, Robert Davis, John ffleetwood, Nicholas Murphy, James Stanse, Edward Gurlin, and Thomas ffleetwood, late of Lord Conway's troop, to be defaulted out of the respective arrears due to them	18	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John ffleetwood, Abraham Puller, Robert Davis, Nicholas Murphy, John King, Edward Gurlin, Edward Walsh, and Thomas ffleetwood, late of Lord Conway's troop, which money is to be distributed, viz., to each of the said persons 40*s.* for their present relief, and to be discounted when they shall receive their respective arrears	16	0	0
John Hubbard, John Holdenast, Francis Bunbury, John Plunkett, John Arnon, William Donford, and William Good, late of Col. Vere Essex Cromwell's troop, the sum of 40*s.* le pece to be deducted out of their respective arrears	14	0	0
Randall Jones, Nicholas Morton, John Jackman, Francis Price, and others, late of Col. Trevor's troop, to be defaulted out of their arrears, as by warrant with acquittance p.	40	0	0
Mary Mullins, widow of a private in Lord Shannon's troop since His Majesty's happy restoration, upon five Musters, August 27th, 1660, to January 14th, 1661	14	0	0
Imprested to Thomas Wade, late of Capt. Salt's troop, for his present relief, to be defaulted out of arrears	10	0	0
John Denton, Edmond Bainton, Thomas Brigs, John Harison, and Robert Reyly, late of the Duke of Albemarle's troop, £3 le pece, to be defaulted out of arrears ...	15	0	0
Thomas Cottis, William Jones, Edward Edringham, and John Campbell, late of the Earl of Mount Alexander's troop, and John Davis, late of Sir Arthur fforbes' troop, to be defaulted out of arrears ...	10	0	0
Ann Bradford, widow of Francis Bradford, late of Capt. Hopkins' troop, to be defaulted out of arrears	5	0	0
Ann Martin, widow of Thomas Martin, of Capt. Abel Warren's troop, to be defaulted out of arrears	2	0	0
Cornet Daniel Rooney, in part payment of £244 7*s.*, as Cornet of Sampson Toogood's troop, August 29th, 1658, to November 18th, 1660, including eleven days' pay on the Munster of October 1st, 1655 ...	165	11	2

	£	s.	d.
Jane, Countess Dowager of Mountrath, widow of Charles, late Earl of Mountrath, as Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Captain of a company and of a troop for seventeen months and eleven days, August 30th, 1658, to January 16th, 1659, including eleven days on the Muster, October 1st, 1655	780	6	0
Michael Holme, for three months' pay as private in Col. Daniel Redman's troop on the Musters of May 7th, June 4th, and July 2nd, 1662	8	8	0
William Lyne, of Capt. John Salt's troop, July 5th, 1658, to August 5th, 1659 ...	40	6	0
Gabriel Racy, of the Duke of Albemarle's troop, for eleven months since His Majesty's happy restoration, ending June 30th, 1660	30	16	0
William Stephens, of Sir Theophilus Jones' troop, on four Musters ending December 16th, 1660	11	4	0
John Gardiner, for John Holmes on six Musters as private in the Earl of Anglesey's troop, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661	16	16	0
Elizabeth ffreeman, widow of a private in Col. Redman's and Major Meredith's troops, August 27th, 1660, to January 14th, 1661	16	16	0
Elizabeth Boothman, widow of John Boothman of Lord Falkland's troop, on four Musters ending December 16th, 1660 ...	11	4	0
Henry Plunkett and seven others, late of Col. Cromwell's troop, to each 40*s.* for their present relief, to be defaulted out of their respective arrears, as by warrant with acquittance p....	16	0	0
Mary Walsh, widow of James Walsh, of Capt. Sampson Toogood's troop	4	0	0
Mary Moyle, widow of Lieut. Thomas Moyle of Col. Trevor's troop, to be defaulted out of arrears	10	0	0
Jane Lunt, widow of Robert Lunt of Capt. Ashe's troop	2	0	0
Sum ...	3741	3	6

Payments made for arrears to the late Regiment of Dragoons.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Oliver St. George, Knight, for one month's pay to him and Cornet Gilbert Carter, viz., himself as Colonel and Captain of a regiment of Dragoons, £33 12*s.*, and to the said Gilbert Carter as Cornet of Dragoons, £5 12*s.*, ending February 10th, 1660	39	4	0
To the same also for one month's pay to himself and the regiment of Dragoons under his command, viz., to his own troop, £203 14*s.*; to Major Nicholas Moore's troop, £191 16*s.*; to Capt. Henry Packenham's troop, £169 8*s.*; to Capt. John Rose's troop, £170 2*s.*; to Capt. John Coplin's troop, £180 12*s.*; to Capt. John Powell's troop, £191 2*s.*, from January 14th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661, as by warrant with acquittance p.	1106	14	0
Sir Oliver St. George, Knight, and the regiment of Dragoons under his command (there being paid by former warrant the sum of £11,286 10*s.* 3*d.*), viz., to his own troop, £924 10*s.* 8*d.*; to Major Moore's troop, £1,004 17*s.* 2½*d.*; to Capt. Packenham's troop, £907 17*s.* 10*d.*; to Capt. Rose's troop, £864 10*s.* 2*d.*; to Capt. Coplin's troop, £1,026 8*s.* 10*d.*; to Capt. Powell's troop, £903 14*s.* 4½*d.*, from August 30th, 1658, to January 30th, 1660, inclusive, wherein is also included eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655, as by warrant with acquittance p....	5632	1	1
Capt. John Parker, for two-thirds of £229 6*s.* as Capt. Lieut. to Col. Daniel Abbott's troop of Dragoons for fifteen months, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659, wherein is also included eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655 ...	152	17	4
Major Thomas Bowington, for two-thirds as Capt. of a troop of Dragoons, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659, wherein is included eleven days' pay on the Muster of October 1st, 1655	153	0	0
Sum ...	7083	16	5

Payments made of arrears to the Foot.

	£	s.	d.
Roger, Earl of Orrery, as Captain of a company in Col. Humphry Hurd's regiment, for six months ending February 10th, 1660...	67	4	0
To the same for his entertainment as Capt. of Horse and Capt. of Foot for five months, July 29th, 1661, to December 15th, 1661, inclusive, viz., as Capt. of Horse, £98, and Capt. of Foot, £56	154	0	0
Charles, Earl of Mountrath, as Colonel and Captain of Foot for six months, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661, as by warrant with acquittance p.	168	0	0
Charles, Earl of Mountrath, for his entertainment as Captain of a troop and Captain of a company for five months, July 29th, 1661, to December 15th, 1661, viz., as Capt. of Horse, £98, and as Capt. of Foot, £56	154	0	0
Sir Oliver St. George, Knight, for Sir George St. George, deceased, as Captain of a company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	183	12	0
Capt. Charles Gore, in part payment of £262 as Captain of Foot and Lieutenant of Foot, August 30th, 1658, to June 30th, 1661	177	0	8
Quartermaster Thomas Hussey, as Quartermaster to Col. Humphry Hurd's Regiment of Foot, January 16th, 1659, to February 11th, 1660, as by warrant with acquittance p.	28	0	0
Major Thomas Brereton, for five months as Lieut. to Lord Caulfeild's company ending July 31st, 1659	28	0	0
Lieut. William Davenport, late of Capt. Thomas Tomlin's company of Col. Brett's Regiment in the Irish Brigade, for four months as Lieut. ending August 26th, 1660	22	8	0
Lieut. Thomas Mainwaring, as Ensign to Col. John Warren's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	102	9	0
Capt. Andrew Ruddocke, as Capt. of a Company, August 27th, 1660, to February 11th, 1661	67	4	0
Quartermaster Samuel Hackett, as Private and Quartermaster in Capt. Salt's troop, November 21st, 1659, to February 10th, 1660	56	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Major ffoulke Martin, as Lieut. in Capt. King's company, and Daniel Sullivan as private in the said company, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661, inclusive	39	4	0
Lieut. Richard Daniell, as private in Major Abel Warren's troop, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	39	4	0
Phillipp Serjeant, as Quartermaster to the Earl of Mountrath's Regiment of foot, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	104	10	0
Lieut. Philip Constable, for two-thirds, as Ensign to Major Benjamin Woodward's company, November 22nd, 1658, to September 25th, 1659	25	4	0
Richard Barry, for two privates in Col. Chidley Coote's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	27	8	8
To the same for the Ensign of Capt. Charles Ellis' company for the said time	39	4	0
Katherine Horne, for John Horn of Capt. John Jones' company for the said time...	19	19	4
William Barwicke, as Quartermaster to Col. John Bridge's Regiment of foot for the said time	104	10	0
Sir Thomas Gifford, Knight, for three privates of his company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	45	3	4
Quartermaster William Court, as Quartermaster to Sir John Cole's Regiment, January 16th, 1659, to February 11th, 1660	28	0	0
Ensign William White, as Serjeant in Lieut. Col. John Jeonar's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659 ...	32	6	6
Dudley Mainwaring, as Quartermaster to Col. Thomas Scott's Regiment, January 16th, 1659, to February 11th, 1660	28	0	0
Lieut. Thomas Lewis, for two-thirds as Lieut. to Lieut. Col. John Read's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 10th, 1660	83	14	8
John Pittman, for four months' pay as private in Lieut. Col. Oliver Jones' company ending December 16th, 1660	3	14	8
Thomas Skelhorne, for four months' as private in Capt. Thomas Tomlin's company, ending August 26th, 1660	3	14	8
Richard Jefferies, in part payment of £12 2*s.* 8*d.* as private in Major Davis' company, August 30th, 1658, to October 23rd, 1659	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Grizell Clothier, widow of John Clothier of Sir William King's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	19	12	0
Cicily Arundell, widow of Abraham Arundell of Capt. Humphry Hartwell's company, August 30th, 1658, to November 18th, 1660	17	3	4
Honor Willington, widow of Thomas Willington of Col. John Bridge's company since His Majesty's happy restoration, August 17th, 1660, to January 13th, 1661, as by warrant with acquittance p.	4	13	4
Henry Holme, of Major Billingsley's late company, August 27th, 1660, to January 10th 1661	5	12	0
Ellinor Spare, widow of Ellis Spare of Sir William King's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	19	19	4
Joan Davis, widow of Samuel Davis of Sir Ralph Wilson's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	2	0	0
Alice Huston, widow of Edward Huston of Sir Ralph Wilson's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659 ...	2	0	0
Col. Thomas Scott, for two months as Captain of a company ending January 15th, 1659	22	8	0
William Ellis, as Chirurgeon's mate to Col. Thomas Scott's Regiment, August 30th, 1658 ,to January 16th, 1659	54	12	0
Thomas Kirkeham, as Chirurgeon to Col. Humphry Hurd's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	125	8	0
William Brookes, as Chirurgeon to the Earl of Mountrath's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	65	18	4
Michael Madox, as Chirurgeon's mate to Col. John Cole's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	44	2	0
Murtagh Kelly, of Capt. James Hand's company on five musters, ending February 10th, 1660	4	13	4
Joan Croaker, for two-thirds due to William Croaker, late Corporal in Lieut. Col. William Moore's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	14	7	4
David Griffith, of Lieut. Col. Smithwick's company	2	0	0
Alexander Holmes, of Col. John Howson's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to September, 25th, 1659	11	11	4
Corporal Thomas Smith, for two-thirds, as Corporal in Capt. Tandy's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	19	19	4

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Symer, for six months in Sir William King's company since January 16th, 1659, as by warrant with acquittance p.	5	12	0
Alexander Stewart, for two-thirds, of Col. John Jephson's company, August 30th, 1658, to January 13th, 1660	13	6	0
Ensign Chidley Piggott, for three months as ensign in Col. Thomas Piggott's company, February 11th, 1660, to May 5th, 1660...	12	12	0
Ensign John Sloughter, since His Majesty's happy restoration, ending January 15th, 1659	8	8	0
Ensign John Aikers, for two-thirds, as Serjeant and Ensign in Col. Chidley Coote's Regiment, August 30th, 1658, to February 10th, 1660	38	7	0
Ellen Whitehead, widow of John Whitehead, Serjeant to Capt. Twigg's company, on six musters ending February 10th, 1660...	12	12	0
Katharine Price, widow of Thomas Price of Capt. Edward Hoyle's company, in two musters ending October 21st, 1660 ...	1	17	4
Margaret Locke, widow of James Locke of Capt. Peacocke's company	2	0	0
Trevelyan Pierce, widow of Maurice Pierce, for seven months, August 27th, 1660, to March 10th, 1661	6	10	4
Lieut. Col. William Purefoy, for two-thirds of sixteen months and eleven days as Lieut.-Colonel to Col. Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment of Foot, and Captain in the said Regiment, ending January 15th, 1659...	229	10	0
Morgan Kenedy, of Lieut.-Col. Oliver Jones' Company, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661	3	14	8
Humphry Pugh, for two-thirds pay, August 27th, 1660, to February 10th, 1661 ...	3	14	8
Robert Russell, of Capt. Felix Long's Company, for two-thirds pay, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	13	6	2½
Mary Dix, widow of Walter Dix of Col. Brett's company, August 30th, 1658, to December 19th, 1659	2	0	0
Henry Bell, of Col. Humphry Hurd's company, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are due to him, as by warrant with acquittance p.	2	0	0
Elizabeth Morgan, wife of John Morgan, late Lieut. to Capt. Felix Long's company, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are due to the said Lieut. Morgan ...	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Major Henry Stanley, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are due to him by His Majesty	20	0	0
Lady Sterling, widow of Sir Robert Sterling, Knight	50	0	0
Mathew Edwards, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are due to him as private in Capt. George Pepper's company, as by warrant with acquittance presented	3	0	0
Capt. John Rugeley, to be defaulted out of such entertainments as are or shall be due to him, as by warrant with acquittance presented	10	0	0
Richard Barry, in part payment of £415 1*s.* 10*d.* due to the Lieut., one ensign, one serjeant, two corporals, and fourteen privates of Capt. Charles Wheeler's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	283	7	11
Lieut. Col. Alexander Staples, in part payment of £574 13*s.* 4*d.* for pay as Lieut.-Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and Drummer, and seven Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	390	7	0
To the same, in part payment of £671 19*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. William Jackson and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and ten Privates, from August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	456	6	2
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Staples aforesaid, in part payment of £841 18*s.* 8*d.* due to Capt. William Hepburne and part of his company			
To the same, in part payment of £937 due to Capt. Thomas Tandy and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and twenty-two Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660, as by warrant with acquittance presented	636	5	5
Richard Barry, in part payment of £334 10*s.* due to Capt. Nicholas Barrington, the Ensign and two Serjeants of his company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	227	3	6
Major Tristram Beresford, in part payment of £591 12*s.* 6*d.* due to him as Major and Captain, and to part of his company, viz., the Ensign and twenty-two Privates August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	401	10	8

	£	s.	d.
Major Joseph Fox, in part payment of £870 5*s*. due to him as Captain, and to the Lieut. and Ensign of his company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	319	2	8½
Lieut. Col. William Walker, in part payment of £311 9*s*. due to him as Major and Captain in the late Col. Sadler's Regiment, and as Lieut. Col. and Captain, August 30th, 1658, to January 15th, 1659	206	7	4
Richard Barry, in part payment of £299 7*s*. 4*d*. due to one Corporal and fourteen Privates of Col. Thomas Coote's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	203	4	5
Major Solomon Camby, in part payment of £489 17*s*. due to him as Major and Captain, and to his Lieutenant, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	337	13	6
Richard Barry, in part payment of £1,141 15*s*. 6*d*. due to Capt. Francis King and part of his company, viz., the Ensign, two Serjeants, one Drummer, and fourty-five Privates, from August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	775	8	8
To the same, in part satisfaction of £234 15*s*. 10*d*. due to one Serjeant, one Corporal, and eight Privates of Sir James Cuff's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	159	8	7
To the same, in part payment of £233 17*s*. 6*d*. due to one Serjeant, one Corporal, and eight Privates in Capt. William St. George's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	158	17	9
To the same, in part payment of £961 8*s*. 8*d*. due to Capt. Thomas Barrington and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and twenty-three Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	652	17	0
Capt. Richard Hannay, in part payment of £429 9*s*. due to him and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and ten Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	291	15	6½
Richard Barry, in part payment of £436 16*s*. 10*d*. due to Capt. James Hand and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, one Drummer and six Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	296	15	4

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £655 8*s*. due to Capt. Edward Knight and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and twelve Privates, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	445	7	3
To the same, in part payment of £394 13*s*. 2*d*. due to the Ensign, one Serjeant and thirteen Privates of Capt. Robert ffenwicke's company, for the time aforesaid	268	0	7¼
To the same, in part payment of £271 19*s*. 8*d*. due to one Drummer and fifteen Privates of Capt. Richard St. George's company, for the time aforesaid	186	0	10
To the same, in part payment of £756 3*s*. 4*d*. due to the Lieut., two Serjeants, one Corporal and twenty-nine Privates of Capt. Felix Long's company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	513	9	10
To the same, in part payment of £256 9*s*. 2*d*. due to the Ensign and ten Privates of Capt. William King's Company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660 ...	174	3	2
To the same, in part payment of £478 5*s*. 10*d*. due to Major William Bond as Major and Captain, and to part of his Company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and ten Privates for the time aforesaid	324	19	10
To the same, in part payment of £217 5*s*. due to the Lieut. and Ensign of Capt. Charles Hamilton's company for the time aforesaid	153	12	9½
To the same, in part payment of £419 7*s*. due to Capt. Henry Baker and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and eight Privates for the time aforesaid ...	284	19	4½
To the same, in part payment of £396 18*s*. 10*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, and sixteen Privates of Capt. Mayre's company, for the time aforesaid ...	269	13	0½
To the same, in part payment of £250 15*s*. 4*d*. due to Capt. Thomas Tomkins and part of his company, viz., the Ensign, one Serjeant and four Privates for the time aforesaid ... ..., ...	171	5	1
To the same, in part payment of £148 9*s*. 10*d*. due to one Serjeant and six Privates of Lieut. Col. Allen's company for the time aforesaid	101	16	1
To the same, in part payment of £151 4*s*. due to Capt. William Hartwell and the Ensign of his company for the time aforesaid ...	103	7	3

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £677 7*s.* 2*d.* due to Capt. John Harrison and part of his company, viz., the Ensign, one Serjeant, one Corporal and twenty-four Privates for the time aforesaid	460	0	10
To the same, in part payment of £279 14*s.* 8*d.* due to the Lieut. and fifteen Privates of Col. John Mayart's company for the time aforesaid	189	8	4
To the same, in part payment of £189 1*s.* 4*d.* due to the Ensign and nine Privates of John, Lord Viscount Massareene's company for the time aforesaid	128	8	4
To the same, in part payment of £606 3*s.* 2*d.* due to Capt. Charles Twigg and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and fourteen Privates for the time aforesaid	411	13	3
To the same, in part payment of £564 18*s.* 8*d.* due to the Ensign and twenty-eight Privates of Col. John Gorges' company for the time aforesaid	383	12	11
Capt. Edmond Hoyle, in part payment of £534 16*s.* due to him and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and nine Privates for the time aforesaid	365	5	0½
William Bragg, in part payment of £133 8*s.* 8*d.* due to the Ensign and six Privates of Sir John Cole's company for the time aforesaid	90	12	10
Major Benjamin Woodward, in part payment of £325 16*s.* 6*d.* due to him as Major and Captain, and to his Ensign for the time aforesaid	221	6	10
Richard Barry, in part payment of £367 12*s.* 8*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant with five Privates of Capt. Norris Cave's company for the time aforesaid	249	15	10
To the same, in part payment of £156 4*s.* due to the Ensign and five Privates of Sir Francis Butler's company for the time aforesaid	106	0	7
To the same, in part payment of £1,380 5*s.* 6*d.* due to Capt. John Reading and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and forty-four Privates, from August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660, £890 6*s.* 4*d.*, and to Henry Shaw, Serjeant to the said Captain, in full of his pay, £10 10*s.* 5*d.*; in all	901	5	9

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £501 6*s.* 4*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and thirteen Privates of Capt. Humphry Barrowe's company for the time aforesaid	340	7	7
To the same, in part payment of £491 due to Capt. Thomas Lucas and part of his company, viz., the Lieut. and fifteen Privates for the time aforesaid	313	9	9
To the same, in part payment of £407 13*s.* due to Col. Thomas Scott as Col. and Capt., and to the Lieut. and Ensign of the company late under his command, for the time aforesaid	277	0	4
To the same, in part payment of £761 15*s.* 4*d.* due to Lieut. Col. Alexander Barrington as Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Ensign and twenty-four Privates, for the time aforesaid ...	517	7	10½
Lieut.-Col. Simon Rugeley, in part payment of £862 4*s.* 10*d.* due to him as Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and fifteen Privates for the time aforesaid	585	0	6½
Richard Barry, in part payment of £520 9*s.* 8*s.* due to Lieut.-Col. Oliver Jones as Lieut.-Col. and Captain, and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and eleven Privates, for the time aforesaid	353	13	6
To the same, in part payment of £116 1*s.* 4*d.* due to six Privates of His Grace the Duke of Ormond's company for the time aforesaid	78	16	2
Capt. John Sands, in part payment of £455 19*s.* 2*d.* due to the Ensign and twenty-six Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	329	13	8½
Richard Barry, in part payment of £423 14*s.* 10*d.* due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and eight Privates of Capt. Robert Deey's company, for the time aforesaid	287	14	4
To the same, in part payment of £451 17*s.* 4*d.* due to the Lieut., one Drummer and sixteen Privates of Major John ffolliott's company for the time aforesaid	306	16	7½
To the same, in part payment of £972 1*s.* 8*d.* due to Major Thomas Brereton and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and thirty-three Privates for the time aforesaid	670	3	10

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £711 18*s*. 2*d*. due to Capt. John Webster and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., two Serjeants and twenty-five Privates, for the time aforesaid	483	10	5½
To the same, in part payment of £463 18*s*. 2*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and fifteen Privates of Capt. Richard Billingsley's company for the time aforesaid	303	16	5½
To the same, in part payment of £432 4*s*. 6*d*. due to Capt. Henry Gilbert and part of his company, viz., Lieut., Ensign, and eight Privates for the time aforesaid ...	293	11	8
Major George Peppard, in part payment of £530 0*s*. 6*d*. due to him as Major and Capt., and to the Ensign and nine Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	359	15	5
Richard Barry, in part payment of £617 18*s*. 8*d*. due to Col. Humphry Hurd as Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Ensign and eleven Privates for the time aforesaid	419	14	11
To the same, in part payment of £229 8*s*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and seven Privates of Capt. Henry Smithwick's company for the time aforesaid	155	16	6
To the same, in part payment of £65 10*s*. due to four Privates of Lieut.-Col. Hans Hamilton's company for the time aforesaid	45	9	2
To the same, in part payment of £475 8*s*. 8*d*. due to part of the Earl of Orrery's company, viz., one Serjeant and thirty-eight Privates for the time aforesaid ...	323	0	3
To the same, in part payment of £592 2*s*. 4*d*. due to Major William Wade as Captain, and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and four privates for the time aforesaid	402	2	2
To the same, in part payment of £734 17*s*. 4*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant(?) and twenty-seven Privates of Capt. Thomas Cullen's company for the time aforesaid	593	4	2
To the same, in part payment of £608 18*s*. 2*d*. due to Capt. John Peacocke and part of his company, viz., his Lieut., Ensign and fifteen Privates for the time aforesaid ...	413	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Capt. Robert ffenwicke, in part payment of £238 18*s.* 10*d.* due to him and part of his company, viz., one Serjeant and seven Privates for the time aforesaid	162	6	10½
Capt. Felix Long, in part payment of £529 3*s.* 4*d.* due to him, a Corporal and fifteen Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	359	6	8
Richard Barry, in part payment of £228 0*s.* 8*d.* due to twelve Privates of Sir James Cuffe's company at Dublin, for the time aforesaid	154	16	10
To the same, in part payment of £502 18*s.* due to Col. Henry Slade as Captain, and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Corporal and thirteen Privates for the time aforesaid	341	12	1½
To the same, in part satisfaction of £338 14*s.* due to the Lieut. and fifteen Privates of Sir Francis ffoulke's company for the time aforesaid	263	9	1
To the same, in part satisfaction of £799 14*s.* due to Capt. Thomas Dancer and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Corporal and fifteen Privates for the time aforesaid	543	0	0
To the same, in part payment of £648 17*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. John Wakeham and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and twenty Privates for the time aforesaid ...	440	15	0½
To the same, in part payment of £604 5*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. John Tench and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and twenty Privates for the time aforesaid ...	410	8	11½
To the same, in part payment of £1,024 13*s.* 4*d.* due to Capt. John Jones' company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, one Corporal and fourty-two Privates for the time aforesaid	736	2	1
To the same, in part payment of £438 19*s.* 2*d.* due to the Ensign, one Serjeant and seventeen Privates of Lieut.-Col. John Read's company for the time aforesaid	298	3	5
To the same, in part payment of £496 17*s.* 10*d.* due to the Ensign, one Serjeant, and twenty-one Privates of Capt. Andrew Ruddocke's company for the time aforesaid	337	8	6½
To the same, in part payment of £354 4*s.* 6*d.* due to the Ensign and fifteen Privates of Major Richard Goodwin's company for the time aforesaid	240	10	11

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £395 17*s*. 4*d*. due to Capt. Bryan Mansergh and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign and nine Privates for the time aforesaid ...	268	18	8
To the same, in part payment of £465 9*s*. 10*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and twenty-one Privates of Capt. Charles Blunt's company for the time aforesaid	316	3	3
To the same, in part payment of £520 18*s*. 8*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and nine Privates of Capt. George Ingoldsby's company for the time aforesaid	353	15	3
To the same, in part payment of £162 7*s*. due to the Lieut. and three Privates of Sir William King's company for the time aforesaid	110	5	0
To the same, in part satisfaction of £159 due to eight Privates of Sir Ralph Wilson's company for the time aforesaid	107	19	4
To the same, in part payment of £446 0*s*. 8*d*. due to the Ensign and twenty-four Privates of Sir Peter Courthope's company for the time aforesaid	302	18	9
To the same, in part payment of £738 14*s*. due to Lieut.-Col. Lucas as Lieut.-Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and seven Privates for the time aforesaid	521	13	6
To the same, in part payment of £613 19*s*. 6*d*. due to Capt. Arthur Ormsby and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and six Privates for the time aforesaid	416	13	1
To the same, in part payment of £465 18*s*. 8*d*. due to Capt. Humphry Hartwell and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants and three Privates for the time aforesaid	316	8	11
To the same, in part payment of £216 9*s*. 4*d*. due to thirteen Privates of Capt. Robert Oliver's company for the time aforesaid	147	0	1
To the same, in part payment of £1,153 1*s*. due to Lieut.-Col. Simon ffinch as Lieut.-Col. and Capt., and to part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Corporal and twenty-seven Privates for the time aforesaid	792	7	4
To the same, in part payment of £411 3*s*. 10*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and nineteen Privates of Capt. John Jephson's company for the time aforesaid	279	5	5

	£	s.	d.
To the same also, in part payment of £577 9*s*. 4*d*. due to Capt. John Ewers and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and seven Privates for the time aforesaid	477	8	0
To the same, in part payment of £932 0*s*. 8*d*. due to Capt. Henry Shrimpton and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, one Corporal and twenty-six Privates for the time aforesaid ...	632	19	2
To the same, in part payment of £360 9*s*. 10*d*. due to part of Capt. John Bury's company, viz., the Ensign, one Serjeant and sixteen Privates for the time aforesaid	244	16	9
To the same, in part payment of £263 0*s*. 8*d*. due to fifteen Privates of Capt. William St. George's company for the time aforesaid	178	12	9
To the same, in part payment of £376 9*s*. 4*d*. due to Lieut.-Col. Allen as Capt., and eleven Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	237	11	11
To the same, in part payment of £141 9*s*. 4*d*. due to nine Privates of Col. Thomas Coote's company for the time aforesaid...	96	1	6
To the same, in part payment of £994 10*s*. 8*d*. due to Capt. John Ewers and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, two Serjeants, one Corporal and twenty-eight Privates for the said time	678	15	3
To the same, in part payment of £313 11*s*. 2*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and six Privates of Lieut.-Col. William Moore's company for the time aforesaid	208	0	8½
To the same, in part payment of £102 9*s*. due to the Ensign in Capt. Arthur Gore's company for the time aforesaid	69	9	2
To the same, in part payment of £277 12*s*. 10*d*. due to Capt. Benjamin Perry, and to the Ensign and two Serjeants of his company for the time aforesaid	188	12	1
To the same, in part payment of £679 14*s*. 10*d*. due to Capt. Henry Legg and part of his company, viz., the Lieut., Ensign, one Serjeant and eighteen Privates for the time aforesaid	463	5	10

	£	s.	d.
To the same, in part payment of £189 4*s*. 8*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and six Privates of Sir Patrick Weymes' company for the time aforesaid	138	11	4
John Hewlett, in part payment of £102 13*s*. 4*d*. due to him as Quartermaster to Col. Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment for the time aforesaid	69	12	4½
Henry Lee, in part payment of £104 10*s*. due to him as Quartermaster to Sir Ralph Wilson's Regiment for the time aforesaid	70	17	2½
Charles Lord Castle-Coote, in part payment of £364 12*s*. 8*d*. due to nineteen disbanded Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	264	12	8
Capt. Henry Webb, in part payment of £850 6*s*. 2*d*. due to him and part of his company for the time aforesaid	577	7	7
Sir Francis Gore, Knight, in part payment of £313 6*s*. 4*d*. due to the Ensign and eleven Privates of his company for the time aforesaid	214	6	0
Capt. William Hamilton, in part payment of £509 9*s*. 8*d*. due to one Serjeant and twenty-four Privates (disbanded) of the Earl of Mountrath's company for the time aforesaid	345	19	1
Major John ffolliott, in part payment of £292 16*s*. due to him as Major and Captain of a company for the time aforesaid ...	199	10	9
Robert Harrison, in part payment of £33 12*s*. due to him as Lieut. in Capt. Robert Meredith's company from August 27th, 1660, to February 11th, 1661	22	10	9
Capt. Robert Cooke, in part payment of £446 4*s*. 4*d*. due to the Lieut., Ensign and twenty-five Privates of his company, August 30th, 1658, to February 11th, 1660	303	2	9
William Brett, in part payment of £498 13*s*. 6*d*. due to the Ensign, one Serjeant, one Drummer and twenty Privates of Sir Robert Hannay's company for the time aforesaid	338	14	10
Capt. James Synnocke, in part payment of £428 15*s*. 8*d*. due to him and part of his company, viz., the Ensign, two Serjeants, one Corporal and eight Privates for the time aforesaid	291	5	1½

	£	s.	d.
Capt. John Honor, in part payment of £213 4*s*. due to him as Captain of a company for the time aforesaid	147	9	10
Ensign James Hudson, in part payment of £93 2*s*. 6*d*. due to the Ensign and two Privates of Col. John Brett's company for the time aforesaid	63	1	9
Edward Blackall, in part payment of £12 12*s*. due to him as Chirurgeon's mate to Col. Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment for the time aforesaid	8	11	4
Walter Harris, in part payment of £125 8*s*. due to him as Chirurgeon to Col. John Gorges' Regiment for the time aforesaid	84	13	3
John Munday, in part payment of £44 18*s*. 6*d*. due to him as Chirurgeon's mate to Sir Ralph Wilson's Regiment for the time aforesaid	30	10	8
Thomas .ffettyplace, in part payment of £33 12*s*. due to him as Chirurgeon to Col. Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment for the time aforesaid	22	16	8
John Britton, in part payment of £104 10*s*. due to him as Quartermaster to Lord Massareene's Regiment for the time aforesaid	70	17	2½
John Crabb, in part payment of £125 8*s*. due to him as Chirurgeon to Sir Ralph Wilson's Regiment for the time aforesaid	85	1	4
Capt. Thomas Newburgh, in part payment of £119 16*s*. due to him as Capt. Lieut. in Charles, Earl of Mountrath's company for the time aforesaid	87	3	1½
Ensign Abraham May, in part payment of £60 9*s*. due to him as Ensign to the late Capt. Robert Sterne's company, July 5th, 1658, to August 1st, 1659	40	9	0
Lewis Cheevers and Anthony Martin, to be defaulted out of the third part of their arrears as soldiers in Col. Jephson's company	5	0	0
Roger Bevins, in part payment of arrears due to him as Private in Sir Francis ffouke's company, to be discounted when his arrears come to be paid	2	0	0
Margaret Locke, widow of James Locke of Capt. Peacocke's company, for her relief, which is to be defaulted out of arrears of pay	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Trevelyan Pierce, widow, towards her present relief, to be defaulted out of arrears due to her deceased husband, Maurice Pierce, late of Major Thomas Brereton's company	4	0	0
Joan Cocke, widow, for her present relief, to be defaulted out of arrears due to her deceased husband, John Cocke, late of Capt. Webster's company	2	10	0
Mary Dix, widow of Walter Dix of Capt. William Bolton's company	3	0	0
Mary Spencer, widow of John Spencer of the late Capt. Samuel Wade's company, for two months' pay, November 21st, 1659, to January 15th, 1660	1	17	4
Sum	38624	18	$3\frac{3}{4}$

	£	s.	d.
Sum total of the Payments and Disbursements aforesaid is	163820	17	$0\frac{1}{2}$

	£	s.	d.
And so there remaineth in the hands of the said Accomptant, the sum of	82	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$

Out of which is allowed to the Deputy Receiver General's Clerks for their extraordinary labour and pains taken about this account, £52, and to the Auditor's Clerks over and above the sums allowed them in the Account for Civil Affairs, £30, And so remains in the hands of the Accomptant, *5s.* $5\frac{1}{4}d.$

Ja. Ware.

LETTERS OF

ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF ORMOND

TO

CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW,

1668-1678.

1668, September 12. Moor Park.—Brother: I arrived at Minehead the Sunday after I parted from you, where I was driven to stay until the Wednesday following to give my coach horses one day's rest, that came not into the harbour till two days after me; so as I came not hither till Tuesday last, where I intend to stay until Monday next, and then to go to London.

My Lord has gone this day to wait upon the King, who has been abroad at Bagshot and other places a hunting, ever since my Lord left the town, so as no business could be done. My Lord Arlington being gone to his own house in the country to put preparations on foot when the Court returns to prosecute all the designs that are laid against my Lord and the Lord of Anglesey; so as a very little time will make a full discovery of what my Lord's enemies are able to do against him, which, for anything that I can yet apprehend, will be more likely to prejudice themselves than ruin him, though there is nothing that they will and does more endeavour, having engaged themselves so far, and therefore will lay the strength of their whole interest upon it.

I found my son Arran in great sadness* when I came, who intends to go for Ireland very suddenly, though I did what I could to dissuade him from it. His chief reason is to settle his affairs there and discharge his debts, and to return hither again when that is done, and attend the Parliament until he sees what will be done for or against his father, and afterwards has I find some thoughts to travel. Your affectionate sister,

E. Ormond.

Addressed:—For my brother, Mr. George Mathew.

1668, September 19. Whitehall.—It was Monday last before I came hither, where I have been so employed in paying my duty to my betters, and receiving the ceremony of visits, as I had not time, and scarcely have yet, to write unto any of my friends. The letter of attorney I gave unto

* Lord Arran's first wife—Lady Mary Stewart—died July 4, 1668.

my Lord so soon as I came to town, who tells me he has signed and returned it to you by the last post. I cannot as yet give you an account of our weekly expenses here, not having yet had an hour's time to look into that affair; but do resolve to make it my business so soon as ever I can. Only I must tell you I have been so good a manager of my own as paying the charge of both the ships, which cost me threescore and five pounds, and ten shillings a head duty for every horse levied, I brought threescore pound of my two hundred with me hither, which has purchased me all that I shall lay out upon myself until Christmas next.

I have not seen your friend and mine as yet, but received a request from her to get the King's letter for passing the fee of all those lands she holds by lease from the Crown, which I immediately moved my Lord in, who told me that he believed it a very improper time for him to desire anything of the King in his own behalf or in any others, when all his actions were ransacked into by his greatest enemies, and that he believed nothing that should come recommended by him of this nature but would be opposed, and not only so, but might more probably be a means to question what was already granted than obtain beyond it; and therefore advised a suspense as much safer at this time unto the person concerned than any further proceeding in that affair could be, which accordingly I have been free to tell your friend by letter.

My son Arran and my Lord of Cahir went hence for Ireland yesterday, of whose safe arrival I much long to hear, being very apprehensive of this season of the year, that for the most part proves stormy; and should be glad to know how you advance in the affair concerning Captain Power's money, that out of it the tradesmen may be satisfied, who are upon that account very much importuning.

1668, November 14. London.—Yours of the 3rd and 7th of November came together to my hands upon Thursday last. So did the account of the weekly expense of the house since my coming away, which I do think (as you do) might be lessened were the clerk of the kitchen as just as he ought to be, but I believe is not. And therefore I do hope to send one over that shall better discharge that employment than he, and is a single man. But I would not advise you to let Conway know that there is an intent of parting with him until I be sure of this other, and then I will send you notice. I am in hope to get Moor Park sold, which would ease us of a good part of our debt, and stop a growing charge. My Lord was in arrear of the first half-year's interest, which was like to have drawn some clamour upon him, which came in all to four hundred and sixty odd pounds, which to discharge I was driven to pawn a pair of diamond pendants, worth £700.*

* See *p.* 290 *supra* for a note of this transaction.

I have furnished the house from Moor Park with bedding and goods from thence, and have avoided as much as I could devise the laying out of money as to what I have the ordering of, which I keep a particular account of.

I am of opinion that you will see my Lord return Lord Lieutenant again in spite of all his enemies; this, in brief, is as much as I shall venture to say, and what I suppose will satisfy you. I could wish that in rating the weekly expense that was sent me, I could have known how much in ready money was disbursed for the care of the table and other necessary charges.

Your friend went from hence on Monday last to Acton, and from thence intends for Ireland with the first opportunity, which I wish may be safe and speedy.

1668, November. London. . . . . .—Here is great discourse of my Lord's being to leave the Government, but the King has never spoken unto him as yet concerning it; and truly I think will not upon that subject, though there is a very great portion that presses him to it. But as yet I do not hear they have prevailed. . . . . .

1668, November.—My Lord's enemies are very industrious to get him out of the Government, and all his out of command in Ireland; till when, they say, they cannot go on in their business (what that is I cannot tell, but what is generally believed is the destruction of all, if God's mercy and the King's wisdom does not prevent them).

1668, November 22.—There is transmitted to you by my Lord's directions, an account of what money he has paid for my son Ossory since his coming last over, that was due before that time for the keeping of his horses and the charge of his stables, with what he has laid out since, that some account may be made with him. I find him indebted to many tradesmen here, who complain of him to be a bad paymaster; and I cannot but fear and suspect him so, because that neither he nor his lady does know what their debts are, or to whom they owe, though the greatest part is hers, who gave so large a power unto her servants to go on the score, without looking nor correcting the bills herself. And this prejudice will be still, unless you can prevail with one or both of them to manage their expenses with more care, and to be concerned in the government of the family, which I do fear my daughter will not apply herself to, for I hear she eats more in her chamber than at the table, which is not the way to live with that decency that both now is and will be hereafter expected from her. And I believe her debts at Dublin are great, so as I know not what course of life they can propose unto themselves if they run out of all compass, after all the help they have had from us both in Ireland and here. This I tell you, that by understanding how their condition is, you may give them both some

advice from yourself without naming me, to avoid my daughter taking any exceptions, as possibly she might, at my finding fault; though I do assure you I may very justly [complain] of her neglect and want of conduct in her affairs, which has made a great discovery of her weakness here and is generally taken notice of at the Court, at which I am much troubled. . . . .

I am still of the same opinion I was in my last letter, that you will see my Lord return in the same power that he left you.

1668, December 5. London. . . .—I cannot tell you for certain that my Lord will be continued in the Government, though it is generally so said and believed both in the Court and town, by reason I see so great changes as I cannot believe anything sure. But if this shall happen to prove so, it may be owed to his innocency in not having proved negligent or corrupt in his government, rather than from any favour he has found from any man that does yet appear. But let this be kept to yourself, for it may perhaps be better the world should believe him better befriended than I doubt he is.

I am endeavouring to get one in Conway's place, and to look the best I can that my Lord be not cozened here; though I have so little help as I much fear we are wronged, for all the care I can take to the contrary. So strange a time this is for servants, as people of all degrees complain that they were never so bad as now. I pray you send me word how they are there in my son's family, and what order is kept by them, with what other account you shall think fit to be transmitted concerning domestic affairs.

1668 [-9], January 28. London.—My Lord and I both does so much apprehend the danger of the roof of the old hall of the Castle of Kilkenny, as he desires it may be secured, repaired, and mended with as much speed as may be, there being timber enough there to do it, which was left of [from] other works. And I do believe that Taylor, the carpenter, would contrive it as well or better than any other workman that is there, provided he be articled with and give security to perform the agreement; and Mr. Archer is to oversee the work and deliver out the materials for it, that such an account may be kept thereof that we may not be cozened by the workmen, nor be betrayed into a greater expense than there is a necessity for.

I send you here enclosed a note of some pieces of plate that I desire to have sent me, to be changed for what is now more in use and better for show. Here is little news but that the Duchess* was brought to bed on Wednesday last of a daughter, and that Mr. Simmons, who did very barbarously kill my cousin Browicke in a tavern, and the two accessories are all fled. The weather here is cold unto so great a degree that I have

* The Duchess of York. Anne Hyde's third daughter, the Princess Henrietta, was born in Jan. 1668-9, and died in the November following.

not found the like of it in England, which gives my Lord hopes that the frosts are in some proportion equalling it in Ireland, that so his snow houses may be filled.

1668 [-9], February 5.—I thank you for your care in providing a house for the Dutchman who I intend to bring over with me, and do hope that my Lord will be over very shortly in what capacity soever; though my belief is still that it will be the same as it was, notwithstanding all that you do hear to the contrary. And I think I have some reason to be of that opinion, which is not convenient for me to write. My Lord bid me to write unto the Controller, as this day I have done, to lay in beer at Kilkenny the next month, and to fill both the cellars. A proportion of wine will be likewise necessary to be in a readiness, and the securing of the roof of the great hall there is required [as much] or more than anything; concerning which I writ formerly to you, and do again second my request that in your own presence it may be viewed, and so much done as may prevent it from the danger of falling.

1668 [-9], February 16. London.—My letter to you upon Saturday* did, I suppose, prepare you for what happened on Sunday last, which was my Lord's dismiss from the Government of Ireland declared by His Majesty, and the Lord Roberts named to succeed him with the title of Lord Lieutenant. I cannot as yet inform you of the certain time when his Lordship will be there, but so soon as I do know you shall have speedy notice sent you. [In] the meantime it will be necessary to get either the Phœnix or Chapelizard house† in a readiness for my son Ossory and as many of his family as the place he chooses can contain; the rest may lodge in the town. And he [is] to keep but a private table whilst he is there; and to dismiss as many servants of all kinds as may be spared, and give opportunity to have our goods removed out of the Castle unto Dunmore, at least such as will take up most room, by reason that house is empty and the best of them is there, that Dublin Castle may be the sooner cleared for the new Governor; which will also put our own affairs into a great forwardness against I come myself, which shall be, God willing, about the middle of the next month. I do believe that what provisions of coal, beer, hay, oats, wine or the like, will possibly be bought by the persons employed by the new Governor for his use, as also the bedsteads for servants, tables, and such lumber which it may not be amiss to consider and set some value upon. All the locks and keys I likewise paid for, and particularly those belonging to my Lord's closet and my own chamber, with the iron racks in the several chimnies. By the next I shall possibly know more, and then you shall accordingly hear further.

Postscript:—I pray remember me to my sister, to whom I was not willing to write what I was sure would not please her.

* This letter is not forthcoming.

† The Viceregal residences in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

1668 [-9], February.—I still hold my resolution of going for Ireland about the middle of the next month, so as I do hope to be there time enough for the Lord Roberts his arrival, to help in the ordering of the family, and the moving and modelling of it as may suit our present condition. I do not certainly know when the new Governor will be there, some says not till May; but I desire that no time may be lost to put Kilkenny into a readiness to receive my son's family and myself, for I will make my friends welcome to that place whilst I stay.

My Lord of Orrery is as little satisfied with this change that is made, and the Duke of Buckingham, as if my Lord had continued; and I am of opinion that they will find cause, at the least I wish it may fall out so, and so I am sure do many more. . . . . .

When any person comes from the Lord Roberts to make provision for him, I would have the Steward and Controller to be civil in offering him any ordinary assistance that he may require, as I have done the Lady Roberts of anything in the Castle belonging to us that may be useful to her until her goods come over; which I find was extremely well taken.

I think the Phœnix will be a much fitter place for my son to be at when he leaves the sword than Chapelizod; and I am not unapt to believe but Col. Jeffers would lend it furnished as it is for so short a time as would be needful for my son singly to make use of it; his lady and children being fitter to remove with me to Kilkenny some time before the new Governor's arrival than to be there at that time, which may be very well contrived by my going over so early before his coming; who cannot go sooner than May as is thought, for he has a great family of children and estate to settle, and a place to part with, that is looked after by many. But I cannot inform you so particularly by this as I do hope to by the next post, and therefore shall add no further unto your trouble at this time.

1668 [-9], March 6. London.—Several of your letters coming to my hand yesterday late gave me not time to answer all the particulars of them this day with mine own hand, being upon some business concerned to be at my Lady of Devonshire's this forenoon, and therefore have desired Sir George Lane to perform it for me; so as I have only to add in this my desire that the notes which my Lady Lane has of mine, one as I take it being for two hundred, and another for one hundred, may be attested by you. The money I had from him was to pay off such of my Lord's servants as was sent with my son Ossory into England, and the other upon a debt that my Lord did owe unto a poor widow; all which he well remembers. I suppose my Lady Lane does not press any speedy payment, only aims at the better strengthening of her security for the debt.

I do not think it convenient that my daughter Ossory should remove from Dublin, nor the goods be carried from thence until I come, by reason the Lord Roberts desires to buy such furniture as we can spare, and provisions also, which will be a conveniency unto us both. I intend, God willing, to be at Holyhead the 1st of April, where a ship will be in a readiness to bring me over. I have sent to the Controller to lay in more beer at Kilkenny, sufficient for my stay three months there, and for my son's family when I leave them, wine and all provisions also; so as it will be needless to lay in anything at Chapelizard, but to have the place well kept that my Lord Roberts may find it so; whom I have some reason to hope will be a friend.

1668 [-9], March. London.—I hear there is some retrenchments made in the family since this change in the Government by lessening of the numbers of them, which I do approve very well of, and the more that it is done with your approbation and advice, that I am sure will consider that the best servants in their several kinds are to be retained to make up a family proper for my son to keep at Kilkenny when he parts with the Government. For there, I do take for granted, he must reside at the least until such time as his father's money is received, and the kingdom settled in his hand whom the King has honoured with that trust; and who I am persuaded will be very just and friendly unto my Lord and all his relations, and not so indulgent I suppose to my Lord of Orrery as my Lord was, he understanding very well what that person has been from the beginning, and what he is still—the most false and ungrateful man living—and under that esteem I can assure you he passes here with all the considerable persons of this kingdom, and I hear he is dejected at this disappointment that he has met with, and so are all his adherents, which is some satisfaction yet, and more I expect will be the downfall of some ere long that has been my Lord's enemies, whilst he preserves, thank God, a reputation beyond what any of them can boast, and has at this time the kindness and respect of all this nation beyond what he ever had.

I desire that you will send Seshons order to furnish the Castle of Kilkenny to be in a readiness to receive me, my son, and his family, by the middle of the next month, and that all necessary provisions for the house may be laid in accordingly, though I do not believe that my Lord Roberts can be there till the later end of May; till when, my son is to continue in the same power and to be allowed as former lords deputies were, and to dispose of all commands during that time. So as I do hope he may get a company for Captain Jones either in the guards or in the army, which he shall himself choose; and some lower employment for such other of my Lord's servants as may be spared, and is not yet provided for.

I pray you tell my sister Mathews that my Lady Roberts did inquire for her with great kindness, and promises herself

much content in having her company and esteem; for she knows none there but herself and my Lady of Desmond. She is a very virtuous and a worthy person, and goes prepared to be very obliging to all our relations, and so I do hope they will all be to her. The discontents of the people here are very great, and their hatred of the Duke of Buckingham far beyond any they had for the Lord Clarendon or any others. God knows what it will end in, but it is thought in no good unto his Grace. The General* is very ill and not like to recover. Who the succeeding person shall be is not as yet known, but conjectured.

1668 [-9], March 16.—I thought it fit to acquaint you that I have now agreed with a clerk of the kitchen for £20 a year, and will bring over with me a larder man also, upon as reasonable terms as I can agree, if you do find that the latter of these will be useful for my son's family when he settles himself at Kilkenny; where I do hope he will be contented to spend some time until he sees the public and his father's affairs better settled than at present they are. The hopes of selling Moor Park makes me defer my journey until the twentieth of the next month, and the rather that the new Governor's going cannot be so sudden as at the first I did believe. Besides, the great unsteadiness of affairs are such as we hardly as yet know what we may account to be certain, and therefore I think it best to know the full resolutions that will be taken here, which we are made believe are changed since the King's going to Newmarket in very considerable things as to the Government.

1668 [-9], March 20.—In my last I gave you an account that I had bargained with one to be clerk of the kitchen for £20 a year, and now I am offered a young man that has skill to powder meat and to keep the best larder. He is a cook besides, and has served as a caterer seven years in a gentleman's house, that gives a very good character of him. The wages he demanded was £15 a year, but with much ado I have brought him to £10. If you think that such an officer will be needful in my son's family when he settles at Kilkenny, I pray send me word as soon as possibly you can, that I may either bring him over when I come or give him his answer, which he desires may be so soon as may be, that in case I do not entertain him he may be at liberty to dispose of himself otherwise.

1669 [-70], January 29. . . . .—My Lord of Berkeley is preparing for his journey into Ireland, who I do not doubt will keep a better correspondence with my Lord than his predecessor did. My Lord Dunkellin's marriage has extremely troubled all his friends here, my own Lord being as much concerned as if he had been his son, and as sensible of the affliction it must be unto my Lord Clanrickarde, the ruin that this unhappy young man has brought on himself and his family.

* Duke of Albemarle.

My Lord and Lady Berkeley has desired the assistance of Baxter to advise the person that they intend to employ about the making of provisions for him and bargaining for the goods that are there, the which it is supposed will be sold; so as by my Lord's direction I have written to him to repair to Dublin so soon as he hears from my Lord Berkeley's steward, who is ordered to give him notice so soon as he arrives.

I have at this time some hopes of putting off Moor Park, but not so great a certainty as I wish. My son* has taken a house for his lady, and intends to send for her as soon as better weather is. The rent he pays for it is £110 a year. It is competent for the bigness of it, and convenient for such a number as he intends to keep; though with the best managing they can use, I am afraid they will not be able to live within the compass of their allowance, though he has gotten settled upon him since his coming over a thousand a year for his salary, as he is a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, which will be well paid him.

The wind has been so cross of late, as has kept me from hearing what success the late order from the King and Council has had in my Lord's concern.

1670, April 16.—My Lord has agreed for the sale of Moor Park to the Duke of Monmouth (goods and all), for which he is to have thirteen thousand two hundred pounds. It is the King that buys it for the Duke, so as it is the Lords of the Treasury that we are now treating with, and do hope will secure our payment; which is the main concern that is to be looked after, as I doubt not but it will be by Sir George Lane, who is entrusted in that affair by my Lord. My Lord Lieutenant went from hence on Monday, so as you may expect his arrival very quickly.

1670, June 11.—Moor Park is now sold for eleven thousand five hundred pounds, and so much of the furniture as was left from what I brought hither for our present use, came to seventeen hundred pounds more; so as the whole sum had for the place and goods is thirteen thousand two hundred pounds, which is, all but five hundred that is for the use of the house, already disposed of for the payment of the debts; a particular of which Sir George Lane has promised me to send you this night.

1670, June 18.—In my last I gave you an account that Moor Park is sold. . . . I wish there could be some way found out to pay off the rest of what debts remain due here, and then I doubt not but we should live within the compass of what our estate will bear without running in debt, now that the charge of Moor Park is at an end, and that we are lent a part of Clarendon House, whither we remove the next week, which will save us the rent we pay for this we have hitherto lived in, which was £250 a year, besides other charges incident to it.

* Lord Ossory.

1670 [-1], January 7.—I am very well pleased to find that there is so considerable a sum discharged, which . . . gives me some hopes that what remains of our engagements may be discharged in a few years; which renders our condition more easy to us than I could have expected, considering of my Lord's living here, where we are forced into an expense of our keeping a great table not possible to be avoided, having daily the resort of all strangers and ambassadors, and all the nobility besides.

1670 [-1], January 21.—My Lord does doubt whether his journey over may not be better deferred than undertaken, wherefore I do the more wish that business were once put past danger, that my Lord might have no more to do with any governors there, but be free as other men are to go or stay as they please. The persons who made that attempt upon my Lord* are some of them known, but are not as yet taken. . .

My Lord is very well pleased, and so am I, with what you design in building of brick houses at Kilkenny in the room of those thatched cabins that are pulled down; which if done in John street also, would secure the school from danger of being fired, which as it is may by such neighbours be in some hazard; and it may be worth your consideration whether it might not be convenient to take such land from the Corporation, where cabins would be built near unto where stone houses are, to prevent the mischief that so frequently does happen by them.

I have written lately to my son Arran and acquainted him of the reports here that are greatly to his dishonour, that I fear are but too true. I pray take no notice that you know anything of my resenting of his strange course of life, but let me know what effects it has had. My letter was sent by my Lord Mount Alexander, who I do hope is there long before this. As for my son John, I have so mean an opinion of his parts, as I think him wanting in a capacity of living better, so as I have cast off any hopes of him; but the other I wish were out of that place and company, in hope that the advice of his friends here may have some power to prevail with him, whose reason I take to be beyond that of his younger brother, whose debts here are great, and I fear are increased there also since I left Ireland. The truth of what concerns this last I ought not to be kept a stranger to, so as some information from you concerning him and his deportment is desired by your affectionate sister.

1670 [-1], February 14.—I find you in some hopes of getting in a considerable part of my Lord's money by Easter next, if no new interruption do happen to hinder it; as I am willing to believe will not, unless the rumours of Mr. Talbot's endeavours to break the settlement of Ireland may work any change, as my [Lord] thinks it should not considering how unlikely or rather impossible it is that such extravagant designs as he goes upon should ever take effect, though countenanced by the Duke of Buckingham.

* Col. Blood's attack on the Duke of Ormond.

1671, April 1.—I suppose my Lord has informed you of the reasons he has to suspend his journey over for some longer time than I did believe; such are the great uncertainties and changes that happens here as it cannot be thought safe for his interests to remove from hence until affairs be better settled that relates to that country, which at the present hangs in some kind of suspense.

My son Ossory is not yet returned out of Holland and Flanders, who intends to see France as I hear, but to what purpose unless to spend money I know not, and to satisfy a vaulting and unsettled humour which he still retains; and he is cozened, and so is my daughter, by their servants, neither of them being inclined to trouble themselves with their own affairs, but be undone by their own negligence. . . . .

The Duchess* died yesterday about three of the clock in the afternoon, having been at dinner at my Lord Burlington's but the day before. Very few did believe she could recover, but did not think her death would have been so soon.

1671, July 1.—The Lord Ranelagh's business goes on as little to the satisfaction of honest men here as of those in Ireland; but the King is pleased with the project, and that is all that can be said of it.

1671, July 24.—Pray send me word whether anything can be had for sheep or wool, which I did hope I might have had some money for, but do now begin to doubt that our new undertakers will hinder all trade; instead of making the King rich, will beggar every man, and ruin the King's interest at length.

1671, August 19.—My Lord is now so well, thanks be to God, that he needs not go to the Spaw, nor had he ever any thoughts of it. I send you a copy of Purcell's petition† delivered unto the King. The fellow was sent unto the Tower, where he is still a prisoner, though Newgate or Bedlam had been a fitter prison for him; and truly there are but too many of such fools and knaves set on to exclaim against my Lord without cause. God defend him from their malice. . . . We are much vexed with petitioners that comes over; set on as I verily believe by some that are our enemies there, and encouraged by the like here to make a noise and clamour.

1671, August 26. . . .—I hope the changes here, by new letters and orders sent from the King, will not hinder my Lord from receiving the remainder of his money, which if once secure would not only free him from so much debt, but of having anything to do with the Chief Governor, which last good fortune as well as the former is much wished.

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* The Duchess of York died March 31, 1671.

† It appears by a letter of the Duchess, dated Aug. 11, but so torn as to be only partially legible, and therefore not reproduced here, that Purcell was a son of one Philip Purcell of Ballyfoyle, and his petition related to his title to a place called Kilcolinduff. Purcell seems to have threatened violence to the Duke, who thereupon called on Lord Arlington to commit Purcell to prison.

1671, September 5.—The good fortune that it has pleased God to send me this day by my daughter Ossory's being this morning brought to bed of a son,* large and like to live, has put all other business so much out of my head, as I must defer writing upon any other subject until by the next post. The King has invited himself to be the godfather, so as this child is like to be the first Charles that has been of his family.

The Lord Lieutenant went for Ireland yesterday.

1671 [-2], February 10. London.—It being not possible for my Lord to prefix what month to go into Ireland, though I do conclude it must be this next summer, and that we have no longer the use of my Lord St. Alban's goods than to the last of March, I have been advised to send over for three of the Dieppe suits of hangings at Kilkenny, to use here whilst I stay, and to bring them back when I come, rather than be at the charge of buying so large ones here, which will cost a great deal of money. When I came from Kilkenny I left two boxes of silver sconces in the room where my Lord's writings are now kept, four pair of large ones with top pieces and double sockets, and four pair more of a lesser sort with double brackets without tops, all which I desire may be put into a strong deal case, and sent to Dublin unto Captain Baxter, who has orders to send them and the cases of hangings over to me. The plate is intended to be changed for what will be more useful. I pray you hasten your directions for the sending them with all speed, with the white damask curtains that are mentioned in Low's note.

1671 [-2], February 20.—I doubt not but you hear that my son Ossory has taken the command of a ship, and that my son Arran goes likewise to sea with the Duke, whose hazards is the more uneasy to me that my third son, who lives in greater security than the rest, does live so scandalously and so unprofitably unto himself, as is a great affliction unto his friends. I am told that he is much given to drinking and to the keeping of the worst company, that he has very ill servants, and is extremely cheated by them, is very much indebted at Dublin as well as here, so as it is strange to see that so good an allowance as he has from his annuity and entertainment is so ill managed by his extravagance and expense as not to afford him a decent maintenance, and to observe him so little regarded in the world as nobody does or can commend him for any one good quality.

I pray deal freely with me and let me know who it is, if any sober person there be, that has any credit with him, yourself or any other of our relations or friends, that might be made use of to lay before him the disadvantages of his course of life, and how it has lessened him in the world's esteem as well as in

* This was Lord Ossory's second son, Charles, afterwards Earl of Arran.

that of his parents, who are very sensible and ashamed of his faults, though he is not. My Lord bid me to desire you to get from him an account of all his debts both there and here.

1671 [-2], February 20.—I showed my Lord this enclosed [the letter regarding her son John of the same date], who advises that you should as from yourself, in kindness to my son John, show him this letter but not send it to him, and from it to ground your discourse and advice unto him; and according as he receives it to let us know what your opinion is of him, and what he does for the future propose unto himself.

I suppose you hear the general discourse that is of the Earl of Essex being to go over Lord Lieutenant, which though it has not as yet been publicly declared by the King, yet it is generally believed that he will be the person chosen; who being so temperate and prudent as he is said to be, will give so good example as my son John will have very little reason to believe that he can have credit or interest in his Lordship's favours if he continues to live as he does.

There is a person in Reading that pretends he has a great intimacy with John, but I hope has not, for there is not a more worthless nor unfit companion for a man of honour living than himself, and so is reported by all the world that knows him, and a spy for these new Undertakers. But this character I thought better to tell you than write it to my son, to whom you may in discourse give some caution concerning him.

1672, May 7.—You will soon receive a list of the Table of Fees established in the County Palatine Courts here, which will I hope be of some use unto you to form and regulate that of Tipperary, which as it is now occasions a great charge unto my Lord far above the profits of it. I was as ignorant of the bargains my Lord made with Mr. Dwyer for the lands of Ballyconishe as I was of that of Nenagh; but I shall henceforward be more watchful, which I thought I needed the less be when I had my Lord's promise, after the last mentioned cheat that was put upon him, that he would not engage himself any more in things of that kind without acquainting me, which it seems he did forget, having other things to think on.

1672, June 4.—Both my sons have, I bless God, escaped with their lives in this last fight with the Dutch; my son Ossory being only a little bruised in both his legs with a splinter, but it is so light a hurt as he walks with it, and does not make anything of it.

1672, June 6.—I think it would be necessary to have the money that you design to send over in a readiness to be transported when the convoy returns that is to attend my Lord of Essex, who purposes to be going for Ireland three weeks hence. And if you could the meantime contrive to send their supply

without noise, the more privately it were done the better, and the securer it would be, which possibly might be by putting it into a good strong *aqua vitae* cask, and so ordered as there might be no greater weight in each than so much of that sort of drink might equal; or send it over in wool, which I believe, if sold at Chester, would quit the charge of carrying a few packs thither.

1672, June 22. . . . .—The letter you desire from my Lord unto Mr. Keating shall be sent you by the next post, but cannot by this, my Lord being gone to Windsor this morning very early unto the instalment of my Lord Arlington, who is made Knight of the Garter. The like honour the King declared my son Ossory should have when the next vacancy should happen, which promise he made in public upon Tuesday last, when the Queen and he did both sup with my son in his ship; her Majesty having a desire to see the fleet, which she did, and lay in the Duke's ship two nights. My son Arran continues his command in Ireland, and so does Sir William Flower, though the Lord of Ranelagh did do all that he could to hinder both. I pray write freely for me concerning my son John, and let me know what his debts are, that we may consider what course to take with him, for I do believe the troop of guards will be reduced unto an ordinary troop, and the pay to be accordingly.

1672, July 16.—My Lord having procured licence from the King to have his money transported, not exceeding ten thousand pounds, and will have the security of having it brought over to Chester in the man of war that carries over the Earl of Essex, it would be a great advantage unto his affairs here if more money could be sent (at the same charge), for then we could free ourselves of all the material debts and be at ease until the next rents does come in; and by that time it may be hoped that the exchange of money will fall, which in that kingdom I do know is very difficult to be raised, yet if upon any security or reasonable advantage a thousand pounds more can be procured, it would be very important unto my Lord at this time, to support the credit with which he has hitherto lived without the clamour of creditors, which few or none of the nobility here but are vexed with, and cried out for being ill paymasters.

1672, November 3.—The printed papers will give you an account of my son Ossory's instalment at Windsor, which has been of some charge to my Lord, who was willing to help him upon that occasion, and did unto the value of above £500.

1672, November 16.—My son Ossory has contracted a great debt by his going to sea, and yet runs into further inconveniencies of a like nature, neither he nor his Lady regarding the ruin that is like to fall very suddenly upon them, which is a great trouble to me that am under difficulties of the like kind by

helping him; so as I am afraid we shall suffer together if our supplies from Ireland should fail by reason of the fall of trade in that kingdom, as we have but too much reason to fear they will. I had some hopes to have received £400 before Christmas for my particular uses, but now Baxter writes me word that no money can be had neither for sheep nor wool, which is a great disappointment to me. We shall go within a few days to a place called Burford in Oxfordshire, where I will try whether we can live cheaper than at London, that we may spend the most time where we can best subsist.

1672, November 9.—What you have proposed concerning my son John's debts is certainly the best course; that he should come away privately from thence, and leave his creditors to be compounded with in his absence, and gain time for paying what is owing unto them. I will send you what agreement has been made with those here; but all that is endeavoured will be unto little purpose unless he will resolve to change the way of his living, and conform unto that course as is by my Lord proposed unto him, which I send you here enclosed in writing for you to see, and afterwards to show unto him, and to return his answer, which will be before he shall have leave to stir from thence. And when he comes he is to be sure to bring over none but such servants as are useful and honest, or else let his friends find out for him here such as are so, which would be the better way and less charge unto him, without which he can never hope to be well served, nor his friends secure but that he will exceed his allowance and run in debt as much as before. And then imagine how uneasy that will be unto his father, that is willing to engage himself so far to free him, at a time when his own debts are so pressing upon him, which, besides other considerations, my Lord thinks ought to move him to amendment and gratitude.

By the computation made of the yearly charge of my son John's servants' wages and levyage, you will find it will come unto two hundred and twenty pounds a year, so as out of his yearly allowance he may have besides, for clothes and pocket money, three hundred and fourscore; which, well managed, will maintain him as decently as any man of his quality needs to be, and his entertainment to go towards the payment of his debts there. The greatest difficulty I apprehend to him will be the laying out of a hundred pound for a chariot and a pair of horses, and fifty more for liveries, besides what clothes he may need at his first coming. But if he can come provided for these necessary occasions and some spending money, I do believe he will live more unto his credit, and I hope unto his content also, than ever he did in his life.

1672 [-3], January 4. Burford.—If you could procure me £200 to be paid out of the wool or stock, you would do me a special courtesy, for so much I owe for a diamond *George*, that I gave unto my son Ossory when he was made Knight of the Garter.

1672, May 13.—If you have not heard from me so frequently of late as you might expect, you will the less wonder when you hear of two marriages in my family that are near concluded; the one for my son Ossory's daughter unto the Earl of Derby; the other my son Arran to the daughter of one Mr. Ferrers, one of the best and ancientest families of England; formerly Earls of Essex. The portion is £12,000, and but one sickly young man, her brother, between her and £3,000 a year after her father's decease.

. . . . . My Lord and I were for strengthening of our family by the best alliances, to fortify it against the malice of mean and little people that has laboured all they could to ruin us. My Lord has sold his uncertain pension of a thousand pounds a year as Gentleman of the Bedchamber for £6,000; £3,000 whereof is to be paid in hand for my Lord of Derby's wife; the other seven, being £10,000 in all that we are to give, to be paid in a year and a half from November next, or when my Lord of Derby comes of age, who is at present in his eighteenth year.

This is a great year of weddings generally, so as I do not despair but that my son John may get a wife too, for so he makes me believe, if his friends assist and countenance him.

1673, May 27.—The news of my mother's death* was received by my Lord, myself, and all her relations here with that sense of her loss as was due unto a person so much beloved and valued as she was, and deserved to be by all her family. . . . The two weddings of my son and grandchild will be soon, but private. My son Ossory's going to sea was a great surprise to me and all his friends, who had not so much as a thought of it, nor he himself, as I do believe, until he came to Rye, where the Fleet then was that wanted a Rear-Admiral unto one of the squadrons; and finding that it would be grateful unto the King and the Duke, he did offer himself; who is at present upon the Dutch coast. God send us good news of him and the rest, until when his friends are but in any uneasy condition.

1673, June 7.—I doubt not but you have heard of my nephew James Hamilton's† having lost a leg in the last fight at sea, who died of that wound yesterday at 4 of the clock in the morning, and is to be buried at 10 this night. He was a great loss unto his own family and ours, by whom he is very much regretted, and by many more who will find the loss of so generous a friend (for so he was) to all that he could serve that needed his kindness. I could not prevail with myself to write unto my brother Hamilton or my sister upon a subject that I well know will be greatly affecting to them. I cannot

* The mother of the Duke, Elisa, Lady Thurles, is meant.

† James Hamilton, grandson of the 1st and father of the 6th Earl of Abercorn. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. His father, Sir George Hamilton, had married the Duke of Ormond's sister Lady Mary Butler.

say that he died in his reason, for his fever and the gangrene of his wounds made him rave soon after he was brought on shore, until a few hours before he died that he lay quiet, and, as those that was about him thought, was in a sleep and breathing sweet, and so ended without speech or appearance of pain. He showed the greatest patience in the pain that he endured that was possible for man to do, and said nothing that was ill in his ravings but of the business of the sea, and would be silent when he was desired, and knew people, but was not capable of anything that was serious, the disease having so far seized his spirits. There has been a second fight at sea, but I bless God my son Ossory has escaped and is well, and come in with the fleet unto the bay of the Nore, a place where they are to take in provisions. My son Arran is lately married, and I hope very happily, unto the young gentlewoman that I formerly acquainted you with.

1673, July 15.—I have omitted writing a post or two upon the occasion of the late wedding of my Lord of Derby to my son Ossory's eldest daughter, which was upon Thursday last, who is to go for France two days hence, and is a very considerable and well natured young man; so as this match promises much happiness to her and to her family, for whom he has expressed so great kindness and respect as he has chosen my Lord to be his guardian, and put himself entirely in his hands.

1673, December 5. Hampstead.—I began about a fortnight since to find a return of my cough, which to prevent my growing worse, I came for better air to Hampstead, some five miles from London, to a pretty house furnished, which I took so from Michaelmas last unto our Lady Day for forty pound; which place, and the quietness of it, has given me greater advantages in my health than all the remedies the doctors could have prescribed, so as I do intend, God willing, to continue here until the worst of the winter be past, and to go sometimes when the weather is fine to visit my family at Clarendon House, and to inquire after the affairs of it.

1674 [-5], February 3.—All that I have to tell you this day is that the peace with Holland is resolved upon by the King and the concurrence of both Houses, and that an express goes away this night unto the Prince of Orange. The next news we expect is that licence will be given for bringing over of Irish cattle, and that we are like to have very good markets for our wool, so soon as the declaration of peace shall make it more safe than hitherto it has been to bring it over. We still continue our resolution of going for Ireland.

1673 [-4], February 6.—I have this day written to Mr. Baxter about the furniture of a damask bed that had received some stains of salt water, which I would have to be altered and mended here, and to that end I have sent for it, and the

plumes of feathers to be made up here according as they are now used, which I bid him to acquaint you of. I would not have any other of the furniture belonging to it, but the out and inside of the bed only, in regard I purpose to return it back with my other goods; which I intend within these few months to send by long sea to Waterford.

My Lord thinks it very requisite to have a good innkeeper at Kilkenny, and is endeavouring to find one for that purpose. But before we proceed further it will be necessary to be informed whether the house that Wright is now in may be free to be disposed of, or any other as convenient, and in what repair, as also what stabling, cellars, gardens and other accommodation does belong to it, and what rent it now yields, since it would be of so great advantage to the town to have a good inn there, as it would draw a great resort, which for want of entertainment are forced to go other roads.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
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